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TRANSACTIONS

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held on Friday May 20th, 1898, in the lower room of the Shrewsbury Music Hall. The Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), presided. Those present included Miss Jeffreys, the Revs. H. Stokes, Canon Egerton, C. H. Drinkwater, and W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Messrs. H. T. Weyman, W. Beacall, H. W. Adnitt, R. Taylor, S. Heighway, S. C. Southam, F.S.A., H. R. H. Southam, F.R. Hist. Soc., W. Phillips, F.L.S., R. S. Hughes, G. Griffiths, and F. Goyne (Secretary).

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Report of the Council was read by the SECRETARY as follows:—

The Council have to begin their report with a note of sadness. Since the last Annual Meeting death has been unusually busy in the ranks of those connected with the Society, beginning with its President, the Earl of Bradford. Lord Bradford had filled that office from the reorganisation of the Society in 1877, and though he only occasionally attended meetings, he was always ready to give his aid when circumstances required, and in his conservative restoration of Tong Church, as well as otherwise, he showed himself possessed of the true spirit of an antiquary. Among the vice-presidents, Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale, Mr. Arthur Sparrow, F.S.A., and the Rev. Hon. J. Bridgeman have all passed away; while among the ordinary members special mention should be made of Prebendary Baldwyn Childe, Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C., F.S.A., and Mr. G. Sandford Corser, who in various ways, both directly and indirectly, did much to help forward the intrests of the Society. With regard to the work of the past year, a large amount of time and thought has been given to the preparations for the Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities now being held. Under the able management of Mr. Herbert Southam, who has acted as hon. secretary, the Exhibition, regarded as a collection of Shropshire treasures, has received nothing but praise from those who have visited it. It is to be feared, however, that when the accounts are made up it will not prove to have been a financial success. During the past few months a correspondence has been going on between the Council and those members of the Society of Antiquaries who are at present engaged in excavating the Roman remains at Silchester in reference to similar work at Wroxeter. It is hoped, as soon as circumstances permit, to make an appeal for the requisite funds, and, by permission of Lord Barnard, who has cordially entered into the scheme, to commence working. There can be no doubt that the gain to archæology of a systematic exploration of the site of Uriconium will be incalculable; but the outlay

during each year of its continuance will be large, and several years will be involved. The work can only be accomplished by a combined effort on the part of those interested, not only in Shropshire but throughout the whole of England. The Council have pleasure in mentioning the inauguration during the past year of the Shropshire Parish Register Society, which, though a separate body, has many members in common with the Archæological Society, and promises to do good work in the transcription and printing of the Parish Registers of the county.—THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman.

The SECRETARY also read the Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1897, which showed that the members' subscriptions amounted to £176 7s. The year began with a balance at the bank of 18s. 6d., and ended with a balance due to the bank of £13 3s. 2d., but the Secretary explained that two old debts, together amounting to a considerable sum, had been paid off. There were subscriptions in arrear amounting to £31 10s., which he estimated to produce £17 17s., leaving a balance in favour of the Society of assets over liabilities of £4 13s. 10d. On the transcribing fund there was a balance in hand of £22 13s. 3d. The financial position of the Society was very much better than it was three years ago, when there was a considerable balance of liabilities over assets.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report and Financial Statement, said it was a matter for great regret that during the past year they had lost their venerable president, Lord Bradford. On any occasion on which he had been consulted in reference to the interests of the Society he had never failed to give what help he could. Those who were at all familiar with Tong Church and knew what a treasure it was in relation to its contents, could have nothing but admiration for the way in which Lord Bradford repaired it, without attempting to do what in so many cases had caused incalculable mischief—that was, to restore it. The Council had decided to recommend that Lord Barnard be asked to take Lord Bradford's place as president. (Applause). It might be within the knowledge of some present that the late Mr. Arthur Sparrow had been engaged for some considerable time on a history of the parish of Preen, in which he lived. His intention was that it should be published in the pages of the *Transactions*, and though it was to be privately printed for the use of the family, he hoped that at no long interval it would adorn the pages of their own *Transactions*. The name of the late Mr. Baldwyn Childe was not unfamiliar in the *Transactions*, and there was no home in which there was a warmer welcome for anyone connected with archæology and the study of antiquities than Kyre Park. The death of Mr. Alfred Cock had been a great loss; he never missed an opportunity of assisting the Society in any way he could, and some very valuable treasures that were to be found in the Museum came from him. Having also alluded to the services on the Council of the late Mr. Corser, Mr. Auden remarked, with reference to the proposed investigations at Uriconium, that he had no doubt whatever that, though the yield from Silchester had been rich, the yield from Uriconium, when it was thoroughly explored, would be much richer.

But it was a very big work indeed, and would require a very considerable sum of money and a united effort for a long period. A gentleman connected with the work at Silchester informed him that it would be useless to begin until they could see their way to something like £500 a year for something like 10 years. As to the Exhibition then drawing to a close, he should like everybody present to bear in mind their great indebtedness to Mr. Herbert Southam; so far as the Exhibition had been in any way a success, the credit was due more to Mr. Southam than to anyone else or any other number of persons. They would have heard with satisfaction that as regards the finances of the Society they were in a better position than they had been for some little time past. But they had need to be in a still better position, because they could very easily spend a considerable sum with advantage upon their *Transactions*, especially upon illustrations. There had been some slight accessions to their numbers as a result of the Exhibition and the lectures which had been delivered during its progress.—Mr. William Phillips seconded the motion, which was carried.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Chairman then moved that Lord Barnard be elected President of the Society. He said they all knew how closely connected Lord Barnard was with Shropshire, and more particularly with the site of Uriconium. He had expressed a very kind interest in Uriconium and its exploration more than once, and he believed he had given express permission to representatives of the Society of Antiquaries in connection with it.—Canon Egerton seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. H. Stokes proposed that the Earl of Bradford, the Rev. Prebendary Moss, and Mr. Alvernon Heber Percy be elected Vice-presidents.—Mr. R. Taylor seconded, and it was agreed to.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. R. S. Hughes proposed the re-election of the Council as follows:—The Right Rev. Bishop Allen, Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Mr. W. Beacall, Dr. Calvert, Rev. D H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F S.A., Mr. S. M. Morris, Mr. E C Peele, Rev. A Thursby-Pelham, Mr. Wm. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. S. C. Southam, F.S.A., Mr. H. R. H. Southam, the Rev. H. Stokes, and Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane.—Mr. S. Heighway seconded, and the resolution was carried.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

Mr. Clement Southam proposed the re-election of Dr. Calvert as Auditor, with thanks for his past services.—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. Herbert Southam proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. T. Auden for presiding, and for his services as Chairman of the Council. He remarked, with reference to the Antiquities Exhibition, that he

should have been in difficulties many times lately without Mr. Auden's kind and willing help. He wished also to thank Miss Auden and Miss Hope-Edwardes for the trouble they had taken in connection with the Exhibition, and the assistance they had given in seeing to the proper arrangement of the needlework, &c.—Mr. W. Phillips seconded the vote, and it having been accorded, the proceedings terminated.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Society was arranged to take place on Thursday, June 30th. The places selected to be visited were Chelmarsh Church, Billingsley Church, Kinlet Church, Walltown, with its probably Roman Camp, and through Wyre Forest to Bewdley. Owing, however, to the very small number of members who signified their intention to be present, the Excursion fell through for the present year. This did not, however, prevent some of the local newspapers giving a detailed account of it a few days afterwards!

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

LUDLOW MEETING.

The members of the Society were invited to take part in the Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, which was held at Ludlow, August 8—12, 1898. The places visited were as follows:—

August 9th, Ludlow and Ludford.

10th, Stanton Lacy, Culmington, Diddlebury, Corfham Castle, Holgate, The Heath, Abdon Burf, and Burwarton.

11th, Richard's Castle, Orleton, Mortimer's Cross, Shobdon, Aymestrey, Wigmore, and Pipe Aston.

12th, Bromfield, Leintwardine, Brampton Brian, Coxwall Knoll, and Bucknell.

Several Members of our Society took part in the Excursions and Meetings.

EXHIBITION OF SHROPSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

(From the *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertizer*).

The Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities arranged by the Shropshire Archæological Society, which has been looked forward to with keen interest since the project was first mooted last year, was opened in the Music Hall, at Shrewsbury, on Tuesday afternoon, May 10th, 1898.

There was a large and fashionable gathering at the opening ceremony, which was performed by Lord Kenyon. The scene which the hall presented was indeed remarkable, and the speeches, while brief, were to the point. It was acknowledged, both by speakers and visitors, that the exhibition is the finest ever seen in Shropshire. As was pointed out, to devise, get together, and arrange an exhibition like that opened on Tuesday requires a vast amount of perseverance on the part of those bold enough to undertake the task, to which must be added a reciprocal spirit of willingness on the part of the general public, on whose kindness in entrusting their treasures into the hands of the collectors, materially depends the beauty and uniqueness of the collection. That such a task has been essayed and carried through —we hope to a successful issue—is to the credit of Mr. Herbert Southam, F.R.Hist.S., whose sacrificing efforts were deservedly acknowledged by Lord Kenyon, the chairman, and members of the Executive Committee, in a special vote of thanks. It was also pointed out that friends of the movement were not lax in responding to the appeals made to them in lending material aid to the undertaking.

On the platform with Lord Kenyon were the Mayor and Mayoress of Shrewsbury (Mr. and Mrs. Edward Corbett), the Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., the Bishop of Shrewsbury, Colonel Lloyd of Aston, the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, Chairman of the Powys-land Club, Mr. St. John Corbet, and Mr. Herbert Southam, the Honorary Secretary. Among the audience were the Mayor and Mayoress of Oswestry (Dr. and Mrs. Aylmer Lewis), and Miss Aylmer Lewis, the Mayor of Montgomery (Mr. A. Graham), the Ven. Archdeacon Maude, General the Hon. W. H. Herbert, the Hon. R. C. Herbert, Colonel and Mrs. Barnes, The Quinta, Lady Harnage, Mr. William Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. J. Bowen-Jones, Mr. T. Simpson Jones, Secretary of the Powys-land Club, Mr. and Mrs. R Lloyd Kenyon, Pradoe, the Revs. C. H. Drinkwater, W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., J. Wright and F. W. Kittermaster, the Rev. T. M. and the Hon.

Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, Major and Miss Patchett, the Rev. Rowland and Mrs. Corbet and Miss Gertrude Corbet, Mrs. Ellis Cunliffe, Petton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parry-Jones, Oswestry, the Misses Ogilvy, Oswestry, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Southam, Mr. Mostyn Owen, Mr. Corbett, Longnor, Mrs. Scott, Betton, Miss Marie Stuart, Miss Burke Wood, Mr. A. E. Payne, Roden Hall, Mrs. and Miss Auden, Miss Hope-Edwardes, Dr. Calvert, Mr. Lawrance Burd, the Rev. the Hon. Gilbert Vane, Mr. R. S. Hughes, Mr. Humphrey Sandford, Captain Williams-Freeman, etc.

The Rev. T. Auden, before inviting Lord Kenyon to open the exhibition, said he had been asked to say a few words of introduction as to the exhibition itself, which he was requested to do in his capacity as chairman of the Committee. No doubt many of them were aware that they had in Shrewsbury nearly two years ago a successful exhibition, so far as it went, in connection with the Church Congress. That exhibition gave a happy inspiration to Mr Herbert Southam—(applause)—who, as a member of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society, suggested that they should try whether they could not get up in Shrewsbury a really good exhibition of Shropshire antiquities. And before he proceeded further he wanted to say that not only did the idea originate with Mr. Herbert Southam, but the carrying out of the idea had been almost entirely, or very mainly, due to him. (Hear, hear, and applause). Others had helped him, but not one of them, not even the most industrious on the Committee, had done a tenth part of the work which he had accomplished. (Applause). To say he worked like a horse would be falsification of the truth; he had worked like a team of horses, and if that exhibition was going to be a success, as he hoped it would be, they would owe their thanks for it to Mr. Southam, more than to anyone else. (Hear, hear). He also wished to express the thanks of the Committee to those who had kindly come forward and lent the interesting objects they possessed. He had never understood, until within the last few weeks, what a kind act it was for people to lend their treasures, as had been done in that case, and he therefore wished to express the deep thanks of the Committee to those who had helped forward the movement in that way. They had, practically, met with no refusals. On the other hand, there had been the greatest kindness shown. (Hear, hear). However, they were gathered there that afternoon, and their first question, naturally, was what had they come to see? If they would refer to their catalogue they would see that it contained as many as 140 pages; that was sufficient proof of the treasures which they had got together, and it would, indeed, be strange if all did not find something to please them in the collection. They had only to glance round the room to see an excellent display of pictures by distinguished artists of distinguished men and women. Opposite him was the portrait of the great Lord Hill; on his right hand he noticed the equally great, if not greater, Lord Clive; on his left hand, was a picture of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, brother of the

perhaps better known saintly poet of that name. And so one might go on speaking of others. But not only had they pictures; running down the centre of the room they would see the plate of all the Corporations in the county—and a very good display it made—together with a good collection of Church plate, some of it dating from Pre-Reformation times. They had not, however, catered merely for gentlemen—(laughter)—for there was also something in the exhibition to please the ladies. (More laughter). There was some very beautiful china, made in the county, though the taste for china was not confined to ladies; there were also in the exhibition some very fine specimens of embroidery and needlework, and things of that kind. Lastly, they had a number of obsolete punishments, which included a couple of stocks, and anyone present might sit in them by the special favour of the Committee. They had over half-a-dozen scolds' branks or bridles, which made matters look a little suspicious against the ladies of Shropshire in years gone by. (Laughter). Before he retired into the background, he must say a word about the lectures, which were to be part of the exhibition. He would not say anything about the lecturer who had been appointed to deliver a lecture that afternoon. (Laughter). He hoped he was a respectable sort of man. (More laughter). He would neither praise nor blame him, because he was warmly regarded by the speaker. (Renewed laughter). He had, however, at any rate, an interesting subject to deal with. Passing over the list of local antiquaries, who were down to lecture, Mr. Auden remarked that next day they would have the opportunity of hearing Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., curator of the Tower Armouries, who was the greatest authority on armour in the kingdom. Another day Professor Boyd Dawkins, the greatest authority on Prehistoric man, was to lecture, and on another day there would come to them Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Lord Dillon was the president, who would speak about Corporation and Church plate, about which he was the greatest authority, he supposed, living. And then to mention only one other lecturer, Mr. J. H. Wylie, H.M.I.S., who had written a minute history of England under Henry IV., would speak about "The Battle of Shrewsbury." Considering they charged only 1s. for hearing those lectures, in addition to throwing the exhibition into the bargain, he thought they would say they were pretty liberal in providing for the public taste. (Hear, hear). That being the case, he ventured to ask those present not only to come again, but to bring their friends. The expense entailed in getting up the exhibition, including the cost of the insurance, was very heavy, and they could only escape financial loss by the aid of the liberal support of those interested in the matter. He concluded by asking Lord Kenyon kindly to open the exhibition. (Applause).

Lord Kenyon said—Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to come here this afternoon to open this interesting exhibition, and I cannot help thinking that you will agree with me

when I say that the Committee deserves the greatest thanks for having collected such a fine display of pictures, plate, china, and other objects of interest. You will not wish me to make a long speech, but, ladies and gentlemen, may I point out to you the resources of the county houses of Shropshire, which have been collected in so comparatively short a space of time? These exhibits must be of great value, not only in helping us to work out for ourselves the history of our county, as well as our country, but also in being an object lesson to us with regards to the arts and manufactures of the present day. I think collections of beautiful things like this must not only give one an artistic training, but teach us as to what one ought to acquire and patronise. Another thing which strikes me is the continuity of the county names in this county. You see pictures of the Corbet, Clive, Herbert, Cotes, and Hill families—all of them still going on and flourishing, and we hope they will in the future as in the past send forth good men to fight for their country in one field and another (Applause). You will admit that the Shropshire Archæological Society deserves well of this county. (Hear, hear). I hope you will respond to Mr. Auden's wishes, and get your friends to visit the exhibition, for, as he has remarked, it can only by the skin of its teeth escape a financial crisis. I hope no such thing will happen. I believe my duty now is to declare this exhibition open, which I do with pleasure. (Applause).

The Mayor, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kenyon for his kindness that day, said they were all most grateful to his lordship for coming there that afternoon to declare the exhibition open. They all knew that Lord Kenyon, from the first day he came of age and succeeded to the responsibilities of his property and position, had always been foremost in advocating all good works. (Hear, hear). That was not the first occasion he had come and helped them in the work which they had inaugurated for their own advantage, as well as for the advantage of their neighbours in the country, and Lord Kenyon had set a good example in mixing up, as he did, with all classes of society, and giving his help on every possible occasion. (Hear, hear).

Colonel Lloyd seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation.

Lord Kenyon said he was very much obliged to them for the vote of thanks. There must always be, he supposed, a figurehead to the ship, but certainly the most important thing in modern steam navigation was the motive power, and he wished to propose a vote of thanks to the motive power of that Exhibition, Mr. Herbert Southam. (Applause.) They had all heard from Mr. Auden how Mr. Southam had worked, and no one could tell better than Mr. Auden himself and his committee, but they themselves would be able, when they had been round the Exhibition and seen the treasures therein contained, to judge of Mr. Southam's efforts. Mr. Southam deserved their heartiest thanks, and he had great pleasure in moving that they be accorded him. (Applause.)

Captain WILLIAMS-FREEMAN seconded the motion, and said that, as a member of the Committee, no one knew better than he did how Mr. Southam had worked. Mr. Auden said he had been working like a team of horses, but it must not be forgotten that they did not work their horses so long as fifteen and sixteen hours a day, and they did not work them on Sundays, which was just what Mr. Southam had been doing. He (the speaker) had had ample opportunities of seeing the wonderful organising skill and ability of their Secretary, whose arrangements had been excellent throughout. If they wanted a monument of that they had only to look round the Exhibition. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HERBERT SOUTHAM, in reply, remarked that when he thought of the idea some twelve months ago he never anticipated the immense amount of time and trouble it would involve. Although the idea occurred to him on a certain day, he might say that he believed it also occurred to his friend, Mr. William Phillips, at the same time. He, therefore, thought that a share of the credit should go to him. So far as he knew, everything was that day in its proper place and order, a thing which seldom happened at exhibitions on the opening day. He wished to thank all those who had assisted him with the arrangements, while he should like to say that they had had no complaints from the beginning to the present time. (Applause.) Every workman had done his best, sometimes working from 4 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night, which fact was very creditable, and deserving of their appreciation. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hands letters of apology for absence from the Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, which stated that the Archbishop was abroad, the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., M.P., who was detained in London on Committee work, Mr. W. E. Garnett Botfield, and Mr. Hurt Sitwell. He assured those present, in conclusion, that Shropshire was full of objects of interest. He was certain of one thing, that if Shropshire could not find sufficient material for an antiquarian exhibition, no other county in England could. (Hear, hear.)

This closed the opening proceedings.

The following lectures were delivered during the Exhibition :—

Tuesday, May 10th, 3 30 p m., "The History of Shropshire" (Lantern). Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A.

Wednesday, May 11th, 3 30 p.m. and 8 p.m., "Arms and Armour." Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., Curator of the Tower Armouries.

Thursday, May 12th, 3 30 p.m , "Shropshire Coins and Tokens." R. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., M.A.

Thursday, May 12th, 8 p m., "Shropshire Church Architecture" (Lantern). Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A., Author of "Architectural History of the Churches of Shropshire."

Friday, May 13th, 3 30 p.m., "A Shropshire Superstition." S. C. Southam, Esq., F.S.A.

Friday, May 13th, 8 p.m., "Shropshire Coins and Tokens." R. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., M.A.

Saturday, May 14th, 3 30 p.m., "Corporation and Church Plate." W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Editor of the late Ll. Jewitt's work on the subject.

Monday, May 16th, 3 30 p.m., "Ancient Egyptian Tools and Implements" (Lantern). W. E. Hoyle, Esq., Curator of the Manchester Museum. This was given in the place of a Lecture on "Britain in the Pre-historic Iron Age" (Lantern), by Professor Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., who was unavoidably detained to give evidence in the House of Commons under the Speaker's Warrant.

Monday, May 16th, 8 p.m., "Ancient Punishments." S. Meeson Morris, Esq.

Tuesday, May 17th, 3 30 p.m., "Shrewsbury Borough Records." Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.

Tuesday, May 17th, 8 p.m., "Old Shrewsbury" (Lantern). S. Jackson, Esq.

Wednesday, May 18th, 3 30 p m , "Shropshire Church Architecture" (Lantern). Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A.

Wednesday, May 18th, 8 p m., "The Battle of Shrewsbury." J. H. Wylie, Esq., M.A., H M. Inspector of Schools, Author of "History of England under Henry IV."

Thursday, May 19th, 3 30 p.m., "The History of Shropshire" (Lantern). Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A.

Friday, May 20th, 3 30 p.m., "Uriconium." William Phillips, Esq., F.L.S.

Friday, May 20th, 8 p.m., "Shrewsbury Borough Records." Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.

THE HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE.

This was the title of an illustrated lecture by the Rev. T. Auden, M.A , F.S.A , at the close of the opening ceremony, in one of the adjoining rooms. The lecture was listened to by a large audience, and it was made the more interesting by the aid of the oxy-hydrogen lantern, kindly lent and worked by Mr. J. R. Greatorex.

Mr Auden began by pointing out that Shropshire owed much of the interest of its history to the fact that it was a border county. It was also divided into two portions by the Severn, and each of these had its distinct characteristics both physical and historical—the south from its hilly character being much less easily conquered than the north. After alluding to the pre-historic inhabitants, Mr. Auden remarked that when we approached historic times we were concerned with three tribes: the Cornavii towards Staffordshire and Cheshire, the Ordovices towards Central Wales, and the Silures towards South Wales. The Roman invasion of Britain under Cæsar took place B.C. 55, but Shropshire was not touched till a century later under Ostorius Scapula, whose opponent was Caractacus, at the head of the Silures. The last stand of this British hero probably took place

within the county, most likely, the lecturer thought, on the Breidden. Uriconium was founded about this time and became a great centre of civilization and trade, as well as of other influences for good. At the beginning of the fifth century, however, the Romans took their departure, and, soon after, the Saxon invasion began. Shropshire was approached by the West Angles from the side of Staffordshire who settled in the north, and by the West Saxons who came up the Severn Valley and occupied the south, probably destroying Uriconium in the year 584. The extent of the Saxon conquest might still be traced by the place-names in the different parts of the county. The lecturer alluded to the coming of St. Augustine and his conference with the representatives of the British Church, and to the death of St. Oswald at the hands of Penda at Oswestry; and then spoke of King Offa who took Pengwern from the British and constructed Offa's Dyke. Shropshire hardly felt the Danish incursions which had left on it no permanent traces.

Coming to the Norman conquest, Mr. Auden dwelt at some length on the rule of Roger de Montgomery, and the effects of the Conquest on the county as revealed in Domesday. Henry I. paid several visits to Shropshire, but this period was chiefly noticeable for the foundation of the Monasteries of Wenlock, Haughmond, Buildwas, and Lilleshall. About a century later came the Friars, of whom most of the great orders had houses in the county. The reign of Edward I. was memorable for the Parliament summoned first at Shrewsbury and adjourned to Acton Burnell in 1283. The county shared the spirit of unrest which distinguished the following century under the name of Lollardry, and William Langland, the author of Piers Plowman, was probably born at Cleobury Mortimer. The lecturer then alluded to the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and the French career of Earl Talbot. The Wars of the Roses led to the foundation of the most important institution of Shropshire, viz.: the Court of the Marches, which had its seat at Ludlow, and brought the county into considerable prominence. The best known president was Sir Henry Sidney, father of Sir Philip, who was educated at Shrewsbury School, and wrote the "Arcadia."

The Tudor period, in spite of the religious upheaval of the Reformation, was a time of general prosperity, mainly in connection with the trade in Welsh cloth, and to this period was due the foundation of the School already alluded to. The great civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament left its mark on Shropshire in many ways. Not only Shrewsbury but a large number of smaller towns and country houses were garrisoned on one side or the other, and some changed hands more than once. Two years after the execution of Charles I. in 1649 his son and successor found a refuge after the battle of Worcester at Boscobel in this county.

Mr Auden then passed in rapid review some of the later celebrities which Shropshire had produced or been closely connected with, alluding to Richard Baxter, Judge Jeffreys, George Herbert, Lord

Clive and others, the last he mentioned being old Parr. The rev. gentleman concluded an interesting lecture with a quotation from a book which was published at the beginning of the present century. The passage, he remarked, was very grandiloquent, but as it flattered our vanity, perhaps, we should agree to think it true :—"Nowhere can be found a more interesting picture of the genuine English character than that exhibited in the state of society in Salop. The gentry are not perhaps wholly free from that species of pride which, as it consists more in dignity than in haughtiness, may indeed be termed a failing, but can hardly be deemed a vice, especially because it does not tend to impede but rather encourage the exercise of those social virtues which ameliorate the condition of the lower classes. The ladies of Salop rank eminently among the beauties of England, and are equally distinguished for those mental qualities which give lustre to personal charms."

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., keeper of the Tower Armouries, who was introduced by the Rev. T. Auden, in the course of an interesting lecture, said that up to 1277, the date of the earliest military brass in England, they might take it that the term armour meant chain mail, combined with quilted and leather garments, the head only being protected, as it probably was from very early times, by what they might call plate. These quilted garments had not survived to our times, and our only authority for their appearance and structure were the numerous effigies, brasses, painted glass, and illuminated MSS. of the period. Nor did he think that the chain mail of those days had lasted into our times, and it would need very strong proof to convince him that so delicate a fabric as chain mail could, under any but the most exceptional circumstances, withstand the destructive agencies in our climate. They soon found the chain mail garments improved in defensive power by the addition of small plates of metal at the elbows, shoulders, knees, and other joints then spreading to the front or outside parts of the arms, the front of the legs, and so on, in time enveloping the whole of the arm, and then of the leg. But they must not take it for granted that all that looked like plate was of metal. Chaucer's Sir Thopas had jambeaux of cuir bouilli, or pressed leather, and this material, light and tough, was admirably suited for defence of the body in days before gunpowder, and was also susceptible of very ornamental treatment, as they knew from its use in the case of knife sheaths, caskets, and indeed in some few surviving instances of light head pieces like the cabasset of the 16th century lately sold at the Zschiller sale. It was also much used as late as the 16th century, at least for the barbs or defences of horses. But early in the 14th century they found, though not visible to the eye, the important defence called a pair of plates, the early form of the breast and back, but worn beneath the surcoat. Sometimes, as in the Ash effigy, the body and limbs were protected by these small

plates of metal, which in time worked into the gauntlet, the evolution of which in the 15th and 16th centuries had been so well described by Baron de Cosson. So also with the feet, the solleret grew into all the various forms and fashions which might be noted on brasses and effigies. In the 14th century the neck and arm bends still had the supple defence of chain mail afforded either by a hawberk or at least by portions of chain mail at those points where flexibility was necessary. After referring to some varieties of defensive garments, which were more or less commonly in use up to the beginning of the 16th century, Lord Dillon proceeded to point out that in 1590 Sir Henry Lee, master of the armoury to Queen Elizabeth and James I, reported to the Council that a gentleman of Shropshire, where the iron grows —(laughter)—often wanted the late Secretary Walsingham to use it. Sir Henry Lee accordingly had two cuirasses of equal weight and size made of Shropshire and of German iron. Then he took two pistols, and with equal powder and ball, fired at them. The result was that the German was only dented, while the English one was penetrated, and the beam behind much torn. Sir Henry accordingly advised the Council to stick to German iron. "Made in Germany" was therefore known in those days. (Laughter). In the time of Henry VIII., English ore, he might also point out, was sent on trial to Nuremberg, but no report was made, so they might suppose the result was unfavourable. It was not till the beginning of the 16th century that they were able to learn much of the armour industry in England. But with the accession of Henry VIII., they came to the era of a prince who took a practical interest in armour, as he did in artillery, music, medicine, and other arts and accomplishments. He had the advantage of the interested friendship of Maximilian, the shifty and impecunious Emperor of very vast dominions, which included the seats of most of the arts, who evidently was willing for some consideration to allow of his workmen carrying their knowledge and experience into foreign lands. Henry VIII. then, by various means acquired the presence in England of skilled artisans of all sorts, and in no line more than in the construction of armour. The English were, perhaps, late in comparison with other nations in adopting armour, but they were at all events early in discarding it—(applause) —during the Civil War they read of Captains throwing off their buff coats and leading their men in their shirts sleeves. In the 17th century they met with evidences of the more common use of fire-arms, and probably of improved armour, for the war harness often had a placcate, which could be affixed over the breast plate by means of staples and linch hooks, and so raised its defensive power from pistol to musket proof. They also found different parts of the taces of different thicknesses, so as to afford more complete protection for the more vital parts. Still, in spite of all precautions, armour was beginning to prove a poor protection against the improved fire-arms, and many pieces might be seen in the Tower and other collections, showing the destructive effect of musketry on them. The lecturer con-

cluded his lecture with a few words as to what was not real armour. Armour, he said, had been in much demand of late years by collectors seeking for themselves, and for museums, and competing so strongly, that many had found it worth their while to supply what was in such demand, and false armour was probably as common as any other antiquity. But, fortunately, for the real amateur of that class of antiquity, the forgers, if they might use a word which did not really apply, had not generally had the knowledge necessary to produce an object which did not in some detail betray its modern origin. Either the material was not right, as when they found rolled iron used instead of wrought or hammered, or else the startling reasonableness and practical construction found in genuine examples had been overlooked. Of course, when they met with a helmet of the same material as a coal scuttle, and incapable of resisting the blows given with a good broom-stick, they might easily see that the object was not one which was ever in use. (Laughter and applause).

The Rev. T. Auden, at the close of the lecture, as chairman of the committee, expressed the thanks of those present to Viscount Dillon for his interesting lecture.

SHROPSHIRE COINS AND TOKENS.

Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon delivered an interesting lecture on Thursday afternoon and Friday evening on Shropshire coins and tokens, in the course of which he said our knowledge of most of the mints did not really begin until the time of Ethelstan, in whose reign the name of the mint was made part of the legend on all coins. Along with the name of the mint appeared that of the moneyer, and on Shrewsbury coins of King Ethelstan were the names of ten moneyers, but of the eight types used by that king only two were known to have been used at Shrewsbury. One of his coins was exhibited. The moneyer's name was Berhtel. In order to carry out the law "that there be one money over all the king's dominions" the dies were all made at one place, and the moneyers were not allowed to invent the designs of their coins. With the exception of a few rare half-pence, all Saxon coins were silver pennies, weighing, however, more than a silver threepence did now, and having, of course, an immensely larger purchasing value. Ethelstan's three successors, who reigned altogether for eighteen years, did not place the name of the mint on most of their coins, and therefore we could not be sure that they coined at Shrewsbury, but from the time of Edgar, 959 to 975, there were Shrewsbury coins of every Saxon king, except Edward the Martyr, who only reigned three years. Domesday Book said that Shrewsbury had three moneyers in the reign of Edward the Confessor, each of whom had to buy his dies from the king, and pay 20s whenever the money was changed. A coin of one of these, whose name was Wulmer, was exhibited. He must have been employed a long time, for he struck no less than six different types of coins in that reign. After the conquest the mint was continued on the same footing, and

every Norman king struck coins at Shrewsbury, till John discontinued more than half his predecessor's mints, that of Shrewsbury among the rest. Henry III. revived it in 1248. The Shrewsbury mint, after an existence of 350 years, was finally discontinued by Edward I., and after Henry III., the only king who struck coins there was Charles I. When Charles left London in 1642 the mint at the Tower fell into the hands of the Parliament, but that at Aberystwyth remained loyal. On September 19, after setting up his standard at Nottingham, the King came to Wellington, and there made a public declaration that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament." The next day he arrived at Shrewsbury, and on the 28th he informed the gentlemen of the county that he had sent for a mint to come there. That was the Aberystwyth mint, which soon arrived, and which coined at Shrewsbury a great part of the plate sent to the King by the Universities, as well as that sent by the gentry of Shropshire and Wales. On October 21, two days before the battle of Edgehill, a 20s. piece struck in Shrewsbury was issued to each colonel, a 10s. or 5s. piece to each inferior officer, and a half-crown to each private soldier. The obverse of these pieces was struck from dies similar to or sometimes identical with those used at Aberystwyth, but across the reverse was written in abbreviated form the declaration lately made at Wellington, with the text "Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici" round it. The mint was removed to Oxford in the beginning of January, 1642-3, and the same type was used there; but a comparison of the coins showed that on the earliest coins of 1642, the plumes which were stamped on them were of a different and ruder shape than those used later in the year and in subsequent years, and sprang from a large coronet without bands underneath it. These were, therefore, the coins attributed to Shrewsbury, and five of those half-crowns were exhibited. The denominations in existence were pounds, half pounds, crowns, half-crowns, and shillings, and of those half-crowns were by far the commonest. All the coins struck there were of silver. Speaking of tokens, Mr. Kenyon pointed out that tokens were not coins, but substitutes for coins. Silver half-pennies and farthings were struck by the kings from Edward I. downwards, but their small size made them inconvenient, and for some time base pieces of the nature of counters called black money made abroad were used, being sometimes forbidden and sometimes allowed by proclamation. At the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign, Erasmus mentions leaden tokens as being in use in England, and under Queen Elizabeth a very large number made of various metals are said to have been in circulation, and she granted a licence to the city of Bristol to make farthing tokens. James I. and Charles I. issued copper farthing tokens of their own, and forbade the use of private tokens, but left it optional to accept the authorised tokens or not, so that they never became legal tender. No tokens were authorised under the Commonwealth, and consequently at the Restoration there was a great want of small

coins, and a great number of tradesmen struck brass or copper tokens bearing generally their own name, and that of the town they belonged to. 107 varieties struck in Shropshire at this time were known, and of those 97 were among the exhibits. They were the earliest known to have been struck in Shropshire, as those of previous reigns generally bore no name, either of the issuer or of the mint. In 1672, however, a proclamation was issued that all private tokens were unlawful, and copper half-pence and farthings were for the first time issued from the mint as part of the regular currency of the kingdom, and were made lawful tender for payments under the value of sixpence. After this utterers of private tokens were prosecuted, and the tokens soon disappeared from circulation. In 1784 tradesmen's tokens were again issued for the same reason, namely a great deficiency of authorised coins. The first of these was an Anglesey penny, issued by the Parys Mining Company, with a Druid's head on the obverse, which might be seen also on some tokens of the Salop Woollen Manufactory, which were exhibited. A great many other copper tokens were struck soon after this, but they were superseded by a large issue of regular copper coins struck for the Government in Birmingham in 1787. Silver tokens were issued by the Bank of England, and by some corporations and private persons during the French war, but, as far as he knew, none of those were struck in Shropshire, and no tokens had been issued there later than those of 1790 to 1795, of which specimens were exhibited. The circulation of unauthorised silver tokens had been forbidden since 1813, of copper ones since 1818, and of all tokens whatever since 1819.

SHROPSHIRE CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

On Thursday, the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A., author of the "Architectural History of the Churches of Shropshire," lectured on "Shropshire Church Architecture," illustrated by lantern views exhibited by Mr. J. R. Greatorex. The lecturer, confining himself to the Saxon and Norman periods, gave a general sketch of English architecture, aptly illustrating his points with views of Shropshire churches. Speaking first of the Saxon churches, Mr Cranage said the Saxon churches had almost entirely disappeared, because they were of wood At present the earliest Christian structure was at Silchester, dating from the fourth century. It would be one of the most interesting things in a systematic excavation at Wroxeter to look for a similar building. The lecturer then pointed out the distinctive features of the Saxon architecture, including the "long and short" work, which, Mr. Cranage remarked, was almost decisive, and there was an interesting example of this at Stanton Lacy. There were also Saxon fragments at Rushbury, Barrow and Delbury, but Shropshire was not rich in Saxon work. Passing on to the Norman architecture, the lecturer described its leading characteristics as massive and heavy, but extremely majestic, the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, being a good local example. A feature was the grotesque

but effective carving on the capitals of the pillars, and Bromfield eastern arch afforded a good type. The characteristic mouldings on the capitals were the rosette, the billet, the lozenge, the nailhead, and the zig-zag, the last-named being by far the most common. The early Norman was rough and plain, but after the introduction of the chisel the carving became more elaborate, until the transition to Early English was marked by the introduction of leaves and heads. As a rule round fonts were Norman, Linley font being a rich example of Norman work in shape and carving, while the Holgate font was still richer. Columns were good means of deciding dates. Church Stretton church showed a good example of late Norman pillars and capitals. Scolloping was decisively Norman The finest Norman arch in the county was at Edstaston, near Wem, the round chapel of Ludlow Castle also being a good example, while in Shifnal church there was a fine Norman internal window. It was, perhaps, not so well known that Much Wenlock church possessed a beautiful west front, but the erection of the tower had hidden it from general inspection, as the arches could only be seen from the various storeys of the tower. Shropshire also possessed a most complete, although small, Norman chapel at The Heath, near Craven Arms. Between 1128 and 1133 pointed arches began to come in, and they appeared a little after this date at Buildwas. Mr. Cranage disputed the theory that pointed arches were suggested by the crossing of two round arches, or oval shaped seals, but they were due to vaulting, which was one of the most important themes in architecture. Shropshire, the lecturer said, was an exceedingly good county for illustrating transition work between the Norman and Early English, some of the best examples being found in Market Drayton church, and at St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury. In conclusion, he expressed his indebtedness to Messrs. Della Porta, F. R. Armytage, and Harding for the loan of slides.

SHROPSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS.

On Friday afternoon Mr. S. Clement Southam, F.S.A., F.R.Hist. S., gave a very interesting paper on Shropshire Superstitions.—The Rev. T. Auden presided, and referred to the fact that unfortunately Mr. Southam had been almost if not quite dangerously ill during the past fortnight, and they knew what it meant when one had to prepare and give a lecture in those circumstances.—Mr. Southam, in the course of his paper, said it had been his object, as far as possible, to avoid trespassing on the ground so admirably harvested in that excellent volume, *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, and to present to them a few notes on a Folk-remedy not mentioned therein, with a few suggestions as to its origin. It was not very long ago that his researches after curious folk-medicine brought to his notice a strange remedy for cramp, as practised among the Shropshire hills. A cottager, who suffered very much from that complaint, said she had tried various remedies without effect, and had even crossed her

stockings over a basin of water, which she put under her bed. There is, perhaps, nothing more obviously absurd in this remedy than in many others. If they restricted themselves to the cure of cramp alone, they found in an old book of medical advice, "The little bone in the knee-joint of the hinder leg of a hare doth presently help the cramp, if you touch the grieved place therewith. Often proved." People, in the present day even, go to a clergyman and beg for a sacramental shilling to be made into a ring, or to be suspended as a talisman for the cure of fits, as a savage would gather plants from burial places, in all faith, or as the believers of the Middle Ages gathered the dust where the body of St. Oswald mouldered in the earth, put it into water, and received great benefit thereby. The interest of folk-lore study consisted in a great measure of tracing back, as far as possible, acts and beliefs still existing, usually done now automatically and without attempted explanation, to those remoter times when people who did these things did them in obedience to some theory of life which made them appear reasonable and necessary. The efficacy of the sign of the cross in so many charms owed much of its vitality, no doubt, to the awe of the people when they were taught that they, as well as such inanimate objects as water, were consecrated or protected by its use, but the protective value of the sign dated back to far remote ages, long anterior to the introduction of Christianity. Mr. Southam then illustrated on the blackboard several of the pre-Christian crosses, mentioning, in many instances, the religious or protective meaning they are supposed to have represented. The crosses on the hairs of a donkey's neck (popularly supposed to have been given to the animal as a memorial of Christ riding upon it) seems to have been, and to be still greatly respected. As a cure for whooping cough, he had heard of those hairs being placed between two slices of bread and butter, and given to the child. The mother of a child near Cardington, having been told of the efficacy of these magic hairs and being ignorant of the method of using, placed her child upon the cross mark on a donkey's shoulders, and made it ride so for some hours. This not proving effective, some hairs were plucked, put into the water, and given the child to swallow, and, as even this failed, other hairs were enclosed in a bag and hung round the infant's neck. He had also heard of hairs from this cross being sewn in a silk bag and suspended round a child's neck to prevent convulsions when teething. Shropshire Folk lore gave an instance of crossing the flour before baking and the malt before brewing, in order to prevent their being bewitched. It was said that the sign of the cross should be made over a thorn or splinter in the flesh, or the circular rubbing to cause it to protrude would not be efficacious. He had seen it stated that in Wales the doorpost was frequently crossed when the house was left for a journey to make that journey fortunate. Mr. Southam then quoted various references to the crossing of cakes, tables, and a loaf before eating it. Country people averted the ill-luck of a single magpie by wetting the fore-finger, and making the

sign of the cross on the boot, and it was common in Shropshire to mark the cross on water in which a person was about to wash, if the hands of another had been washed in the same liquid. Shropshire folk-lore mentioned that one of the remedies for cramp was to put the shoes in the sign of the T or Tau cross on going to bed, and also that the crossing of stockings or shoes before going to bed would prevent cramp. But they were interested, at the present moment, in the association of the crossed stockings with water, and he had been unable to find a similar association outside the county. He need only refer to the wide-spread belief in sacred or curative wells to show that water was often supposed to have exceedingly potent healing properties, while spirits and personified diseases could not cross running water. Did the cross upon the bowl of water signify holy water, with the belief that it would drive away evil and consequently suffering? The belief in the efficacy of holy water would not be very potent in a country Protestant district, unless it had lingered, without being mentally connected with its origin, from pre-Reformation times. Secondly, was the superstition a relic of a much more distant period in the following manner? Cramp was caused by damp, and the cross, as pointed out by Mr. Baring Gould, represented not only the Rain God, but water itself, doubly accented by the presence of water; in this case the charm would be propitiatory of a deity worshipped by heathen ancestors, all explanation of the custom being lost many centuries ago. That seemed to him still more unlikely. But the solution which appeared to him to carry most probability lay in the one word, which now meant so little, but meant so much to our not remote predecessors, *Witchcraft*. Among the Aztecs a bowl of water, with a knife in it, was left behind the door to keep out sorcerers, as they were supposed to see their reflection in it pierced with a knife. From the Aztecs to the Shropshire hills was a far cry, but there they had the germ of the same idea. Wizards and witches could not bear water; the sign of the cross paralysed them also. Why should not this puzzling charm of crossing stockings over a bowl of water be a doubly effective means of warding off the nightly cramps caused, according to old reports of trials for witchcraft, by the ill-wishing or muttered words of some malevolent neighbour or evil-dealing witch? That water would not receive, and was directly antagonistic to a witch, was fully believed when witches were dreaded and persecuted. Of the sign of the cross to counteract spells and avert evil wrought by witches, the instances were very plentiful, even in Shropshire: e.g., the crossing of flour and malt. He remembered a certain farmhouse near one of the largest Shropshire towns, which had the reputation of being bewitched: the bacon fell from the rack; the plates broke, and mysterious noises were heard about the premises. It was true that the disturbances were traced to a servant under notice to leave, but the former was advised to make a cross of withy sticks, and put it up the chimney, and he actually did so. That was what he was told, but he questioned if the withy

sticks should not be wicky or witty, the Mountain Ash or Witan tree, the Rowan tree of Scotland, a potent agent against the spells of witchcraft. This was most probable, as the witty tree in common with most trees bearing red berries, was powerful against evil, whereas the withy or willow was unfortunate. In Salopian Shreds and Patches for November 28, 1883 (and also in a condensed form in Shropshire Folk-lore) there was a story of the witch of Iscoed turnpike gate, whose spells were broken by a man driving with a wicky wand. It would be easy to multiply authorities for the use of both cross and water against "ill-wishing" and witchcraft. Mr. Southam also expressed his opinion that the enormous influence of the belief in witchcraft, which so long filled the minds of all classes, has not been fully realised.

ANCIENT PUNISHMENTS.

On Monday evening Mr. S. M. Morris gave a lecture on ancient punishments. He said the punishments now inflicted by legal tribunals might, generally speaking, be divided into three classes, viz., capital punishment for the murderer, and imprisonment and pecuniary penalties for the thief and the drunkard, but in olden times, and in some instances even down to a comparatively recent date, there were other modes of punishment—some duly recognised and inflicted under the direct authority of the legislature, others unauthorised, apparently, but used more or less universally throughout the kingdom. The ducking stool and the scold's bridle were appropriated almost entirely, if not altogether, to the correction of women. Burning to death was, from the remotest times, the punishment inflicted upon women in England for every species of treason. High treason was punishable in a man by being drawn and quartered, and in a woman by being drawn to the gallows and there burned alive. In later days a slight relaxation was gradual y introduced, and the unhappy woman was first strangled by being suspended from a peg at the top of the stake and then burned to ashes. In 1578 Maud Whitfield was burned at Bridgenorth for poisoning her husband, and in 1647 a woman underwent a similar punishment in the Dingle at Shrewsbury. Again in 1681 a maid was burned at Shrewsbury for poisoning her mistress. So late as 1784 Mary Bayley, at Portsmouth, was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, "and burned with fire until she be dead." In 1790 the punishment of hanging, as in ordinary cases of murder, was substituted for burning. Boiling to death was, perhaps, the most vindictive and atrocious of all the kinds of punishments formerly used in England. It was sanctioned by Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII, and seemed to have been adopted from the peculiar circumstances of the crime which gave rise to it. The Bishop of Rochester's cook put poison in the porridge and killed two persons, and he was boiled to death, and a similar fate befel others who were guilty of poisoning. No sooner was Henry VIII. dead, than an Act of Edward VI. repealed this law.

The judgment passed upon a prisoner for felony, and some other crimes, who obstinately refused to plead, was "that the prisoner shall be remanded to the prison, and laid there in some low and dark house where he shall be naked on the bare earth, without any litter, rush, or other clothing, and without any garment about him; that he shall lie upon his back, his head uncovered, and his feet and one arm shall be drawn to one quarter of the house, and the other arm to the other quarter, and in the same manner shall be done with his legs, and there shall be laid upon his body iron and stone, as much as he can bear and more, and the next day following he shall have three morsels of barley bread without any drink, and the second day he shall drink thrice of the water that is next to the house of the prison (except running water) without any bread, and this shall be his diet until he is dead." At Bridgnorth in 1590 a murderer was pressed to death, and an unfortunate prisoner, who had suffered this torture, was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, in 1628. The accounts of the bailiffs of Ludlow for 1661 contain a payment for 1s. 6d. made to a man for his attendance upon a prisoner during the infliction of the punishment For some centuries the punishment was rigorously applied with the mere alteration from humane motives of making the weight sufficient to ensure death speedily, and of placing a sharp stone or piece of wood under the back, with the same view, and of tying together the thumbs with whipcord, so as to compel the culprit, if possible, to plead. The punishment was abolished in the reign of George III. The ducking stool was one of the ingenious instruments of correction which were formerly used in England. It was principally employed for the punishment of scolding women, and references to its existence in Shropshire might be found, although the actual examples must long since have disappeared. The records of the borough of Ludlow furnished the most ample evidence of the fact, that in the 17th and 18th centuries charges preferred against women for being common scolds were events of the most frequent occurrence. The sessions' proceedings of that town abounded with presentments made against persons for scolding, and for other offences, which were generally visited with the penalties of the ducking stool, which had no regard for persons, for high and low, rich and poor, young and old, were alike subject to its hydropathic treatment. (Laughter.) The tumbrel and cucking stool were also found in Shropshire. It was suggested that Butler, who resided at Ludlow Castle for some years after the Restoration, had in mind the Leominster ducking stool when he wrote—

> "These mounted on a chair curule,
> Which moderns call a ducking stool,
> March proudly to the river's side,
> And o'er the waves in triumph ride,
> Like Dukes of Venice who are said
> The Adriatick sea to wed,
> And have a gentler wife than those
> For whom the State decrees those shows."

The fees paid for the infliction of the punishment appears to have varied from one to two shillings. At Ludlow it was about one shilling per head for a number of cases at the same time, and a little more for a single case, but in other places a larger amount was paid. Among some orders affecting the government of the town of Shrewsbury, issued in the 17th century, was one proving conclusively that the Corporation had duly weighed and considered the necessity of having set up a ducking stool to execute the punishment which was then regarded with such great favour by every class of society. In 1669, the punishment was highly popular in England, and the authorities of Shrewsbury commanded a ducking stool to be erected for the punishment of all scolds. There was also a ducking stool at Whitchurch, the side of the Old Savings Bank and the adjoining yards being formerly the bed of a pool where the ducking took place. The earliest mention of the ducking or gumble stool at Ludlow was on April 7, 1603, when in the bailiff's accounts, a charge was made for money paid to a carpenter for work done at the gates and gumble stool. In the reign of Queen Anne, a presentment made to Quarter Sessions under date April 23, 1703, charged the chamberlain of the town with not making a gumble stool, and shortly afterwards the petty jury, appointed for Corve Street Ward, made a similar presentment to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the chamberlain was ordered to make the gumble stool by the next Court Leet. Shortly afterwards, Dorothy Williams was punished in the new stool. Other references to the ducking of prisoners appear later at Ludlow. In Shropshire very many years have passed since the stool was used. The brank or scold's bridle served much the same purpose as the ducking stool, and it was used almost exclusively for curing or attempting to cure women of scolding. It would appear that in the 17th century and later that the ducking stool was superseded to a certain extent by the brank. Refractory paupers also were punished in it, and the Workhouses at Oswestry, and Prees Heath, respectively possessed one. At Whitchurch the same brank was used for the town and Workhouse, and at Market Drayton a brank, formerly the property of the Dodcot Union, was still preserved. Male prisoners were occasionally punished with the brank. The seven Shropshire branks which still remained were an extremely interesting collection. The Shrewsbury brank did not appear to be very old. It was made entirely of iron, and consisted of a ring or hoop, hinged on either side, and provided with suitable fastenings. To the back of the ring or hoop a band of iron was fixed, bent and arranged so as to pass over the top of the head and down the forehead to a point between the eyes, where it was forked almost in the shape of a triangle, to admit the nose; the two ends of the fork were then fastened to the edge of the ring on each side of the month. Inside the point of the ring a short plain piece of iron was placed as a gag or tongue plate, while to the back a chain was attached on the outside for leading or hooking the victim, as the case might require. That bridle was at one time in constant use in Shrewsbury, and there were those yet

living who could remember its use. It was for many years kept in the Mayor's Court at the Guildhall, and when its use for scolds had ceased, it was carefully hung up with the old civic sword over the chair usually occupied by the Mayor. When the Mayor's Court was transferred to the present building, the brank was removed to the police station, and subsequently to the Museum. The last occasion when it was used could be fixed with tolerable certainty as 1846, when a Frankwell woman suffered for having made use of abusive and approbrious epithets to a neighbour. That woman was still living. There were two excellent examples of the brank at Oswestry, one the property of the Corporation and the other preserved in the storeroom of the Workhouse, where it was formerly used for the correction of the inmates. The town brank bore a striking resemblance to the Shrewsbury brank, although generally more roughly made. The history attached to it was unknown, but a comparatively modern instance of the use of the Workhouse brank was on record. About seventy years ago Mary Jones, an inmate of the House, was guilty of the serious offence of "mobbing the steward" or master by throwing a basin of porridge into the face of Mr. Phillips, the then master, who there and then ordered the brank to be inflicted, and the sentence was carried out in the dining hall in the presence of her assembled companions. Another good specimen was in the possession of the Rector of Whitchurch, made entirely of iron, and on the end of the gag a revolving wheel was neatly inserted. An instance of its use was on record, when the late Sir Robert Hill passed sentence on a woman for some petty offence, and she was dragged through the streets with the bridle on her head, followed by a crowd of boys and others shouting and laughing. That was well on in the present century. The Prees Heath brank was moved many years ago to Wem Workhouse, but a few years ago it was taken away and could not be found. It was last used on a woman still living, upwards of seventy years of age. Much Wenlock and Market Drayton had their bridles also, the latter possessing two, but the Much Wenlock one was lost. It could be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the sentence of the brank was seldom awarded after the year 1825. It furnished a melancholy index of the barbarism which prevailed in this country at no very remote period. Mr. Morris, in concluding, referred to the common use of the stocks in the county, and referred to their use at Shrewsbury in 1839, when three Birmingham youths were punished for imposing upon "the flats" of the town with a game of "Thimble-and-pea" and "Prick-the-garter." Even to this time, by a few unrepealable statutes, offenders might be committed to the stocks

SHREWSBURY BOROUGH RECORDS.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., lectured on this subject on Tuesday afternoon. He commenced by saying that the ancient records of Shrewsbury had, within the last few years, been

calendared by several local experts, and the calendar had been printed by the municipal authorities, in whose keeping the records themselves were. He ventured to think that few towns had so complete a series as Shrewsbury, some of the documents going back to the reigns of Kings John and Henry III. They commenced nearly 700 years ago. The Royal Charters were among the most valuable of the records, the earliest extant being dated in the reign of Richard I., 1189. This charter granted the town of Shrewsbury to be holden by the burgesses at an annual rent of 40 marks of silver, equal perhaps to £1,100 of our modern currency. Ten years later, in 1199, King John, on his accession, granted two charters, and in 1204-5 a third by which he permitted an annual fair to be holden on the first three days in June, and also allowed the burgesses to exact tolls from all Welshmen who brought merchandise to the town. King Henry III., when he was 19 years old, came on a visit to Shrewsbury, where he had a friendly interview with Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and in 1227 gave the burgesses a charter, by which he granted them all the privileges of a Merchant Guild. When Edward III. came to the throne in 1326, he gave the burgesses a fair amongst other privileges, and in Richard II's reign we had the first beginnings of the present system of municipal government. In 1433 there was the first mention of the town clerk, and in the following year the first aldermen were appointed. In 1638 Charles I. gave the town a new charter, by which it was to be governed by one mayor, assisted by 24 aldermen and 48 common councillors; but Shrewsbury, under pressure, surrendered that charter to Charles II., receiving, nine months later, a new one from James II., which appointed a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common councillors. This was the last of the long series of Royal Charters to the town. The rolls of the Guild-Merchant were of high interest, extending from the reign of John to that of Henry VIII., and the Bailiff's Accounts were amongst the most useful and valuable records we possessed for elucidating the history of the town. The records of the Courts of Law commenced in the first year of Edward I., 1272, and the military papers in Henry VIII.'s time. A document in 1545 gave the "names of 23 men sufficiently horsed and harnessed to serve the prince's majestie," and coming to Elizabeth's reign, when there was danger from the Spanish Armada, there were very full rolls of the musters raised in the town and liberties with the names of the trained soldiers, and an account of the arms they carried. In the class styled Miscellaneous Documents, there were many papers of very high interest, including a very early Minter's roll of the reign of Henry III., and letters and petitions to the bailiffs and mayors, some of which were of historical value. They extended from the reign of Henry VIII. to George II. Some of the petitions, proceeded Mr Fletcher, are from prisoners confined in one or other of the prisons in the gates. To take a case or two from the bundle for the year 1618. One John Hackett asks the bailiffs to release him from prison; he had been committed for calling the Town Clerk a drunken

rogue, and for using irreverant words towards his wife. Sybil Bloomer and Alice Smith had been wandering abroad idly, and neglected to fall to some honest and lawful course of getting their livings. Thomas Fox broke down the hall door of the Shearmen's Company. Charles Fox, a shearman, and also a victualler, on one Sabbath night, entertained several of his neighbours and their wives, who for their recreation did for a small space dance and drink, keeping very good and civil order. Annie Hunt was committed to prison, and in her petition complains that she endured great penury for want of food, having nothing herself, and no friends to relieve her, and therefore was lamentably like to perish. One young county gallant, Humfrey Kynaston, gent, came into Shrewsbury when the Assizes were being held, and abused the High Sheriff's officers; and when the Judges were about to dine with the Sheriff, broke a venison pasty about to be set before the company—for which he was promptly sent to prison. He pleads for his release, and promises he will never leave his trade to follow idleness any more. In 1593, Margery Stone petitions the bailiffs that she may have a feather bed returned to her, which one Joane Evans pawned to her for 4s, but being a very lewd-minded woman, came by night and took away from the petitioner's house. In 1613, Eleanor Evans, who had removed from Mardol to London, complains that she was wrongly accused of having murdered her husband, and of being a witch; and she prays the bailiffs to give her a certificate of good character to enable her to get a pension. The next year a poor minister, Maurice Thomson, petitions the bailiffs to release him, he having been committed for indecent words and behaviour towards Dr. Higgons, and towards Mr Thomas Price, the Vicar of St. Chad's. In 1605, Edward Brickdale was sent to the prison on the Stone Gate for selling tallow candles at 5d a lb., when the bailiffs had fixed the price at 4½d. per lb., and begs for his release, promising never to offend again in like manner. In 1613, Joan Mason, widow of the curate of Meole Brace, petitions the mayor to compel the churchwardens and overseers of Meole to pay her £2 6s., which they promised, but did not pay, whereby she was hindered from setting one of her daughters to make buttons, which was a great hindrance to them both. In 1647, Richard Fawkenor petitions the mayor for relief, because his premises were "cast down by reason of the fall of the Town Wall" in Roushill. In 1579, John Batty, who was imprisoned for eating flesh in Lent, petitions to be released. A little later, the inhabitants of Bickton, who cannot raise funds to support their "able and well qualified preaching minister," petition the bailiffs that they may enclose twenty acres of land at Bicton Heath for his maintenance. These brief notes showed how very full of interesting matter these petitions are. He concluded by saying that Shrewsbury may well be proud of possessing so magnificent and complete a collection of records.

8,000 men, and took up his abode in the Council House, The townspeople and gentry of the county brought most liberal gifts to the King's exchequer, plate as well as money, and the guardians of the Free School moneys unfortunately lent the King £600 which was never repaid. The visit of James II. to Shrewsbury was referred to, and the order of the Corporation that the conduits should run with wine on the occasion.

Many other very interesting matters were mentioned; and Mr. Greatorex exhibited a considerable number of beautiful slides, which were chiefly the work of Mr. Wallace Heath.

THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

Mr. J. H. Wylie, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools, also well known as the author of the valuable "History of England under Henry IV," gave an admirable lecture on "The Battle of Shrewsbury" on Wednesday evening to a crowded audience.

The Rev. T. Auden introduced Mr. Wylie, who, during the course of the lecture, revealed a minute knowledge of the details of his subject, and by his entertaining delivery frequently elicited from the audience hearty applause. He gave a sketch of the many events which finally culminated in internal dissension four years after the usurpation of the Throne of England by Henry IV., pointed out that monarch's many weaknesses, and with the aid of maps lucidly explained the position of both the King's army and that of Hotspur prior to the battle which ended so fatally for the latter and his supporters on Saturday, July 21st, 1403. Information of the battle, he said, was very largely drawn from Monkish sources, they being then the chroniclers of the period. It was known that the battle commenced at mid-day, and was protracted up to dark, which, it being summer time, would be about nine o'clock. There was no doubt that the slaughter was so great that neither side knew which was the victor; but the fact becoming known that Percy was dead—killed by an unknown hand—was sufficient to lose his supporters the day. He (the lecturer) was in doubt about the place where the body of Percy was first interred, stated to be "Whitechurch" or Whitchurch, on account of the distance between that place and the battlefield. It had been supposed that the Earl of Worcester was buried in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, because a body had been discovered with no head, but he said there was pretty clear evidence that that could not have been so, for the head of Worcester, after being sent to London, was later on returned so that it could be buried with the other remains in the Abbey Church. Most people had given up altogether the story that Glendower witnessed the fight from an oak tree at Shelton, for there was no doubt that he was in South Wales at the time of the battle. He advised the audience, therefore, to look out for difficulties when they came across an oak tree, for it seemed to form the centre of many fables. (Laughter.) There were several things in connection with the field of battle and the church afterwards erected on the spot where the dead were buried of which he had not

been able to gain authentic knowledge, and he asked the audience, if they could, to assist him In conclusion, he said they must not feel that they were to take sides in that great struggle. If they wanted to have an unbroken line of monarchy they could not get it, for both Henry and Percy were usurpers. In his (the lecturer's) opinion the king was really working for the strength of the nation; and if there had been success on the part of Hotspur there would have been at once great disruption in the country, with results which would have been worse than the later horrors of the Civil War.

At the conclusion Mr. Wylie was heartily thanked.

URICONIUM.

On Friday afternoon, there was a very large attendance, when Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., delivered an interesting lecture on "Uriconium."

Having been briefly introduced by the Rev. T. Auden, Mr. Phillips said: The presence of the Romans in Britain is indicated mainly by their camps, roads, cities, and private dwellings, of which Shropshire contains a fair share within its boundary; and yet how few among us give the attention they deserve to these remarkable traces of a great people, traces that have endured at the very least for thirteen centuries. Permit me to call your attention for a short time to a few of the more striking features of the once important city of Uriconium revealed by the excavations of 1859 and 1867, a task which I wish had fallen into abler hands. By the aid of a map thrown upon the screen we may form a notion of its relation to other well-ascertained sites of Roman stations; although it fails to delineate the road that most probably proceeded hence to Deva—Chester, a little west of north from here, past a very fine Roman camp called the Bury Walls, on Lord Hill's estate at Hawkstone. This road continued south from Uriconium, passing over a ford or bridge, and then divided into three branches: the eastern one to Nordy Bank, and thence southward. The middle road passed down the Stretton Valley to Bravinium (Leintwardine), passing on its way Norton Camp, near Craven Arms. The third took a westerly direction to Wales. There was also a road eastward to Uxacone—(Oakengates), named Watling Street. But this subject of roads is one of great interest, on which much diversity of opinion exists among authorities, and is too large to be entered upon here. Whoever was responsible for the selection of the site of this city displayed a thorough knowledge of its requirements, namely, a fertile soil, an unlimited supply of water, and a good strategical position in relation to the half subdued tribes in North Wales; nor could the founder have been devoid of an æsthetic taste, for when standing at the old wall near the centre of the city the eye commands one of the most beautiful landscapes to the east, south, and west to be found in Shropshire. Various dates have been suggested for its origin, one of the most favoured being A.D. 50. In this year, the tribes occupying this part of Britain were three, the

Cornavii, the Ordovices, and the Silures. The boundaries of their several territories are unknown, but were probably defined by the natural features of the country. Ptolemy, the geographer, places Uriconium and Deva (Chester) in the territory of the Cornavii, which was probably bounded by the Mersey and Severn. The Severn may have been the boundary between the Ordovices and the Cornavii. Ostorius Scapula, being proprietor of Britain, found these tribes in open insurrection, but finally drove them into Wales and established camps along the Severn to keep them in check. This may have been the time when the Romans occupied the site, but it does not necessarily follow that its foundation was owing to the Romans. It is a mistake to suppose that the Britons were so degraded as not to have been able to select so good a site. Indeed the notion is gaining ground that, judging from the general outline, it was not of Roman selection, but British, seized upon, utilized, and extended by the the former. The strong argument in favour of this theory is that the Romans preferred to make their military and civil stations quadrangular. This is pear shape, the base being at the south, and a larger part of the western side close to the Severn. At this lower part is Wroxeter Church and village. The entire circumference is stated by Thomas Wright to be between three and four miles, which is a slight exaggeration, it being really about three miles, and contains 170 acres. Unlike some Roman cities in this country, the walls were not of masonry, but consisted of a layer of large cobble stones placed together without any order, embedded in and faced with clay, about six feet wide at the base, narrowing slightly upwards, to what height is unknown, as only ruined fragments were discovered. Outside this was a ditch 90 feet wide. On the whole we are led to the conclusion that it was never strongly defended, and that such defences as can be traced are comparatively of late date and hasty construction, but still such as with a large, well-disciplined force could be successfully defended on an emergency. There were four gates in the walls—the north gate, the east gate (immediately outside of which was the cemetery, where several tombstones have been discovered), the south gate, by which the south road already mentioned was gained by a ford or bridge, propably the latter, for some writers of the early part of this century declare that remains of a bridge could he seen at low water, and finally a west gate. The soil within the walls is teeming with undiscovered remains, which only await a judicious employment of the pick and the spade to bring them to light. For many years accidental discoveries of most interesting structures have occurred. I do not mean to imply that there was a closely packed collection of buildings extending over the whole area. A large amount of well-built residences more immediately around the public offices may reasonably be expected to have existed, and scattered villas with their gardens, and perhaps farms, may have filled up the space. The *Philosophical Transactions* of the year 1701, give an account of a hypocaust discovered in a field north

of the more recent excavations. These were fully described by Dr. Harwood. In 1706, a beautiful mosaic was uncovered somewhere near the last, a drawing of which was made by the late Mr. Thomas Farmer Dukes, and is now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Another important discovery made in 1788, while searching for stones to built a smith's shop, of the floor of a small bath in a field west of The Cottage was described by Mr. Leighton. Many other discoveries, which I will not detain you by mentioning, have been made from time to time within the walls in various parts, besides innumerable coins. It was not till 1858 that money was subscribed, and permission was obtained from the late Duke of Cleveland, to make a methodical search in the vicinity of what had been known for many years as the Old Works. I refer to the conspicuous mass of masonry which stands above ground near the centre of the city. Mr. Thomas Wright, Dr. Henry Johnson, and other antiquaries formed a committee, of which the then Earl of Powis was chairman, which undertook the oversight of the work. The result of that work is admirably told in Wright's *Uriconium.* Other sources of information may be named. Anderson's little book, which is well supplied with illustrations, is worth possessing. The most recent contribution is an excellent paper in the *Archæological Journal*, by Mr. George Fox, who himself conducted some excavations here in 1894. That is also illustrated with plans and drawings. I am also pleased to say that the same gentleman has written a new guide to the ruins at the request of our Shropshire Archæological Society. This I have not yet seen, but, being his work, is a guarantee of excellence. The purchase of a copy of this will be the condition henceforth upon which the ruins can be seen. The excavations form a rectangular area, bounded on the north by a street coincident with the Watling Street, on the west by a street running north and south, and by a street on the south, examined, but covered up again; and it is supposed to have, at an unknown distance on the east, a boundary formed by a fourth street. Since the extensive excavations at Silchester have been made, it has become evident that that city was laid out in square plots, spoken of as insulæ, and here we have at least one of such insulæ; and possibly further research will reveal more. This method of laying out towns is certainly not confined to Roman towns, for we see it in Shrewsbury. Anyone who will take the trouble to traverse some of the main streets here will find a succession of what we call shuts dividing properties into blocks, through which shuts the public have a right of road, showing they are of great antiquity. It is supposed that Shrewsbury became a British town about the same time that Uriconium was burnt down, about 570, and it may occur to many that the migration of the inhabitants, or of so many as escaped destruction and settled here, adopted the plan of laying out this on similar lines to those with which they had been familiar. Along the northern part of the insula of Uriconium there extends the founda-

tions of a large quadrangular building in a direction east and west which is 229 feet by 67 feet; the walls being 3 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, of which the Old Works, or Old Wall, already mentioned, is the only portion above ground. The principal entrance was at the western end, which abuts upon the street, which had two doors set close together. In the centre of the northern wall was another entrance from the Watling-street, as is shewn by a break in the wall. There were also two doors on the south leading to the public baths, and another in the Old Wall opening to other apartments. These foundations clearly point, by their extent and arrangement, to their having been those of a most important public building. Wright concluded that this was the site of the basilica, and later authorities fully accept this view, it being in accordance with the position of the basilica in other Roman cities. I need not tell you that the basilica was a kind of town hall where assembled the leading inhabitants of the city to discuss public questions, to learn the latest news of the day, to exchange their views on local and imperial matters, and to retail the gossip of social life. Adjoining the basilica there is usually found a building with its offices, in which legal business was transacted by the ruling body of the city; it was so here. The interior of the basilica was divided into a central nave 30 feet in width, having on either side aisles 14 feet wide, with a colonnade or an arcade between them. From evidence adduced from certain data by Mr. Fox, who gave special attention to this point, it appears to have been a fine, handsome colonnade, which probably extended also along the east and west ends of the nave. Had such been the case this building would have resembled in plan that of Pompeii, though with a longer and narrower nave. He asks the question, "If such a colonnade as this existed here, what has become of the numerous columns that formed it?" Mr. Fox finds some of the fragments still existing. The font used in Wroxeter Church is the base of one of the columns, turned upside down and hollowed out. Many of my hearers must have seen two fine Corinthian capitals carved with acanthus leaves which were standing several years at the inner entrance to our Free Library and Museum, but now for the sake of preserving them from the weather stowed away in the basement of that building. These are conjectured to have been from the colonnade of the basilica. The imposing character of such a nave and colonnade can be well imagined. The flooring of the north aisle, uncovered in 1859, was found to be laid with mosaic of different geometric diapers in quadrangular panels. Several of these were carefully preserved by Mr. George Maw in square boxes and can be seen in our Museum. They are not so beautiful as some of those found in private Roman villas in other parts of the county, especially as that found at the Lea Cross, a few miles west of Shrewsbury; they must, nevertheless, have presented a quiet but elegant appearance. The floor of the nave was paved with small tiles set in herring-bone form, but it is not improbable that this was covered with tesselated mosaic also. After a good many

technical particulars, Mr. Fox summarises his conclusions in the following words :—"The inference may be drawn that the basilica of Uriconium was a building consisting of a nave, with aisles on each side parted from the nave by colonnades, the columns of which were of the Corinthian order, 27 feet perhaps in height, three feet in diameter, with an inter-columniation of 1 5-6th diameter, and that they carried a stone entablature. Above this, it may further be conjectured, walls rose to a height sufficient to permit of windows forming a clerestory, and that at some 60 feet from the floor a wooden roof covered the nave, which may or may not have had a panelled ceiling. The aisles were also roofed. The covering of all these roofs was either formed of the hexagonal stone slabs so common on Roman sites or of the well-known Roman tiles" And, finally, the plastered walls were covered with decorated colouring, many traces of which were found in the excavations. The whole of the foundations on which this building stood are covered up, and the land is under cultivation. We now proceed to notice the public baths and other buildings south of the basilica. If we examine the southern face of the Old Wall we find on it clear evidence of three arches having proceeded from it, which Wright supposed was the vaulted roof of three separate chambers. Mr. Fox takes a different view, and gives technical reasons, with which I need not detain you, for believing that the space enclosed which is represented on the plan as five apartments was originally the court house for the administration of the law, with its offices. It communicated with the basilica on the north side by a wide doorway and had two, if not four, chambers, to thel eft and right of it, all vaulted. The central apartment was covered by an intersecting vault in six compartments supported by piers, of which he discovered the foundations. He considers that this part was subsequently abandoned for the use of the baths, and a court house built elsewhere.

A number of views of the excavations were then thrown on the screen and were scanned with much curiosity by the audience. One represented the space in which the skeleton of an old man was found who had died crouched up behind the columns in the north-west corner, and also the skeletons of two females, which were lying down at the foot of the north wall. Close to the man lay a heap of coins, which had been contained in a small wooden coffer. They were all copper, and are now in the Museum. Other views showed the hypocaust, and Mr. Phillips described the mode of constructing it. He also showed slides of relics discovered at Uriconium, including vessels full of cremated ashes; a beautiful glass bowl found in one of the graves in the cemetery; tear bottles, supposed to have contained the tears of friends; objects made of Severn clay; Samian ware; bronze and iron tools; lead statuettes; Roman lamp in terra-cotta; an oculist's stamp, &c. The various views were shown by the aid of Mr. J. R. Greatorex's lantern.

In the evening the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher gave another lecture on "Shrewsbury Borough Records."

The exhibition finally closed on Saturday evening.

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Statement of Accounts for the Year, 1897.

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	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand of Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1897	0	18	6
,, Members' Subscriptions...	176	7	0
,, Sale of *Transactions*	11	0	6
,, Transfer from Special Fund for Illustrations ...	2	5	6
.. Balance due to Bankers, December 31, 1897 ...	13	3	2
	£203	14	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co , payment for printing *Transactions*	144	11	5
,, Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton...	16	2	11
,, Secretary's Salary	5	0	0
,, Rents, Rates, and Tithe, Wroxeter..	4	11	3½
,, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor	1	0	0
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,, Commission	8	16	0
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,, Annual Excursion Deficit	0	18	7
,, Expenses connected with Annual General Meeting, 1897	5	15	1
,, Sprague & Co., Views of Westfel on Church ...	4	14	0
	£203	14	8

May 19, 1898. Examined and found correct,

(Signed). E. CALVERT,

Auditor

ON SOME SHROPSHIRE PLACE-NAMES.

By W. H. DUIGNAN.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IX., p. 400.

[Principal Abbreviations.—A. S., Anglo-Saxon or Saxons; c., century; D., Domesday; Cod. Dip., "Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus;" Ch. Sax., "Birch's Chartularium Saxonicum;" Eyton, "Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire;" G., Gaelic; I., Irish; W., Welsh; M. E., Middle English; p. n., personal name; r., represents; pr., pronounced].

Patton, 4 m. S.W. of Wenlock. An. 901 *Peattingtune*; D. *Patintune*; 12 c. *Patintune*; 13 c. *Patinton*; 14 c. *Patiton*. This little place was the caput of the D. hundred of Patinton, now obsolete. It has the advantage, rare in Salop, of an A. S. root, and is a good illustration of the tendency to brevity. Even the A. S. root is probably a corruption of *Peadantune*—Peada's town (*d* between two vowels frequently passing into *t*). Though it is certain that *Peatt*, in the A. S. root, r. a p. n., it is not certain that name was *Peada*; the original form may have been *Peotingtune*, in which case *ing* would be a patronymic, and the construction "the town of the family of Peot." *Ing*, as a patronymic, is equivalent to the Irish O'—"of the family of"—or Mac—literally "son of," but with the same meaning as *O'*. Though I give the possibility, I have little doubt the name was Peada.

Pedwardine, near Brampton-Bryan. 6 m. N.E. of Presteign. D. *Pedewrde*; 13 c. *Pewarthyn, Pedewardyn, Pedwordin*. This is another of the Shropshire-*wardine* terminals, for which see Cheswardine. The prefix gives us the A. S. p. n. *Peada*, and the meaning as Peada's farm, or estate. It must not be inferred that Peada was the king who slew Oswald (v. Oswestry); it is more likely that he was a simple husbandman, or a local magnate.

Pitchford, 6 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury. D. *Piceforde*; 12 c. *Pichford*; 13 c. *Picheford*. A. S. *pic* (c = ch), pitch, and *ford*, a ford—the pitch ford. Camden, who wrote about 1586 from personal inspection, says:—"Our ancestors gave it this name from a spring of pitch which they did not distinguish from

bitumen. This spring is in the courtyard of a private person; on the surface of it bitumen floats every day, and is carefully scummed off." Gough in his additions to Camden (1789) says:—"About Pitchford and its neighbourhood most of the coal pits have for some depth an upper stratum of blackish stone, porous and full of a bituminous matter, which is separated by grinding and boiling, and makes a sort of pitch and tar. A medicinal oil is also extracted from the same stone."

Plash, 5 m. N.E. of Church Stretton. An. 963 *Plesc* (c = ch); D. *Plesham*; 13 c. *Playsse, Plese*; 14 c. *Plasshe.* No dictionary gives *Plesc* as an A. S. word; Plash is assumed to be from M. E. *plasche, plaische,* and yet here it is in an A. S. charter of 963. There are many places named *Plash,* often corrupted to *Flash* and *Flashes,* applied to wet flat land where the water lies in lakelets after rain, gradually drying up. Most of this kind of land is now reclaimed. Our word "splash" is the A. S. *plesc* with the *s* stuck on. In the charter of 963 the pl. form *plesces*—plashes, is once used.

Pontesbury, 8 m. S.W. of Shrewsbury. The A. S. Chronicle tells us under the year 661:—"In this year Kênwealh fought, at Easter, at *Posentesbyrig.*" All commentators agree this is Pontesbury, and I see no reason to doubt it, as Kênwealh was at war with the Welsh. D. records it as *Pantesberie;* and in the 13th c. it is *Pantesberi,* and *Pauntesbiri.* Assuming the earlier form to be correct, it gives us Posent's *burh*—walled town, fort, or dwelling—of which *byrig* (g = y) is the dat. form. I have not met with *Posent* or anything like it as a p. n. The A. S. Chronicle, as we have it, was not written before the 11 c., and *Posent* may be a corrupted form. *Pant* was not a p.n., and has no meaning, in A. S. Blakeway (*History of Shrewsbury*) suggests that the Romans "may" have built a bridge here, and so the place acquired the name *pontes.* To arrive at that he should have imagined two bridges at least, *pontes* being the plural of *pons.* Eyton vii., 129, apparently approves of Blakeway's suggestion. I believe there is no evidence that the Romans ever bridged Severn, much less the rivulet that flows near Pontesbury. Mr. Blakeway might have been contented with one bridge, and with the W. *pont* for it (borrowed from L. *pons*), but then the *es* would have been unaccounted for, and besides, our grandfathers desired to attribute almost everything to the Romans. The adjacent names of Pontesford bridge and Pontesford hill, with a camp upon it (perhaps the *burh*), point to a p. n. or river name. I think that probably the *Posent* of the A. S. Chronicle is corrupt, that

the D. and later forms are correct, and that *Pant* is a river name, from W. *pant*, a depression or hollow. We have the Pant forming the upper waters of the Blackwater, in Essex, hamlets named Pant, in Denbighshire, and Glamorganshire, and a *Pant* in Salop, 5 m. S. of Oswestry, and many places in Wales commencing *pant*. It is not unlikely that one of the little streams near Pontesbury bears, or formerly bore, the name of Pant. Perhaps the Rea, a mile N., may have changed its name, as small streams often do. The Rea, in S. Shropshire, was anciently the Neen (W. *neint*, pl. of *nant*, a brook), giving its former name to Neenton, Neen Savage, and Neen Sollers, which stand on its course. I should translate Pontesbury as "the burgh on the Pant," but it needs local knowledge and investigation.

Portway (The), a name borne by many roads throughout England. It is a superstition to suppose, as nearly all our antiquaries do, that the name is indicative of a Roman way. *Port* in A. S. means a port or haven, but it also means a town, and when used inland may always be so construed. *Portstræt*, *Portweg* (g = y) are words frequently occurring in A. S. charters, and mean simply the town, or market, way. A road so named is probably of great antiquity, and may be pre-Roman. The name is often applied to parts of Roman and other ways leading to market towns, beyond which the name ceases. Newport, inland, is plainly new town; on sea it may be new town, or, more likely, new haven. I know many "Portways" which have no pretension to Roman origin. We had thoroughfare roads from one end of the kingdom to the other before the Romans set foot in Britain.

Preen (Church), 5 m. W. of Wenlock. D. *Prene*; 13 c. *Prene* (frequently). Nothing whatever can be made of this in A. S., nor is it a p. n. I think it must be W. *pren*, a tree, perhaps from some remarkable or holy tree.

Prees, 4½ m. S.E. of Whitchurch. D. *Pres*; 13 c. *Prese*, *Pres*, *Prece*, *Prees*. This is not an A. S. word, or name. It must be W. *Pres*, G. *Preas*, a thicket, brushwood.

Preston Boats, on Severn, 2 m. E. of Shrewsbury. 12th and 13th c. *Preston-upon-Severn*, *Preston-on-the-Weir*. All Prestons mean Priest's town, generally from their belonging to some religious establishment. This Preston was given to Haughmond Abbey about 1135. At that time there was a weir and fishery on the river here. The correct original form of the name would be *Preostantun*—priest's town—gradually shortened to Preston. Camden (about 1586) says:—"Near this city (Shrewsbury) the Severn takes many windings . . . .

and hereabout they use that most ancient kind of vessel called floats, made of rough beams and boards fastened together, which carry their goods down the river. This business, probably, accounts for the addition "Boats."

PRESTON GUBBALDS, 4 m. N. of Shrewsbury. D. *Prestone*—priest's town—(v. Preston Boats). This place belonged, before the Conquest, to the Church of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury. Godebold was a priest, and sub-tenant of the manor, at the time of D.; hence "Gubbalds."

PRESTON-ON-THE-WEALDMOORS, 3 m. N.E. of Wellington. D. *Prestune*; later *Preston*—Priest's town (v. Preston Boats). This place must have belonged to some church or monastery before D., but I know no record of it. "The Wealdmoors" (Camden says, about 1586) "was a vast morass, which aged people remember to have been overgrown with elders, willows, sallows, thorns, &c." A. S. *weald*, a wood or wild land, and *mōr*, a moor, or morass.

PRIORS LEE, 2½ m. N.W. of Shiffnal, appears to have been forest or waste until the 12th or 13th century, when the Priory of Wombridge acquired interests in property there by various grants. The locality is first mentioned as *Lega*, for the meaning of which v. Leebotwood. The Priors of Wombridge retained their property here till the Dissolution in 1535.

PULVERBATCH, 7½ m. S.W. of Shrewsbury. D. *Polrebec*; 12 c. *Polrebeche*; 13 c. *Pulrebech, Pulverbeche.* The terminal *bach* or *batch* is a common one in Shropshire and adjacent English counties. It is A. S. *bæch* and *bæce* (ce = ch) a bottom, or valley with a stream through it. It has not yet found its way into the A. S. dictionaries, though it is frequently met with in A.S. charters in that sense, and is perversely translated "beech" (tree). Layamon, who wrote his poems, as he tells us, "uppen Sevarne stathe" (bank) in the 12th c., uses the word *bæch, bache* (according to the case) frequently, always in the sense of "valley." As to *Pulver*, Blakeway says that the district, in summer, is literally "a bed of dust," and he (Eyton concurring) suggests that the root is Latin *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder; and Eyton adds that the Norman D. scribe, understanding Latin and French, might well write it *polre, poldre* being the old French word for dust. It is, of course, possible that a place-name may have a Latin root, because the Romans were here before the Saxons; but I do not recollect any place-name in Salop which is directly derived from Latin. It is impossible that the D. *Polre* can be derived from old French, which was unknown here till the Conquest; and we may reasonably expect that Pulverbatch possessed its name

three or four centuries before then. The idea of a D. scribe endeavouring to reconcile part of an A. S. place-name with a French word is quite novel, and if he had done such thing, we might reasonably suppose he would do it correctly, and not write *polre* for *poldre*; besides he was a law clerk recording verbal or written evidence, with Commissioners over him, and extremely unlikely to indulge in linguistic fancies. Discarding Blakeway and Eyton's theory as partly impossible, and partly incredible, I venture to submit a theory of my own. Nothing can be made of the prefix, as it stands, in A. S. M. E. will not serve us as we deal with a D. word. There is nothing in W. to help us, W. *powdr*, like our *powder*, being only a mediæval borrowing from the French *poudre*, *poldre*. My idea is that the original form of Pulverbatch was A. S. *Apuldrebache*—the apple tree valley—and that the initial *A* was dropped before D. "Letters, like soldiers, are apt to desert and drop off in a long march." The dropping of a *short accented* vowel at the beginning of a word is so common as to have a name specially invented for it—*aphesis*; our word *down* was originally *of-dūne*, off the down or hill; in M. E. it became *adoun; lone* was *alone*; *wayward* was *awayward*, and so on. In *Apuldrebache* the accent is so strong on the *pul*, and the sound of the *A* so slight, that the *A* would be almost sure to drop off, unless maintained in writing; and the earliest record we have in this case is D. In places like Appleby—the apple village; Appledore (A. S. *apeldor*, *apuldre*)—the apple tree; Appleton—the apple town, and similar forms, the accent is on the *Ap.*; *Appuldurcomb*, in the Isle of Wight, was in A. S. *apuldercomb*—the apple tree valley. The maintenance of the *A* in this case may be attributable to the insertion of an extra *p*, giving accent to the *ap*, or to the maintenance of the form by A. S. records, which are far more numerous in the S. of England than in Salop. Having no local knowledge, I do not know that the soil of Pulverbatch is as dry as Blakeway describes. If it is, I should still dispute his theory; nor would the total absence of apple trees disprove mine. We must look at things as they were fourteen or fifteen centuries ago, when a single tree often sufficed to give its name to a locality.

Quaking Bridge, 2 m. N. of Church Stretton, appears to have kept its name extremely well, and to have a highly respectable pedigree. In 1203 a jury of Church Stretton present that the dead body of an unknown man was found at the Quaking Bridge (ad pontem trementem). In 1253 Henry III. grants to the Abbey of Haghmon (Haughmond) the ville of Lee in Bottewoode unto the bridge called "the Quakingge-

brugge." It had ceased to "quake" when I used to cross it on the Bristol and Liverpool Mail over fifty years ago. In the 13 c. it was probably a dilapidated wooden structure.

SEVERN. As the meaning of Severn is still shrouded in the mist of ages, I would like to add to my former note that in "A Wandering Scholar in the Levant," by Hogarth, London, Murray, 1896, the author says, writing of the country around Pingan, on the Euphrates:—"On the rock above" (i.e., above a Roman bridge) "was a sunken panel recording in bold Latin lettering that the bridge was built, in the time of the Emperor Decius, across this river Sabrina—an Armenian Severn." The river is now named Kara Budak. Decius reigned A.D, 249-251. Professor Rhys thinks "the Romans and Saxons may have learned the name of the river (Severn) from British Gauls, and not from the Welsh." Unless "Sabrina" is a Roman root, it is extraordinary that the Romans should have applied the same name to a river in England, and to a river in Armenia. I think there is little doubt that the W. *Hafren*, Old W. *Safren*, names for the Severn, were derived from the Roman *Sabrina*; but where did the Romans get Sabrina from, and what does it mean? I think I have written somewhere that I did not believe the Romans had bequeathed a single place-name to Salop, and now this Armenian Sabrina (perhaps she is a Goddess) stares me in the face. Etymologists are prone to be dogmatic, but we ought to be the humblest of men, for we are always learning; and

> "Newton (that proverb of the mind) alas!
> Declared with all his grand discoveries recent,
> That he himself felt only, like a youth
> Picking up shells by the great ocean, Truth."

SHAKERLEY, 4 m. E. of Shiffnal. 13 c. *Shakerlawe.* The terminal is A. S. *hlæw, hlaw*, M. E. *lawe*, a burial mound. The prefix appears to me to represent A. S. *sceácre* (sce = sh), a robber; it is not a p. n. The meaning is romantic and uncommon, but I can ascribe no other. Exs. Shackerley, in Lancashire, Shackerstone, in Leicestershire. The robber's low, or burial mound, would not be an unlikely name.

SHAWBURY, 7 m. N.E. of Shrewsbury. D. *Sawesberie*; 12 c. *Saubery, Sagheberie, Schawgesbury, Schawberie*; 13 c. *Schauberi, Shagebury.* This is A. S. *sceaga* (pr. *shaugh*), M. E. *schawe*, a wood or thicket. The terminal is A. S. *burh*, dat. *byrig* (*g* silent), an enclosed place, (homestead, village, or town)—the *burh* in the wood. *Shaw* is a common suffix, but a scarce prefix.

SHIFFNAL is supposed to be represented in D. by *Iteshale;* in the 12 c. by *Ydeshall* (y = i), *Ideshall*; 13 c. *Ideshale.* Eyton ii., 265, thinks that Idsall and Shiffnal were two districts lying W. and E. of the small stream which divides the town, and he adds:—"The name Schuffenhale, as that of the vill, first occurs to me in a deed of 1320; but deeds of that and four following centuries speak of the 'lordship, manor, fee, and church of Idsall,' sometimes adding 'alias Shiffnal,' sometimes not. Now, at length, the latter name is the only one recognised by common usage. I take both to be Saxon words; *Ides-heal* is the hall of Ide, *Sceafan-heal* the hall of Sceafa."

As Idsall is obsolete, we need scarcely concern ourselves about it. *Ide* was an A. S. p. n., but I should prefer to interpret *Ideshead* "Ide's meadow land," not "hall," as Eyton does. As to Shiffnal, Eyton says he first finds it in 1320 as *Schuffenhale.* I also find it in a record of 1377 as *Shuffenhale,* and in 1470 as *Shuffnale.* Eyton's form, *Sceafan-heal,* seems to be imaginary, as he gives no authority for it; but strange to say, I find a *Scuffanhalch* (sc = sh) mentioned in a charter of Wulphere, King of the Mercians, to the Monks of Peterborough, an. 664, *Cod. Dip.*, v., 2; and, strange again, in the same charter *Lusgerde* (g = y)—i.e., Lizard Hill, Weston-under-Lizard, near Shiffnal—is also mentioned. *Scuffanhalch* and *Shiffnal* are unique names, and *Lizard* has only one rival, Lizard Point, Cornwall; so that, when mentioned in the same charter, one is strongly disposed to believe that Shiffnal, and Lizard Hill almost adjoining, are referred to. I am not aware that the Monks of Peterborough ever had any interest in either place. The inference I draw is that *Scuffanhalch,* even if not identical with Shiffnal, is the correct root of the name, giving us Scuffa's (sc = sh) meadow land. Eyton is wrong in deducing *Sceafan-heal* from *Schuffenhale*; *Sceafa* was not a p. n, Scuffa was. He had, perhaps, as much authority for deducing *hall* from *hale* as I have for preferring "meadow land;" but if the entry of *Scuffanhalch* in the charter of 664 is worth anything, it decides the question, as *halch* and *hale* are dat. forms of *healh,* meadow land; and though *hale* may be considered as some corrupted form of *heall,* a hall, *halch* never can be so treated. The *Scuffanhalch* and *Lusgerde* of the Peterborough charter have not hitherto been identified. Kemble in his index to *Codex Diplomaticus,* gives them up. They are not mentioned in any subsequent account of the possessions of the Abbey; and I believe it to be impossible to identify them with any other places than Shiffnal and Lizard (hill). By a letter of Pope Agatho, an. 680 (*Cod. Dip.*, v., 23), the charter of 664

is confirmed, *Scuffenhalch* and *Lusgeard* appearing in the list of estates both in Latin and A. S. The originals of these documents are not in existence, the records of the Abbey having been destroyed by the Danes in 870. The old copies vary; for instance, Wulphere's charter, as given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, i., 345, omits the portion relating to *Scuffanhalch* and *Lusgerde*, though the Pope's letter, as there printed, includes them. It is therefore probable that they are forgeries or interpolations; but if so, they were forged or interpolated before the Conquest, by an A. S. scribe who wrote his language correctly. And further, they prove that *Scuffanhalch*, as well as Idsall, had a local habitation and a name before the Conquest. If Shiffnal had its origin in the 13th or 14th century, it could not possibly have had a perfect A. S. form and root.

Stanwardine-in-the-Field, 10 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury. D. *Stanrdine;* 13 c. *Staneworthyn, Staneworthin, Stanewrthin, Stanewordyn-o'-the-Field, Stanwordyn-of-te-Feld, Stanewrthin-in-campo;* 14 c. *Stanworthyn-y-the-feld.* This is a fair example of the passage of the A. S. *weorthyn* to the Salopian *wardine*, as to which v. Cheswardine. The prefix is A. S. *stān* (ā = o), stone. The literal translation is the stone farm or estate; it may be from the character of the locality, an early quarry, or more likely, the erection of a stone dwelling, a rarity among the Anglo-Saxons. Standish, in Gloucestershire, was A. S. *Stānedisc* (sc = sh), stone park, probably from an enclosure by a stone wall.

Stapleton, 5 m. S. of Shrewsbury, in D. is *Hundeslit.* Eyton, vi., 108, says:—"Whatever the word Lyth may import, it was common to several localities in the district now under notice. We have Great *Lyth*, Little *Lyth*, and *Lythwood*; nor can I offer any other etymology for the name Hundeslit than by supposing it to be equivalent to *Huni's Lyth.* We have seen that Neen Savage, known to have belonged to one Huni in Saxon times, was hence called Hundesnene, i.e., *Huni's Nene.* That a Saxon named Huni or Hunit was at some period Lord of Hundeslit, rests on a still further probability; for in King Edward's time part of the Manor was held by one Huning. Now the name *Huning* is a patronymic, signifying the son or descendant of Huni."

Eyton's derivation of the name from an A. S. possessor *Huni* or *Huning*, so late as the time of Edward the Confessor, does not commend itself. The place was probably "Hundeshlith" three or four hundred years before then. Besides the D. form is exceptionally clear, and there is no occasion to distrust it. It is plain A. S. *Hund-es-hlith*, Hund's hill side, or

slope; *hund* means a hound, but was also a common p. n., and it is infinitely more likely that the place would take its name from a man than from a dog. Eyton suggests that the change of name took place when a church was built, as in the time of King Stephen a lord of the Manor was named "de Stepelton." (There is no recorded evidence whatever when the church was built). This means that the place was called *Stepleton* or *Stapleton* (it generally appears as Stapleton), from A. S. *stipel*, M. E. *stepel*, a tower (of a church or any other building). D. records only two *Steple* (read *Steple(y)*, one of which, now Stepple, 1½ m. N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer, appears to have had, and to have, no church; the other, in Cheshire, now Stapeley, 2 m. S. E. of Nantwich, also appears never to have had a church. What then is the meaning of those names? D. records fifteen manors commencing *Staple*. What do they mean? I suggest that the proper root is A. S. *stapol*, *stapel*, a post or pillar; it is a word commonly met with in charters setting out the bounds of the manor or estate granted. These *stapols* were generally of wood, but are sometimes described to be stone. They were boundary marks set up or adopted for convenience. "Jacob took a stone and set it up for a pillar," . . . "and made a heap" (of stones); . . . "and Laban said to Jacob" . . . "this heap be witness, and this pillar be witness, that I will not pass over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over this heap and this pillar unto me, for harm." Gen. xxxii., 44-52. "And the border went up to the stone of Bohan, the son of Reuben." Josh. xv., 6. "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set." Prov. xxii., 28. I see no reason to believe that any place-name in England has its origin, wholly or in part, from the "tower" of a church, as distinguished from the fabric. My theory is that Stapleton was in A. S. times a hamlet, or other locality, within the D. manor of *Hundeslit*, and has survived the manorial name; and that the meaning of Stapleton is "the town of the land mark" (stapol).

There is another Stapleton in Salop, 1 m. N.W. of Presteign, a post-Domesday manor, which, in the 13 c., is written *Stepleton* and *Stapleton*. Eyton, xi., 344, says the Lords of Richards Castle, &c., built a church here, and he adds, "the building of a church in any locality was, in short, enough to suggest such a name." If so, we should be overwhelmed with Stapletons. The erection of a church might lead to the addition of *church* or *minster* to the ancient name, or, in exceptional cases, to a new name in which "church" or "minster" would be prominent; but most Norman churches had towers, and to name

or re-name a place after any "part" of a church would be contrary to all experience.

STOKESAY, 7 m N.W. of Ludlow. D. *Stoches*, afterwards *Stoke-Say* and *Stok Say*. A. S. *stoc*, a fenced in place. This is one of the commonest suffixes and prefixes to place-names. In my opinion it implies some kind of defence, perhaps a stockade, or moat. I frequently find the word applied to ancient moated sites. The "Says" were lords here soon after the Conquest; v. Hopesay.

STOKE ST. MILBURG, 6 m. N.E. of Ludlow. D. *Godestoch*. For *stoc* v. Stokesay; *Gode* is the fem. form for God, and the D. form means God's place. Before the Conquest, and down to the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor belonged to the Church of St. Milburg, i.e., to Wenlock Abbey. St. Milburg was grand-daughter of King Penda, who slew Oswald at Oswestry, and Abbess of Wenlock in the seventh century.

ALL-STRETTON, 1½ m. N. of Church Stretton. 1262 *Alured-Stretton*. Alured is a form of the A. S. p. n. Ælf-rēd, modern *Alfred* (meaning originally "wise elf"). This Alured was Ranger of the Hayes of Bushmoor and Hayerust in the Forest of the Long Mynd, in the 12th c. The shortening of the name to *All* is by no means a surprising example. All-Stretton is on the southern Watling Street (Wroxeter to Kenchester, near Hereford); hence the A. S. form *strætt-ūn*—street town.

TEME (river), South Shropshire, is frequently mentioned in A. S. charters, as *Temēde* and *Tamēde*. I think the root is A. S., and a compound of *tam* and *mēde*; *tam* is quiet, gentle—hence our river names Tame and Thames; *mēde*, used as a terminal in compounds, means disposition, quality, tendency; for instance, *oath-mēde* = humble, gentle; *ge-mede* = agreeable, pleasant; *ofer-mēde* = proud, arrogant; *unblithe-mede* = sad, sorrowful; *unge-mede* = intolerable; *wither-mēde* = perverse. I give these illustrations because I have not met with *tam-mede* in any A. S. dictionary or charter, except as applied to this river; (used in compound one of the *m*'s would certainly drop out). I think the substantial meaning of *tamēde* is quiet, gentle-minded. Probably *mēde* and *mōd* are akin; from *mōd* we have our *mood*—condition of mind. Many river names are poetic, such as the Alne, Alwen, Alwyn, Allen, all from the Celtic *Alwine*, very clear, very beautiful; the Arrow, the Blithe, which carry their meaning; the Dove = the Diver, and many others with roots which would require explanation. Tenbury in D. is *Temedeberie*—the burgh on the Temēde.

TERN, river, rises in N.E. Shropshire, and flows into Severn at Atcham. 12 c. *Tirne*, *Tyrne* (frequently), occasionally *Turne*.

There is, I believe, no other river with this name. Nothing can be made of it in A. S. I suggest it is W. *Têr*, clear, pure, and that *n* is excrescent. An excrescent *n* frequently follows *r* at the end of a word, especially when the word is of foreign origin; M. E. *bitor* (from O. F. *butor*) becomes in Mod. E. *bittern* (bird); M. E. *marter* (also from F.), later *martern*, becomes *marten*; *stubborn* was originally without the *n*. The primitive name has been preserved in Tirley Castle, an ancient manor on the Tern, adjoining Market Drayton. In D. that manor is *Tirelire*; the *lire* is obviously a mistake for *leye*, as it is subsequently written *Tyrle, Tyrlegh, Tireleye*. Here the terminal *leye* has conserved the old river name, and Tirley yields us "the pasture on the Ter." Assuming my view to be correct, it is clear that the excrescent *n* had attached itself by the 12th c., perhaps long before. A Welsh friend writes me that assuming the root to be W. *ter* (adjective), that word, if used as a noun, would become *tern*; so that from the W. standpoint, the *n* would not be excrescent.

Tetchell, 1½ m. S.W. of Ellesmere. 13 c. *Tetneshull*. This is the only root accessible to me, and I should probably pass the name if I had not been asked to deal with it. If we could trace the root to its original form, I believe we should find it to have been *Teotwineshyll*; in M. E. *hyll* becomes *hull*; this would pass into *Teteneshull*, and then *Tetneshull*. Three miles S. of Cleobury Mortimer is Tetstill Mill, which represents the obsolete D. manor of *Tedenesolle*, more correctly written *Tetneshull, Tetteneshull*, and *Tetteshill* in 13th c. records. I do not doubt that Tetstill also means Teotwine's hill.

Tibberton, 4 m. N.W. of Newport. D. *Tetbristone*; 12 c. *Tibrihton, Tibreton*; 13 c. *Tibrihton, Tybritton, Tybrigton*. It is clear that none of these scribes knew the meaning of what they were writing, and this is not surprising, as our language, until somewhat stereotyped by printing, by Shakespeare, and especially by the Bible, has always been in a state of change. The D. form is obviously the most correct, and gives us the p. n. *Tetbriht*. The right form was *Teotbricht*, but by D. even p. names had become corrupt. Tibberton is, doubtless, "Tetbriht's town." Tibberton, in Worcestershire, was in A. S. times *Tidbrihtingtun*—the town of the descendants of Tidbriht. *Tetbriht* and *Tidbriht* are only different forms of the same name.

Ticklerton, 3 m. S.E. of Church Stretton. D. *Tichelvorde*; 13 c. *Tyclewrthin, Ticlewrthin, Thikelwrthin*; 15 c. *Tyclardyn*; 16 c. *Tyclewardyne*. This is a curious instance of the passage of *wardine* into *ton*. For *wardine* v. Cheswardine.

Eyton, iii., 311, says *Tichel* or *Tihel* was an A. S. name still known in Salop in the 12 c. I do not recognise either of the forms he suggests as an A. S. p. n., because they have no meaning in A. S., and every p. n., in its inception, had a meaning. I believe the name to have been *Tigel* (g = y), which, by D., would have passed into *Tickle* and *Tihel*. *Tigele* means a potter, and is the root of our word "tile." A family named *Tihel* and *Tiel* were Lords of Leighton, 3½ m. N.W. of Wenlock, in the 12 c. (Eyton, vii., 326). The root of this name must have been *Tigel*, which is the root of our family name Tickell, Tickle, Tile, Tyler. I think we may safely interpret Ticklerton as Tigel's farm or estate.

Tong, 3 m. E. of Shifnal. In this case we have the advantage of A. S. roots. In the will of Wulfric Spott, an. 1004, it is *at Twongan*; in the will of Wulfgate, of Donnington (*Transactions*, iii., 36), early part of 11th c., it is *to Tweongan*. The *an* is the sign of the weak dat. case, and the nom. would be *Twonge* or *Twonga*, according to gender. In D. it is *Tuange*. We need not concern ourselves about subsequent forms. I think the roots clearly represent A. S. *thwang* and *thwong*, a thong, a strip (of anything—of land, of a shoe, of a whip). The word is allied to *tunge*, a tongue (of land or anything resembling a tongue), and *tang*, tongs or pincers. Our roots are late A. S., when the passage of *th* into *t* had set in; for instance, A. S. *byrthen*, now burthen, or burden; *fithale*, now fiddle; *morthor*, now murder, sometimes murthur; *spither*, now *spider*; *thwitel*, now whittle; and we say indifferently "thwack" or "whack." We have in England seven places named Tong, or Tonge, and others beginning *Tong* and *Tang*. These places appear, from the ordnance maps, to be wholly, or in part, strips or tongues of land between streams; in one case between a river and a hilly ridge. The forms *Twonge*, *tunge*, *tang* are also Celtic, lost in W., but preserved in I. and G.; consequently there are no places named Tong in Wales, but several townlands in Ireland have *tang*, as a prefix or suffix, from I. *teanga* (pr. tanga), a tongue. In Scotland the G. *teanga* has left its impress upon the country in *Tong*, in Rossshire; *Tongland*, in Kirkcudbright; *Tongue*, in Sutherland, which takes its name from a loch or tongue "of sea" called the Kyle of Tongue; and *Tangwick*, in Shetland.

Wellington. D. *Walitone*; 12 c. *Welintone*; 13 c. *Welinton*, *Wellinton*, *Welintun*, *Wellyngton*. This is a difficult name to construe, the roots being evidently corrupt; but it would not do to pass it. Wellington, in Somersetshire, does very little to help us; it is *Walintone* in D.

and a little later *Walinton*, *Welingtune*, and *Wealington*. The terminal is clearly A. S. *tun*, town, and the forms show that the *ing* is only the common corruption of a gen. *an*. I think the prefix is a short form of a p. n.; suppose *Wealh*, we should then have in correct A. S. *Wealhantun*, the *h* would soon drop out, and we should get *Wealantun*. The objection to this is that I cannot verify *Wealh* (alone) as a p. n., though I think it must have been one. It is to be found freely in compounds, such as Wealhhere, Walhstod, Walchhard, Walhard, of all which prefixes *wealh* is the nom. case, meaning a stranger. Of course, the root may be a shortened form of any of those names, indeed, of any name commencing *Weal* or *Wal*.

Wenlock. In my former paper (*Transactions*, vi., 1), I said:—"*Wenloch* may be W. *Gwenlloc*—white or fair mound." I find Gerald the Welshman, who wrote in the 12th c., spells it *Guencloch*, and Professor Rhys rebukes him for adding the *h*. (*Lectures on Welsh Philology*, 227). I have recently had the advantage of considering the etymology of Wenlock on the spot. I assume the root to be W. *Gwenlloc*. The meaning of *gwen* is white, fair, beautiful, and *lloc*, though it means a mound, means also a fold, an enclosed place. W. *lwch*, G. *loch*, I. *lough* (pr. loch) mean a loch, i.e., a land-locked body of water. A. S. *loc*, Mod. E. *lock*, includes, among other meanings, any enclosed or locked-in place, for instance, locks on a canal. Porlock, in Devon, A. S. *Portloc*, means a land-locked port (haven). Wenlock is situate in a small plain, apparently enchained by a ridge of hills, except where a stream winds its way through; in other words, it lies in a "loch" of land. I now suggest that the meaning of Wenlock is the fair, or beautiful, enclosed (or locked in) place.

Whitchurch. D. *Westune*; 12 c. *Blancmuster*, *Album-Monasterium*; 13 c. *Blancmustier*, *Blancmoster*, *Blancminister*, *Album-Monasterium*; 14 c. *Whitchurch-Warrene*, afterwards *Whitchurch*. There is no record of any church being here at the time of D.; but it is clear from the prompt change of name that one was erected soon afterwards. The forms *Blancmuster*, &c., are Norman French, as *Album-Monasterium* is Latin, for white church. The suffixes also mean a monastery, but there was no monastery at Whitchurch. The de Warene family were Lords of Whitchurch at the time of D., and for two centuries afterwards.

Whittington, 2 m. N.E. of Oswestry. D. *Wititone*; 12 c. *Wittinton Whitenton*. This is a very common name. The original form in the nom. case would, in A. S., be *hwīt tun*; in the dat. case *hwitan tun*; as these forms have been

preserved we have *Whitton*, *Witton*, and *Whittington*, all meaning "white town," probably because some original squatter whitewashed his cot. The initial *h* commenced dropping off long before D. It must not be overlooked that *Hwīt*, *Hwīta*, was a p. n., though by no means so common as the numerous families of White might lead us to suppose; indeed, it was rather a scarce name. But some Whittingtons may have their roots in the p. n *Hwīt* or *Hwīta*, in which case the dat. form would be *hwītantun*, and we should get Whittington, meaning White's town.

Whixall, 4 m. N. of Wem. D. *Witehala*; 13 c. *Witekeshill*, *Quickeshalle*, *Wykeshall*, *Witekeshale*, *Wekeshall*; 14 c. *Quekeshale*. The D. scribe was evidently perplexed. Taking all the forms together, I think the prefix represents the A. S. p. n. *Hwīttuc*, and the suffix *healh* = Hwīttuc's meadow land. D. has not preserved the initial *h* before *w* or *r* (so common in A. S.) in a single instance, unless *Hauelle* (Lincolnshire) is intended to r. *hw*, which I doubt. We get the family name Whittock from *Hwittuc*.

Wigwig, 2 m. N.W. of Wenlock. D. *Wigewic*; 12 c. *Wiggewick*; 13 c. *Wiggewyk*, *Wyggewich*, *Wigewike*; 14 c. *Wigeluyk*, *Wiggewyk*; 16 c. *Wigwyk*. *Wigga* was an A. S. p. n., of which *Wig* was a short form, often used even in charters. The terminal is A. S. *wīc*, *wyc*, M. E. *wike*, *wyke*, a village or dwelling, a terminal rare in Salop. The meaning of this name is plainly Wigga's village or house. On the coast, especially North, *wick* must be construed as a creek or bay; but that is from the Norse *vik*, a bay, hence *vik-ing* (which we *will* call vi-king) literally bay people, but meaning pirates. Tennyson commences his "Welcome to Alexandra" (Princess) "Sea-king's daughter from over the sea." He knew better than to write "Vi-king's daughter," though the words are really synonyms.

Wilderley, 1 m. S. of Church Pulverbatch, and 10 m. S.W. of Shrewsbury. D. *Wildredelega*; 12 c. *Widerleg*; 13 c. *Wildredeley* (g=y), *Wyldri lesle*. This is an instance of a place-name derived from a woman. The *d*, *d*, of the D. form represent *th*, *th*, and give us the fem. p. n. *Wilthrythe*—Wilthryth's lea or pasture. D. uses *th* when it forms the initial letters of a word; otherwise *d*.

Wilderhope, 7 m. W. of Church Stretton. 13 c. *Wildredhope*; 14 c. *Wildredehope*. This is another instance of a feminine place-name. The roots are almost identical with those of Wilderley, q. v., and give us Wilthrythe's valley.

WISTANSTOW, 6 m. S. of Church Stretton. D. *Wistanestou*; 12 c. *Wistanestowe*; 14 c. *Wystanstowe*. This manor was an ancient possession of St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, by gift of King Edgar. Though D. does not record a church here there must have been one. Wistan was grandson of Witlas, King of Mercia 826-839, and was assassinated here on the 1st June, 849, by his cousin, at the instigation of King Beorhtwulf, Wistan's uncle. The body was carried to Repton, near Derby, and some years afterwards translated to the monastery at Evesham. Wistan was rightful heir to the crown of Mercia; but on account of his youth, and the ravages of the Danes, Beorhtwulf was chosen king; hence the murder, and the name Wistan's place (*stow*). Those who address their prayers to the Saint, or enquire for him in Heaven, had better do so in his right name, Wīgstan (pr. Wystan). I have called him Wistan because he is so recorded in the Calendar. Families named Wistance should not assume they are related to the Saint. They must be content with descent from some A. S. Wīgstan.

WISTANSWICK, 3 m. S. of Market Drayton. 13 c. *Wistaneswice*, *Wistanswick*. This is from an A. S. p. n. *Wigstan* (pr. Wystan) and *wic*, a village or dwelling. For *wick* v. Wigwig, and for *Wigstan*, Wistanstow. Wigstan was a common A. S. p. n.; it means War-stone.

WOLLASTON, 10½ m. W. of Shrewsbury. D. *Willavestune*; 13 c. *Wullaveston*, *Willaveston*. A. S. p. n. Willāf—Willāf's town. The A. Saxons had no *v*, its functions being performed by *f*; the change of *f* to *v* was introduced by the Normans.

WOOFFERTON, 4 m. S. of Ludlow. 13 c. *Woolverton*, *Wolferton*, *Wulferton*, *Wulfreton*. The prevalence of *wulf* in local names has induced antiquaries to imagine that the country was over-run with wolves. But *wulf* was a popular compound in p. names, and they, not the wolves, have made their mark on the country. It is rarely that a place-name has any reference to the beast. Here we have the A. S. p. n. *Wolfhere*, sometimes spelt *Wolfere* and *Wulphere*—Wolfhere's town. The meaning of Wolfhere is war-wolf—a warrior.

WOOLERTON or WOLLERTON, 5 m. S.W. of Market Drayton. D. *Ulvreton*; 12 c. *Wulrunton*, *Wlverton*; 13 c. *Wollerton*, *Wlfreton*, *Wulverton*, *Wlfreton*. *Ul* is a common D. form for *wulf*. The roots clearly point to the A. S. p. n. *Wolfhere*, sometimes written *Wolfere*, *Wulfhere*, and *Wulphere*, for which v. Woofferton. This is Wulfhere's town.

WOOLISTON, 4 m. W. of Market Drayton. 13 c. *Willaveston*, frequently. A. S. p. n. Willāf—Willāf's town. The Normans introduced *v*, and used it commonly for the A. S. *f*.

WOOLSTASTON, 3 m. N. of Church Stretton. D. *Ulestanestune*; 13 c. *Wolstaneston, Wulstaneston, Wolstanstone.* The D. scribes for Salop always abbreviated *Wol*, writing it indifferently *Wl* or *Ul*, generally *Ul*; *Wod* they always wrote *Ud*. The roots here clearly give us the A. S. p. n. *Wulfstān*—Wulfstān's town.

WOOLSTON, 4 m. S. E. of Oswestry. D. *Osulvestune*; 13 c. *Osulveston, Oselstone.* Eyton, x., 318, after referring to the death of Oswald at Oswestry, q. v., says:—"The village of Woolston . . . . probably got its name from some connection with him (Oswald) . . . It was originally called *Oswald's stane* or *Oswald's tun* . . ." For this last statement he gives no authority, nor can I find any; I presume therefore it is only opinion. It is not possible that *Oswaldestune* could have passed into the D. or later forms. They give us, beyond question, Oswulf's town. For the passage of *f* into *v*, v. Wooliston.

WOOLSTON, 4 m. S.W. of Church Stretton. Eyton xi., 308, inclines to identify this place with an obsolete D. manor of *Wistanestune*, which he thinks it possible the scribe ought rather to have written *Wlstanestune*; but both those forms are totally inconsistent with the records relating to Woolston. In the 13 c. it was *Wlfreston, Wlfreton, Wulfreston, Wolureston, Wolfrestone.* Eyton's suggested form would give us Wulfstān's town; but the evidence plainly points to *Wolfhere's* (or Wulfhere's) town. V. Wooferton, Wooliston, and Woolston, near Oswestry.

WORFE, river, running into Severn a mile N. of Bridgnorth. The roots for the river-name are scanty, late, and untrustworthy; I use, therefore, those relating to "Worfield," which certainly means the field or plain on the Worfe. D. *Wrfield*; 12 c. *Werefeld*; 13 c. *Werefeld, Worfel, Wurfeld.* I am not aware that any other river now bears this name; but a river *worf*, and *worfe* is mentioned in a charter of 962 as being a boundary of Moreton, near Wallingford, in Berks. (No. 1,093 Chart. Sax.); a river *wurf* is also mentioned in a charter of 956 as being on the bounds of Morden, 6 m. N. of Wareham, in Hants. (No. 983, Chart. Sax.). I do not know what name these streams now bear. We have also a river Wharfe in Yorkshire. Looking at the roots, and the forms of the charters, I think they lead us to A. S. *hwearf, hwerf* (whence Mod. Eng. *wharf*), which had two meanings (a) a dam, wharf, or landing place; (b) a turning about, or winding (v. Skeat's *Etymol. Dic.*, where the old meanings of that word are exhaustively discussed). As the Worfe is not a navigable river, one may doubt

its meaning "a wharf or landing place," though there might have been one at its junction with Severn; I incline to attribute the name to its devious and winding course, most conspicuous near Worfield. This meaning is not unlikely in a river name. As marking the change always going on in our language, we may note from the charters quoted, that in the 10th c. initial *h* before *w* was dropping off.

WORTHEN, 3½ m. W. of Minsterley. D. *Wrdine*; 13 c. *Worthin, Worthyn.* This little place, notwithstanding the efforts of D., and the bad example of its Salopian neighbours, has, like Job, retained its integrity. *Weorthyn* it was in the beginning, probably fourteen hundred years ago, meaning an estate, farm, property, and *Worthen* or *Worthin* it is. V. Cheswardine.

YOCKLETON, 6½ m. S.W. of Shrewsbury. D. *Loclehuile*; 12 c. *Yocklehull, Iokethull, Yokeleul, Yoketille, Yokethull*; 13 c. *Yokelhull.* Eyton, vii., 53, says:—"The letters *L* and *I* are so similarly formed in the original D, that I think it very possible the clerk meant to spell this name Ioclehuile." In the Staffordshire D. Yoxall is recorded *Locheshale.* Probably the scribe did write *I* in both cases, and the transcribers are at fault. Here the terminal *ton* is clearly a M. E., or later addition. The old form of this name would be *geoceshyl* (in M. E. *hyl* becomes *hull*); as *g*=*y* the pronunciation would be Yoxhull. The Staffordshire Yoxall, the roots of which are practically, and the meaning entirely, the same as Yockle, has maintained that sound. A. S. *geoc* means a yoke, a yoke of oxen, of which *geoces* is the gen. form; the *es* has dropped out, and then we have *geochull* (pr. yockle), the hill of the yoke—(probably of oxen). For our purposes the *ton*, being a late addition, must be discarded.

GRANT BY KING HENRY III. TO PHILIP MARMION OF FREE WARREN IN ALL HIS DEMESNE LANDS AT PULVERBATCH. 8 AUGUST, 1256.

The following Charter is not noticed by Eyton in his account of Pulverbatch (*Antiquities*, vi, 188-204), and therefore adds to the history of that place. It is preserved amongst the Condover muniments (No. D.CCC X.). Philip Marmion had obtained Pulverbatch by his marriage with Johanna, younger daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Kilpec. On 20 Feb., 1254, he obtained from the King a grant of a Monday market and an annual fair on Sept. 15-17. He now obtains a grant of Free Warren. The Charter is in good condition, but the seal is broken. It is dated at Worcester.

Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem : Sciatis nos concessisse et hoc Carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Philippo Marmiun quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam Warennam in omnibus dominicis tenis suis de Pulrebache in Comitatu Salop' : Dum tamen terre ille non sint infra metas foreste nostre Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warennam pertineat sine licentia et voluntate ipsius Philippi vel heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum : Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictus Philippus et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant Liberam Warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis predictis Dum tamen terre ille non sint infra metas forreste nostre Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warennam pertineat sine licentia et voluntate ipsius Philippi vel heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus Venerabili patre W. Wigorn Episcopo, Johanne de Plessit' Comite Warr', Guidone de Lezuman fratre nostro, Roberto Tregoz, magistro Simone de Wanton, Petro de Monte forti, Walkelino de Ardern, Bartholemeo Le Bigot, Willelmo Gernun, et aliis. Dat' per manum meam apud Wigorn' Octavo die Augusti Anno Regni nostri Quadragesimo.

[*Seal, broken.*]

W.G.D.F.

THE GROWTH OF ARCHITECTURE[1]

By CHARLES J. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

I AM fortunate in having been asked to preside over the Architectural Section of this Society, at its meeting in this district, for the genius of the place renders my task a comparatively easy one.

It has been said of Shropshire, that it may be considered an epitome of England; within its boundaries are to be found an almost Alpine district in miniature, in sight of gardens, orchards, and fertile meadows; and within that area is written an almost complete history of the growth and development of architecture. A border country with the Queen of Rivers for its earliest highway, it attracted to its domain the Roman, the Angle, Jute, and Saxon. The Roman changed the face of the country; he endowed it with roads, bridges, and other means of traffic; he planted stations and built towns. The great north-western road traversed Shropshire; to the south of it, at the foot of the Wrekin, and on the banks of the great river, stood the important town of Uriconium, one of the largest Roman cities in Britain. The remains of it you will have an opportunity of visiting under the able guidance of Mr. G. E. Fox.

The Northman formed his moated mound or burh, as Mr. Geo. T. Clark tells us, at Aston, Caus Castle, Cleobury, Clun, Ellesmere, Salop, Minton, Oldbury, Oswestry, Pulverbatch, Quatford, Shrewsbury, Shrawardine, Tenbury, Whitchurch.

[1] Read at the Shrewsbury Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, July 24th, 1891.

The Norman set his seal upon the district; his are the great castles, from Ludlow to Whittington; his the smaller fortresses, which at the end of the twelfth century almost equalled in number those of the great border county of Northumberland. His are the great abbeys of Shrewsbury, of Buildwas, of Haughmond, of Lilleshall, and Wenlock. But his impress is not to be found only in the buildings of the great; his hand is to be seen in the humblest and simplest of the country churches which so plentifully dot the landscape

If we go a step further, we find in succeeding centuries an equally notable collection of buildings. From Stokesay, an almost unique example of a thirteenth century moated residence, to the magnificent remains of Moreton Corbett, a work of the seventeenth century, we have a complete series of domestic work in stone; and alongside it may be found an equally interesting development of the art of building in wood. Shrewsbury is rich in them, and possesses probably the most complete example of a row of early shops. At Whitchurch finely carved wood cornices and later work abound, and with this work in wood and stone may be found the charming accessories that belong to it—the fine lead spouts, the beautiful plaster work and panelling, the hanging signs and little artistic touches of metal work. In ecclesiastical architecture, from the work of the Norman to the classic Church of St. Alkmund at Whitchurch, we have a well-filled series. The town of Shrewsbury itself provides not a few. Towers and spires crowd upon the scene, and we are entranced not only by the impressions from without, but with the richness of the feast provided within—the stained glass of St. Mary at Shrewsbury and of St. Laurence at Ludlow, the woodwork, the ironwork, and all those minor arts which cluster round the parent stem.

The Bishop of Durham, speaking the other day to the miners of Northumberland, called their attention to the view from the railway station of Durham—the bridge over the Wear, built by an early bishop in the twelfth

century, the symbol of commerce; the castle rising above it, the symbol of civil government; and then the cathedral rising above all, the symbol of religious life—all having grown continuously through seven centuries, a picture of their English life and of the inheritance they had received. Of that inheritance I have said sufficient to show that Shropshire has a good share.

Whence came this architectural growth and inheritance? We are told that the chief value to us of Roman architecture is that it contains the germs of all that is found in the Middle Ages, and affords the key by which its mysteries may be unlocked; and yet if we compare a Roman temple and a great cathedral church, say of the thirteenth century—the temple of Saturn at Rome and the Cathedral Church of Salisbury—no two buildings can apparently be more dissimilar, and we are led to ask how it came to be so; or, if we go a little deeper, how is it that when the Roman built a wall in England, it differed so entirely from the Englishman's wall, the walls of Silchester from the walls of the Close at Salisbury; or how is it that when the Englishman of the nineteenth century builds a church in Rome, it differs so essentially from anything the Romans ever did, not merely in its outward appearance, but in its construction—different from that of any other wall in Rome, ancient or modern? We are told in the history books that all this is quite plain and simple—each race had a fashion of its own. The Greek man first gave to architecture an intelligible shape—an ancestor of his built himself a wooden hut, and the Greek, being a man of genius, copied it in stone. Before the Greek man, it is true, there had been a trickling stream of architecture, but after his time it became a flowing river. The Roman copied the Greek, and invented the circular arch, which accounted for all he did; then came the Goth—and here there is always a pause. Sometimes he invented the pointed arch, sometimes he found it out by accident; he was filled with anxiety to have a row of arches of unequal span and of equal height, or

to get over the difficulties of a groined roof, and so discovered it, and after that the rest was simple. But perhaps I am anticipating history, for an ingenious French architect has recently written a book to prove that Gothic architecture is a fraud. The architecture falsely called Gothic is French—invented by Frenchmen, to be seen and studied on French soil alone. Be that as it may, more careful investigations have proved that the Greek did not found his architecture solely on the wooden hut, that the Roman did not invent the circular arch, and did not in fact use a true arch at all above ground, and that the pointed arch has been known and used by all the great civilisations of the world.

The fact is that all great architectural changes and new developments have arisen from some change in construction, and that the differences in constructive methods arose, not at the dictation of any race or any individual, but from their fitness and adaptability to the particular civilisation of the time or country. All primitive civilisations had, up to a certain period of their existence, a common knowledge of the use and form of primitive tools and implements, and so they had of the primitive ways of building. A new civilisation copied the methods of the civilisation that preceded it up to a certain time, until it got sufficiently established to develop for itself a mode or method suited to its own requirements.

During the five hundred years of the Republic, Rome copied indifferently the methods of her predecessors, and did nothing to advance science or art. It was not until the time of the Empire, when new wants had to be met, that she was able to take a line of her own, and to develop a means of building which enabled her in the next three centuries to erect in Rome, and her dependent cities, buildings such as the world had never seen before—larger and more numerous than ever had been erected in a like period before or since—a method of building impossible to the Greek, and which enabled

Imperial Rome to build similar buildings from the shores of the Adriatic to the banks of the Severn. What then were the different forms of construction which so influenced the art of building? We constantly hear of the primitive wooden hut, and the primitive stone building, but a third—the art of building in mud—has almost been lost sight of. With children it still holds its own, and any one who has read a most delightful article on mud architecture by Mr. Simpson, the well-known artist and war correspondent, will see what an important rôle it has played in the history of the world. These three, the wooden hut, the stone cell, and the mud hovel, represent the three primitive ways of building, which in their widest sense, include all the ways of building known to the human race. The wooden hut is one form of that method of building which is tongued, tied or tenoned together, of which the Forth Bridge is a more recent example in iron. The stone cell is an example of that form of construction which is bonded or interwoven together; the greatest example of this method is probably the Parthenon at Athens, the most common the brick house across the street, or to be found in any modern street in any English town. The mud building, a humble type and forerunner of the kind of building that aims at being a monolith, and requires no bonding or tying or inlacing together, is found almost in every country and every climate. In Devonshire and Cornwall it has long flourished under the name of cob, in the north of England as a clay daubing. Its history is set forth with great skill by Ford, the well-known author of *The Handbook to Spain*, in an article which appeared in an ancient number of *The Quarterly Review*. He traces its origin to Cain; its use by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, Moors and Spaniards, and proves conclusively that the walls were intended to be monolithic, from the fact that the usual course, even now, is to build the walls first and cut out the doors and windows afterwards. Mr. Simpson in his article

shows this mud building to be the forerunner of Roman monolithic construction, of which she has left so noble an example in the Pantheon—an example for us to admire and wonder at, for nothing equal to it has been done since.

By the development of these three primitive ways of building all architectural styles and developments arose. In the hands of the artistic Greek, masonry reached probably its highest perfection. In the hands of the Roman architect, buildings expanded and were carried out on so magnificent a scale as hereafter to lead to a corresponding development of all other ways of building. Architecture does not depend solely on its construction for its expression, far from it, but in the natural course of things the mode of construction inspired and influenced the artist. A familiar instance of this may be seen in almost any railway journey, where it may be noticed that the cottage roofed in thatch has quite a different outline to the cottage with a stone or slated roof.

I do not propose to ask you to follow me in a *résumé* of the history of architecture, but to show, if time permits, the effect the Roman methods had on our own buildings, and what that method was.

Professor Middleton, in his well-known book, *Rome in 1885*, clearly proves that there does not exist in Rome a wall of brick or stone, or a true arch or vault, in our acceptation of the term, erected after the time of the Empire, but they were all so constructed as to form a monolith, the walls without a joint except on the surface ; the arches and vaults like an eggshell, or saucer, without any thrust.

The walls of the Pantheon are about twenty feet in thickness or thereabouts, and yet the brick facing now visible is but a skin, of a few inches, of specially made triangular bricks. Walls not more than a foot in thickness are thus formed of two outer skins, with no bond or tie save the tenacity of the mortar. Professor Middleton describes the demolition of walls such as

these after a life of eighteen centuries, and tells us that whereas the early walls of masonry could be taken away stone by stone, walls of this monolithic character could only be removed by the aid of gunpowder or dynamite.

M. Choicy, a well-known French architect, who has given great attention to the matter, and has published, probably, the most completely illustrated book on Roman construction, differs only from Professor Middleton as to the detail of the constructive process.

For our present purpose, however, it is not of the slightest importance how these walls grew into shape, we are only interested in the result and the effect it had on the progress of architecture. Hitherto the greatest spans that could be covered in masonry were limited by the size of the stones to be got, but now we find that such a building as the Pantheon comes suddenly into being, with a span of 142 feet on walls of about equal height—such a span could not have been executed in masonry or brickwork. We find floors not more than a foot thick in single spans of 20 feet still standing, with no other support than the side walls. We find groined vaults supported merely on a row of pillars without any abutment whatever on one side, showing conclusively that such a construction had no thrust, and when completed was of the nature of a monolith. Concrete, a modern word, has been called into existence to describe construction such as this. The constructive process had, however, been in use from time immemorial. The Phœnicians used it for their harbours, the Greeks for their floors, but the Romans gave to it such new uses and developments as practically to create a new method and a new style of building. Concrete, I may add, technically consists of an aggregate and a matrix. The aggregate may be any hard core convenient to use, the matrix must be of a binding and hard setting material, sufficient in quantity to envelope and completely encase every piece of the aggregate. The business of the aggregate is solely to

lessen the cost and to lessen the risk of expansion. The character of the wall depends on the matrix, and it matters not whether the matrix and the aggregate are first mixed together or the matrix is first laid in and the aggregate is added, and it matters not whether the aggregate is laid in by hand or laid in at random. The essential difference between concrete and masonry is that the blocks of which the latter is formed require to be bonded or interlaced together to make the wall stand, the former requires no bond whatever. The secret of the success of the Roman concrete was in the admirable cement with which they formed the mortar of the matrix.

The Romans found this cement in a natural product at their feet—the puzzolana, an earth or sand of volcanic origin. The remains in Rome show that they had three ways of using the concrete they made with it. It was either made up between a casing of boards, or between a casing of stone, or of specially made triangular bricks. Modern practice in dock and other works shows that it is a mistake to suppose, as stated by Mr. Wright, that concrete can be poured in, it requires packing and ramming. It is a mistake to suppose that concrete exerts any great pressure on the encasement, the expansion is momentary, for in such a work as the dock walls at Harrington—some 5 feet thick and 30 feet high—it was found that concrete built up continuously would carry its encasement of planks at a height of every 2 feet or so. I am convinced, therefore, that the little encasement of stone or brick provided by the Romans, built up in heights of a foot or two at a time, was sufficient encasement to allow of the concrete being made up within it.

In England, in almost every instance, the encasement was of stone; these stones tapered to the inner face of the wall so as to allow the concrete to be packed in behind them. They were probably built up for a foot or two in height with a quick setting cement, and the intermediate space packed with concrete.

The ingredients of a Greek wall and a Roman were thus oftentimes the same—stone and mortar—but in the one case you might abstract the mortar with no injury to the wall. Its only use amongst the Greeks was as a softening medium, to facilitate the moving and setting of large stones. In the other case the mortar was all in all, without it the wall would not stand.

From the Pantheon to Uriconium is a long step, but there you find the same processes and the same results, for in districts where the natural cement failed them, the Romans had learned to make with the greatest skill and precision an artificial hydraulic cement that took its place so efficiently that Mr. Thomas Wright, the well-known antiquary and historian of Uriconium, states that many of the walls which surrounded the towns in Britain have stood there for upwards of sixteen centuries. He describes the construction of these walls as consisting of two parallel facings of stones and tiles, the interior filled up with a mass of mortar mixed with rubble, that is the refuse stone from the quarry, and other materials—a mixture now best known as concrete. He goes on to say further, that in many cases bonding tiles were used—I admit the tiles, but deny the bonding. No tiles simply abutting on each other could ever make a bond. In the lake country, where it is necessary to bond with slate, the slates are always made to overlap. In the Roman wall they are not used at all. Their probable use was as a closure to the amount of work that could be accomplished without a break, which left the wall with an absorbent surface, instead of that glassy face which forms on finished concrete, and which in modern work has to be picked over before new additions can be made to it. It is, however, too technical a matter to go into now; we are looking not at details, but at results, and the result of this application of concrete to the art of building with such an organisation and on such a scale as Imperial Rome alone possessed, was that arched forms, which hitherto had been used almost entirely underground, were brought forth

and set up aloft; that spans that never before had been attempted were covered over with arched forms; difficulties of roofing, before insurmountable, were made easy, and the erection of buildings on an enormous scale was made possible, with results that astonished the world.

When arts and letters again revived, all nations who had come under the influence of Rome, copied in their infancy the Roman way of building. France was its cradle, Provence its nursery, but look where we may, the nations that arose on the melting away of Roman power, and who had come under their influence, copied their methods as well in construction as in appearance.

Ireland, almost alone, held to the more ancient way of building. She always built in masonry. No concrete used constructionally is there to be found, and consequently there is a marked difference in the early buildings of Ireland as compared with the work of the Saxon or Norman. These buildings and the arts accessory to them have been admirably illustrated and described by Dr. Petrie and Miss Stokes. They are almost invariably small in size. Mortar, where used, was used in the Greek manner, as a lubricant or softener to aid in setting. The immense height of the pointed arches and the remarkable devices to lessen their thrust, show their buildings to be amongst the earliest efforts to emulate, in a construction of small stones, the greater concrete buildings of Imperial Rome, and prove them to be one of the earliest pioneers of Gothic architecture.

The Norman copied the Roman and built in concrete. Take for instance the White Tower in the Tower of London: if you examine the circular staircases in it you will find that they consist of a single central pillar of stone, and from it there springs to the surrounding walls a spiral vault of concrete. The stone steps on which you tread could not carry themselves, because they are in short lengths detached equally from the pillar and the wall: they rest on the concrete vault. It is the same in the staircases in Rochester keep, and

you may see on the under side of the vault at both places the impression of the wood centering on which the concrete was formed—short tapering pieces of wood like the staves of a barrel. Again, you find it in the staircases at Canterbury Cathedral, the work of Lanfranc; and I remember when it was pointed out to me that the lower part of the western angle of the north transept was the work of Lanfranc, encased in the later work, and that in that angle was a staircase behind a locked door, I said to myself, "If that staircase is the work of Lanfranc it will be of concrete;" and when we got access we found it was so. The result was remarkable; for two-thirds of its height the staircase was of concrete, and then it suddenly changed to stone construction, showing conclusively the work of a different date and period. At the great keep at Bamburgh you have the same record. The first twenty-three steps of the staircase are of concrete, the remainder of stone; for all later staircases, as we all know, were formed of solid slabs of stone, one end worked upon the newel, the other resting in the wall, so that as you go upstairs you see the under side of the steps above your head.

The concrete may be seen again in the soffits or ceilings of the arches; for instance, as you pass through from one division of the great rooms in the White Tower, you pass under a circular arch, formed in the thickness of the wall, precisely as in Rome, or Pompeii, where the edges of such an arch, alone, are formed in brick and the core is concrete; so in the White Tower, the edges alone of the arches have a stone encasement, the core is concrete.

If you look at the roof of the chapel of the Tower of London, it again is concrete pure and simple. It is apparent to the eye that it is not masonry, and rubble, the refuse of the quarry, would not carry itself; but still further, if you examine the soffits, the under sides of the arches of such an arcade as that of St. Peter's, Northampton, you will find there is not a single through stone in it, you will find only an edging of stone, a core

of concrete even in a wall as thin as it is; and you will find the same in every Early Norman building. In the soffits of the arches of the old work not a through stone exists, the work is concrete with a stone encasement like Roman work.

Now, to build in concrete on a large scale requires an almost military discipline—a thoroughly organised and central power—for the least hesitation, the least defect in the making or the setting, and concrete is a failure. This discipline and this centralization the Norman had not. The individual state and the man began to come to the front, the artisan and craftsman appeared on the scene, and for him must be provided a mode of building suited to his grasp.

You find, therefore, that even in Norman times the concrete gradually disappears from sight. The encasement of stone supersedes it. In the nave of Carlisle Cathedral no concrete is visible, the encasement of stone is complete. One illustration shows the process in the arches of an arcade. First you have a flat arch right through the wall, a flat soffit with an edging of stone only at the sides of the arches; then you find a single stone on a lower or inner bed, on which an outer stone is made to rest, and so a stone encasement is prepared for the concrete to rest on. By degrees the edges of these stones are more and more completely moulded, the construction disappears out of sight, and you have a completely moulded stone arch. The wonders the Roman had achieved in concrete caused the Gothic man to emulate and try to do the same in stone, in the same way that the introduction of the electric light has caused so great an improvement in the use of gas.

Concrete in the hands of the Normans was a total failure; when it was good it was very, very good, but when it was bad it was—in fact, it tumbled down! The tower of Winchester, erected towards the end of the eleventh century, fell in 1107. The tower of Ely, erected about the same time, fell in 1321. At Worcester, the central tower fell in 1175, the two lesser

ones in 1221. At Bury St. Edmunds the central tower in 1210, the western tower in 1430, and so on. Evesham, St. David's, Chichester, Ripon, Selby, Lincoln, all fell, and then we may compile a list of those taken down to avoid their falling, which may be read in an admirable paper on Kirkby Stephen Church, by the Rev. J. T. Hodgson, in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society.

On the other hand, we have the remarkable instance of the taking down of the south-west tower of Canterbury Cathedral, recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* by the late John Carter, who states that it was so sound and good that it had to be destroyed by violent means, and that it was built with two outer faces of stone, with no bond or tie from bottom to top—in fact, in the Roman manner.

Hence it was from the inability of any but an imperial power to cope with the difficulties of concrete that our ancestors were led to go back again to construction in pure masonry, but with this difference, that having seen the arched forms and lofty buildings of the Roman, they tried to emulate them in a different way—they brought out the pointed arch to obtain a diminished thrust, they thinned the walls and devised buttresses to counteract the thrust of their arches; in fact, the whole history of Gothic from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century was a constant transition--a perfecting of a new way of doing things, and no new style of architecture can ever arise until some new way or new development of an old way of building takes place.

The great glory of Gothic art, however, rests not in its scientific balance and its apt adaptation of material, it rests rather in the fact that it gives liberty and opportunity to the craftsman and the artisan. Without the slave Greek architecture could not have been created. The patient labour of those great columns, the innumerable capitals, the facsimile of each other, hardly speak to us of the free man. The architecture of Rome speaks of the dictator, but the work of the Middle Ages is racy

of the soil. Do not think that I imagine that the design of the great buildings, which are a part of your inheritance, was due to the artisan. Far from it, but he gave them life and individuality, he clothed the capitals with the flowers of the field, he touched each individual stone with originality and life—and so it is that our interest in the architecture of our own land is something deeper than a mere interest in mouldings and shapes, for it speaks to us of the life and progress of the human race.

THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BISHOPS CASTLE.

By HENRY T. WEYMAN.

The Borough of Bishops Castle has been the shortest lived of all the Shropshire Parliamentary Boroughs, having been the last brought into existence and the first to have that existence terminated. Still it has had many distinguished representatives, and in that sense has not been excelled by any of the older Boroughs of the county. Bishops Castle has the additional advantage that, unlike its fellow Boroughs, it has a perfect list of its Parliamentary representatives, which it principally owes to the fact that the right of Parliamentary representation was not conferred upon it until after the time of which the records are missing.

Bishops Castle was formerly an appanage of the Bishops of Hereford, but having been separated from the possessions of that See in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the town applied for and obtained a new Charter of Incorporation in the year 1573-4. Under this Charter the privilege was conferred on it of returning two members to Parliament, a right which it was first called upon to exercise in the Parliament of 1584, and which it retained until the Reform Act of 1832 swept it altogether out of existence as a Parliamentary Borough. From 1584 to 1832 the list of members is complete, and is given below, with a slight sketch of the personality of each member. From this it will be seen that Bishops Castle has been represented by local gentlemen of families whose names are happily still familiar to us, the Walcots

of Walcot, the Mores of Linley, Oakleys of Oakley, Cornwalls of Burford and Delbury, Charltons of Ludford, and Clives of Styche. At other times it seems to have given Parliamentary honours to scions of nobility and eminent men from other counties, such as Sir Wm. Cavendish, Sir Wm. Brownlow, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Trentham, and Sir Robert Howard, though of the last it must not be forgotten that he was Lord of the Manor of Bishops Castle, owner of Clun Castle, and a kinsman of the family of the Duke of Norfolk, who has once again obtained possession of the ruined castle which gives him one of his oldest titles.

Bishops Castle has had the honour of being represented by a future Lord Chancellor of England in Alexander Wedderburn (Lord Loughborough and Earl of Roslyn), two Commissioners of the Great Seal in Robert Raymond (Lord Raymond), and Edward Littleton (Lord Littleton), another distinguished lawyer in Mr. Knight, who became Lord Justice Knight Bruce, a Lord President of the Council in Lord Trentham (Earl Gower), distinguished Ambassadors in Henry Newton and Henry Grenville, besides others eminent in various departments of the State.

The Borough was, however, throughout its Parliamentary history notorious for the bribery and malpractices attending its elections, and for the number of the petitions which were lodged against the return of its representatives. There were no less than ten election petitions between 1695 and 1725, a period of only 30 years, during which there were but fourteen elections.

Two elections stand out as especially noteworthy, viz., that for 1722, when on the hearing of the usual petition it was proved to the satisfaction of the Committee that out of the 53 voters for the successful candidate no less than 52 had, on their own admissions, been bribed, and the election for 1820, when all the four candidates obtained exactly the same number of votes (87 each), which is probably a record.

Bishops Castle was (except Much Wenlock) the only Borough in Shropshire which came under the description of a Proprietary Borough.

The writer in 1794 of a *History of Boroughs* says that it was then entirely under the direction of Lord Clive, who owned the greater part of it, and his rule appears to have been unchallenged from 1750 to 1819, when the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, a Liberal, obtained the seat vacant by the death of Lord Powis's brother-in-law.

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The compiler of this *History of Boroughs* says that the inhabitants of Bishops Castle had then no manufactory or trade *except* that of electioneering, "which they found *very profitable*," and if we may judge from the election of 1722, we can well understand this statement.

The electors were the Bailiff and Burgesses residing within the Borough. In 1620 the Corporation passed a solemn resolution that outside interference was dangerous to their rights, and that no foreign Burgesses should have any voice in the election of Members of Parliament. The rule was, however, apparently more honoured in the letter than in the spirit, as wealthy bankers residing in distant places supply no inconsiderable number of the Borough members.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the courtesy of the Town Clerk of Bishops Castle in allowing him access to the old Minute Books and other Borough records, and he desires also to thank Mr. Duncomb Pink for his ever ready help.

1584, Nov. 11. (1) THOMAS JUKES, Gent., and (2) JOHN COLE.

(1) Thomas Jukes, the son of Roger Jukes, of Dorrington, Salop, and of Alice, daughter of Sir Thos. Leighton, of Wattlesborough, was educated at Shrewsbury School 1562, and was seated at Buttington. He was made a burgess of Bishops Castle on the 3rd Sept., 1586, was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1580, M.P. for Montgomery Boroughs 1597-8, and Chief Steward of the Lordship of Powis to William, Earl of Pembroke. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Sandford,

of Rossall. The member was Lord of the Manor of Ratlinghope, which he obtained permission from Queen Elizabeth to sell in 1590. He died in 1603, and his will was proved at Lichfield.

(2) JOHN COLE was probably John Cole, son of Robert Cole, of Cole Hall, Shrewsbury (the family held large possessions in Shrewsbury and in other parts of Shropshire), who, like his fellow member Thomas Jukes, was educated at Shrewsbury School. He was also, probably, one of the participants in an affray mentioned in Owen and Blakeway, between Thomas Stury and John Cole of the town of Salop, Gentleman, in which "if speedy rescue had not come, there had been much slaughter." Mr. Cole was involved in the disputes between the Sandfords and Englefields, which are fully described in a letter of Andrew Blunden and other papers printed in the Shropshire Archæological *Transactions*, ix. (2nd Series), 122—162. The M.P. is there described as "a Shropshire gent. who had married my Aunte Sandford's daughter and held a pasture nere Shrewsbury of Mr. Englefield's lands;" and later it is said of him "For Mr. Cole Mr. Englefield careth not, Mr. Englefield hath money, Cole is a beggar." Still "the beggar" seems to have been successful at this time (1588) in the litigation. Later he did not fare so well, as Richard Gibbon writing to Humfrey Sandford on the 11th May, 1610, says:—"This day we moved to have your great friend Mr. Cole to be committed to the Fleet upon the Commission of Rebellion." He was so committed, but the imprisonment was stayed to enable him "to compound for his contempts." John Cole married first, Alice, daughter of Richard Sandford, and secondly, Margaret Plowden, of Plowden, and died on the 28 January, 1614-5.

1586, October. (3) CHARLES WALCOT AND (4) THOMAS DORRELL.

(3) CHARLES WALCOT, of Walcot and Builth, was the son of John Walcot, of Walcot, and Mary, daughter of Sir Peter Newton, of Petton, Knight (the Chancellor to King Henry VII.), who was buried in St. John's Chapel in Ludlow Church. A member of the family of Walcot, one of the oldest and best known Shropshire families, Charles Walcot was one of the original burgesses of Bishops Castle appointed under the Charter of July, 1573. A dispute arose as to the wardship of the member, as appears from the following letter from Sir Henry Sydney, then Lord President of the Marches, to Sir W. Cecil, on the 25th January, 1563:—"Sometime since you granted me the Wardship of Charles Walcot, son and heir of John Walcot, of Walcot, Co. Salop, which I promised to a man of mine, He denied that he was the Queen's or any other person's ward. After much search by myself, friends, and servants, however, I found amongst the Bishop of Hereford's records the evidence upon which the jury declared him to be a ward, which I send herewith by my servant Ralph Knight, and which I suppose is recorded in the Court of Wards, I beseech you that such order may now be taken for the possessing and enjoying of

him in my name as in like cases is accustomed, and also for some consideration of my great charges in finding him, and of his small living, as the greatest part thereof remains in his mother's hands during her life."

Charles Walcot was buried at Lydbury North on the 22nd Aug., 1596, having been twice married, and leaving several children.

(4) Thomas Dayrell, of Lillingstone, in the County of Bucks, who afterwards became Sir Thos. Dayrell, Knt., was the eldest son of Paul Dayrell, M.P., who was twice Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and was a member of a family whose founder's name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey, and who have held their present lands since the Norman Conquest. The present M.P. was knighted at Whitehall on the Coronation of King James I. on 23 July, 1603, was M.P. for East Retford 1603-11, and succeeded to the estates on his father's death in Oct., 1606. Sir Thomas married a great heiress, Margaret, daughter of Horne, Bishop of Winchester. He died, aged 64, of the plague at Lillington Dayrell, on 11th March, 1617, and was buried there the next day.

1588, Nov. 10. (5) CHARLES WALCOT and (6) ALEXANDER KINGE.

(5) See No. 3 above.

(6) Alexander Kinge is described in the return as of London. In 1587, June 10, a marriage license was granted by the Bishop of London for the marriage of Alexander Kinge, of St. Dunstan in the East, Esquire, to Elizabeth Horspoole, of St. Alphage, daughter of Simon Horspool, of London, Draper. The member was admitted to Grays Inn on 10 Aug., 1592, "as one of the Queen's Auditors." He was appointed Auditor of the Exchequer in March, 1586, when he seems to have had a wide district, comprising in 1593 Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Shropshire, and in 1603 Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The Auditorship was confirmed to him for life in 1606, and in 1609 he was appointed also an officer of The Mint.

1592, 3 Jan. (7) FRANCIS BEAVANS, LL.D., and (8) ALEXANDER KINGE.

(7) Francis Beavan, of the County of Carmarthen, was a member of Broadgate's Hall, Oxford, about 1572, was made a Fellow of All Souls, 1573, obtained the degree of D.C.L., Oxford, 1583, and LL.B. Cambridge, 1581, was Principal of New Inn Hall, 1585-6, and of Jesus College 1586-1602, which latter office was confirmed to him for life by the Queen's Charter to that College on the 7th July, 1589. Dr. Beavan, who was admitted an Advocate on 13 October, 1590, and was one of the Commissaries appointed to visit the Church and Diocese of Llandaff, was Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford under Bishop Westfalin 1587. He was also one of the Commissioners of the Peace for the County of Hereford. He died in 1602, and was buried in Hereford Cathedral.

(8) See No. 6 above.

1597, Oct. 16. (9) HAYWARD TOWNSHEND AND (10) EDMUND BAYNHAM.

(9) HAYWARD TOWNSHEND, who was born in 1577, took his degree of B.A. at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1594-5, and became a Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, 1601, was the son and heir of Sir Henry Townshend, of Cound, who was second Justice of Chester, one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and M.P. Ludlow 1614. Hayward Townshend was the author of "Historical Collections of Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments," which is considered a very able Parliamentary report, and in which he is careful to set out his own speeches in full. Francis Bacon referred in 1601 to one of Mr. Townshend's speeches "as the wise and discreet speech made by the young gentleman, even the youngest in this assembly, even ex ore infantium et lactantium, the true course is propounded to us." Mr. Townshend died without issue before 1623.

(10) EDMUND BAYNHAM was one of the most interesting and historic figures amongst the members for Bishops Castle. It has been difficult to trace his identity, but the difficulty has been solved. In Mr. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* he is said to have been of the County of Cambridge, to have been born about 1575 and to have graduated as B.A. at Ball. Coll., Oxford, in 1596, but this is certainly in the main incorrect. The member was the son of William Baynham, of Boxley Park, in the County of Kent (a contributor of £50 to the Armada defence fund), and of Martha his wife, his father dying on the 3rd Nov., 1597, and his mother on 1st January, 1600. His father's possessions at Boxley Park, Kent (otherwise Parkwood), seem to have been an unlucky tenure, as they originally belonged to Sir Thomas Wyatt, on whose attainder they were forfeited, were again forfeited on the attainder of the present member, when they passed to Sir Walter Raleigh, and again suffered the same fate on the latter statesman's attainder and execution.

Edmund Baynham, who is described in the return to Parliament as a gentleman, and in Letters Patent of 1598 as "armiger," was probably attached to the Earl of Essex, by whom when Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland he was knighted at the Sands, Dublin, on the 24th Sept., 1599. Sir Edmund, no doubt, followed the fortunes of the Earl of Essex, and took part in the rebellion of that unlucky favourite of Queen Elizabeth in 1600. We find that on the very day on which the Earl of Essex was executed, 1601, Feb. 25, Sir Edmund and others (including another Salopian, John Littleton, of Highley) were arraigned for complicity in the insurrection, and were condemned to death. The death sentence was not carried out in Sir Edmund's case, but he was confined in the Fleet Prison until 29 July, 1601, when he was released.

Sir Edmund, who was a Roman Catholic, seems to have been of turbulent and profligate habits He was more than once prosecuted in the Star Chamber for rioting, and only a few days before the death of Queen Elizabeth was with others committed to prison by the Lords

of the Council for sedition. So notorious did Sir Edmund become that he was known as the Captain of a Society called "The Damned Crew."

Undeterred by his previous experiences, we next find Sir Edmund implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, in which "matchless treason" he, Guy Fawkes, Catesby, and Winter are said to have been the principal actors. According to Mr. Jardine, it is doubtful whether the member was in the plot in the beginning, or whether he was fully trusted, but he was certainly one of those who met to plot the treason as early as the Lent of 1605, at the Horns Tavern in Cartter Lane, and who afterwards met at Catesby and Rookwood's houses.

Fortunately for himself, Sir Edmund's share in the plot took him abroad, being the emissary of the conspirators to the Pope. He was as a layman and a soldier despatched by Garnet the Jesuit to the Low Countries in September, and from there he went about 20 Oct. by Florence towards Rome, so that he might be in Rome when the news of the explosion arrived, and be able to negociate with the Pope on behalf of his fellow conspirators and explain their designs to him. This share was said to have been allotted to Sir Edmund "because he was not a man fit for the business at home," probably on account of his profligate habits. It was fortunate for him that he was abroad when the plot was discovered on the memorable 5th November, 1605, as he thus escaped the doom which overtook his fellow conspirators.

The following letter from the Lord Chief Justice Popham to the Earl of Salisbury, referring to Sir E. Baynham, is historical:—

"1605-6, Feb. 26.

"My very good Lord. Yesternight as soon as I had supped I was informed of a servant of Sir Edmund Baynham who came to London but that evening from Rome, for whom I presently used such means as by 11 of the clock this night I had him brought unto me. He confesseth his name to be Nicholas Burke, and that he sometymes served my L. your Father, and was his master Cook, and came from his master from Rome towards the end of December last and having a packett of Letters sayeth he brought them to Sr George Carew now Lord Embassador in France who as he sayeth perused the packett and detayned such of them as he thought fitt, and delivered unto him such as he found to be of no moment, how farr this is true, I doubt not but that the Embassador hath signified unto your L. by this. It seemeth by his speech he had letters from his master unto Father Baldwyn. If these letters be sent over happly they may serve to some use. He confesseth also his master was fited in the colleg at Rome by father Parsons at wch Fitzherbert, Sr Robert Bussen Sr Toby Mather and other English were, as he hard: he sayeth Owen was often wth his master whyles he was at Brissells and that he stayed there but 8 dayes & rid post from thence to Rome. But more than this in effect I can not gett as yett, & therefore had for the (sic) called him to the King's bench. But yff it fall out trew that he delyvered all his Letters unto Sr George Carew at his comeing

into France to be perused by him then wyll there, as I think fall out the less blame in hym & even so I humbly take my leave at Serjeants Inne this 26th of February 1605.

"Yr L. very humbly

"Jo. Popham."

Sir Edmund appears to have wisely remained abroad, as we find no subsequent trace of him in England. He is, however, mentioned three times later when abroad, and in each instance as having been engaged in a duel; first with Sir Edward Mitchelburne on the 2nd October, 1602, when both were wounded; secondly with Sir Thomas Edmonds on Nov. 8, 1608; and lastly with Sir Griffin Markham "in the Low Countries about the Powder Plot," on the 27th February, 1609-10, of which the following account is given in a letter from Dudley Carleton:—"We heare of a bloudie battle in the Low Countreys betwixt Sir Edmond Bainham and Sir Griffin Markham, who fell out in discourse about the Powder Treason, and foughte with shorte sworde and pistole in theyr shirts on horse back. Markham was left dead in the fielde and the other plus plein que vinde of cutts and gashes. It seems some angrie planet reigns amongst these swaggering mates but I holde it for none of the calamities of the time but rather one may joy."

Sir Edmund's subsequent history is unknown, and possibly he may have died of his wounds in this encounter.

Sir E. Baynham was, no doubt, in some way connected with the Baynhams of Westbury, Glos., and of Herefordshire. After the Essex Rebellion an Inquisition was made of the lands belonging to the persons implicated in the insurrection, and among these papers there is a report by Sir H. Guildford and others to the Lord Treasurer that Sir E. Baynham was seized of the Castle of Pembridge and other lands belonging thereto. From other documents he appears to have been possessed of other lands in the parishes of Garwey and Welsh Newton, and also of the Old Field (or Abbot's Field) Farm, Leinthall Earls, also in the County of Hereford, and formerly part of the estates of Wigmore Abbey. Perhaps these possessions in the neighbourhood account for his representation of the Borough of Bishops Castle.

1601, October 3. (11) HAYWARD TOWNSHEND AND (12) ALEXANDER KINGE.

See Nos. 9 and 6 above.

1603-4, March. (13) WILLIAM TWINEHOE AND (14) SAMUEL LEWKNOR.

(13) William Twinehoe does not appear to have been a local man, but he may have been a descendant of William Twinehoe who was living in 1477, and married Ankaret, grand daughter of Sir George Hawkeston, of Hawkeston and Silvington. He was, no doubt, a member of an old Dorsetshire family settled at Turnworth and also at Hayford, Somerset. Mr. Twinehoe was also elected at this same

election for the Borough of Midhurst, in Sussex, but decided to sit for Bishops Castle. Midhurst had about this time several representatives of the same name, and probably the same family as Mr. Twinehoe's fellow M.P., Samuel Lewknor, so probably the two were in some way connected. In July, 1606, Mr. Twinehoe was called upon to show cause (and apparently he was unsuccessful) why his patent for the manufacture of smalt should not be revoked. He died in 1610.

(14) Samuel Lewknor is one of the members about whom very little information has been found. He was a member of the University of Cambridge, and was the author of "A description of all those Cities wherein do flourish privileged Universities, a discourse not altogether unprofitable or unpleasant for such as desire to know forraine cities without travelling to see them" In the preface to this book, which was published in London in the year 1600, Mr. Lewknor states that he had been more usually acquainted with warlike sound of martial drums than with Schools of Philosophy. Mr. Lewknor is not mentioned in the official list of this Parliament, but it is clear that he represented Bishops Castle, for there was in 1612 an order for the taxation for payment of costs of Samuel Lewknor, late M.P. He married Jane, daughter of John Hopton, of Rockhill Sheriff of Shropshire 1575, whose father became possessed of the Priory of Chirbury.

1610, Oct. 24. (15) Sir WILLIAM CAVENDISH vice WILLIAM TWINEHOE, Deceased.

(15) Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, was recommended to the Burgesses of Bishops Castle for election as their M.P. by the Earl of Northampton, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, in a letter dated October 21, 1610. He was the son and heir of William, Lord Cavendish, of Hardwick (afterwards first Earl of Devonshire), was knighted 7 March, 1608-9, was elected M.P. for Derbyshire 1614, and again in 1621-2 and 1624-5, when he succeeded to the Earldom as second Earl of Devonshire. He was made a K.B. February, 1625, on the coronation of Charles I. Sir William appears to have assisted the Borough in obtaining their new Charter in 1617, in return for which he asked that the Burgesses would choose either himself "or such other Gent. as he shall commend to be their Burgess for the next Parliament," when they made the careful reply that "his desire should be effected when time doth serve." The election of Mr. Nicholls in 1620 was, no doubt, made in performance of this cautious promise. Sir William was a friend of King James, a leader of Court society, and was so lavish in his hospitality that he strained even his vast resources. He died (it is said from excessive indulgence in good living) on June 20th, 1628, and was buried at All Hallows, Derby.

1614, March (16) THOMAS HITCHCOCK AND (17) EDWARD LITTLETON.

(16) THOMAS HITCHCOCK, of London, Gentleman, was born about 1557, matriculated at Trinity Coll., Oxford, 1574, became B.A. 1577-8, was a Barrister-at-Law and was admitted to Lincolns Inn 1587-8, and became Treasurer of the Inn 1615.

(17) EDWARD LITTLETON was the eldest son of Sir Edward Littleton, of Henley, near Ludlow (who was Chief Justice of North Wales), and of his wife Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales. He was born at Munslow in 1589, and was sent to a provincial Grammar School (probably Ludlow). He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 26 Nov., 1606, took his degree of B.A. on 28 April, 1609, and D.C.L. in January, 1643. He was on the 23rd Nov., 1595, at the age of six, specially admitted to the Inner Temple "gratis in respect of his first reading," and being called to the Bar on the 11th May, 1617, became Treasurer, Reader, and Bencher of that Inn. Mr. Littleton was appointed Chief Justice of North Wales in succession to his father in 1621, and afterwards became the well-known Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to Charles I., whose memoir appears in all Biographies, and it will suffice here to shortly note the many high offices which he held, and the various honours which were conferred upon him. He was appointed one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1623, was M.P. for Leominster in 1625-6, and Carnarvon 1628-9, was Recorder of London 1631-4, and of Bewdley from 1625-58, his fee at the latter place in 1626 being the large sum of £1 2s. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1634, and was knighted the following year. He was raised to the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in January, 1640, and was made a Sergeant-at-Law and a member of the Privy Council in the same year. Upon the flight of Lord Keeper Finch the Great Seal was delivered to Sir Edward Littleton as Lord Keeper on the 19th January, 1641, and on the 18th February following he was raised to the Peerage as Lord Littleton of Munslow. He was also in the same year made First Commissioner of the Treasury and Secretary of the Council to the King, and shortly afterwards was made Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Salop. As is well known, when the troubles broke out between the King and Parliament, Lord Littleton sent the Great Seal to the King at York, and followed himself immediately afterwards, for which the Parliament ordered him to be taken into custody. His Lordship was continued by the King in his office of Lord Keeper till his death. Lord Littleton was the last of the Keepers of the Great Seal who served in the field, having received a commission at Oxford in 1644, under which he raised a regiment in the Inns of Court "to serve his Majesty for the security of the University and City of Oxford," of which regiment he was the Colonel.

A license illustrative of the manners of the times was granted by Archbishop Laud to Sir Edward Littleton on 26 Feb., 1640, permitting him "his wife and 10 other persons to be chosen by him to eat

flesh in Lent during his life but soberly and frugally so as to avoid public scandal." This license was confirmed by the King's Letters Patent. Lord Clarendon describes the member as "a handsome and proper man, of a very graceful presence, and notorious for courage, which in his youth he had manifested with his sword." He died on the 27th August, 1645, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, with military honours.

1620, Dec. 27. (18) FRANCIS NICHOLS AND (19) GILBERT CORNEWALL.

(18) Sir Francis Nichols, of Hardwick, Northants, who was born in 1587, was the son of Francis Nichols, of Hardwick, Esq., who was Governor of Tilbury in 1588. The son, who was M.P. for Northamptonshire 1627-8 and High Sheriff 1631, matriculated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, 1602, entered the Middle Temple the same year, was secretary to the Elector Palatine in 1640, and having succeeded his uncle in his estates, was created a Baronet 28 July, 1641. He died the 4th March, 1641-2.

(19) Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Baron of Burford, who was born 1600, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Cornewall, Baron of Burford He took his degree of B.A. at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1617, was knighted at Theobalds in 1620, and was a member of the Council of the Marches of Wales in 1639. He espoused the cause of the Parliamentary Party in the Civil Wars, and was appointed one of the "Committee for the public good of Staffordshire and Shropshire." He lived at Stapleton Castle, Presteign, formerly a seat of the Mortimers, Earls of March, of which castle Symonds writes that "Ludlows Governor pulled it down because there was no water near, and lest the enemy should make use of it (1645)." There was litigation between the member and his sisters, between whom a cause was heard at Ludlow in November, 1638, which went against Sir Gilbert, "to his shame." Sir Gilbert died, and was buried in the chancel of Burford Church on the 5th Oct., 1671. Upon his election his father gave an undertaking that no claims should be made for the usual M.P.'s allowance, the member himself not being of age at the time. Sir Gilbert's will was proved on 13th October, 1671.

1623-4, January. (20) Sir ROBERT HOWARD, Knt., and (21) RICHARD OAKLEY.

(20) Sir Robert Howard, who was described in the record of his appointment in the Corporation books as "Lord of this Borough,' was the son of the Earl of Suffolk, K.G., Earl Marshall of England Lord Chamberlain and Lord High Treasurer. Sir Robert was born in 1585, and succeeded to Clun Castle on the death of his elder brother, Sir C. Howard, as heir of entail under the settlement made by the Earl of Northampton. He was made a Knight of the Bath on the creation of Charles Prince of Wales in November, 1616. Sir

Robert was one of the Commission of Array for Salop, and a Colonel of Dragoons He was a highly distinguished officer in the royal army in the Civil Wars, and was Governor of Bridgnorth Castle for the King on its surrender after a gallant resistance to the Parliamentary army on the 26th April, 1646. Unfortunately for his reputation, Sir Robert was involved in a discreditable liaison with Lady Purbeck, wife of Lord Purbeck, brother of the Duke of Buckingham. Lady Purbeck had a child in 1625, of which the member for Bishops Castle was the father, and this brought the whole matter into public notoriety. Sir Robert and Lady Purbeck were both examined before the Courts, where Lady Purbeck was first charged with sorcery, and afterwards with incontinency alone. The lady was convicted of adultery in the Court of High Commission in November, 1627, and was condemned to do penance in a white sheet at the Savoy, to pay 500 marks, and to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the Court; Sir Robert was contumacious and refusing to make any sworn answer was sent a close prisoner to the Fleet prison, from which he obtained his release by pleading his privilège as a Member of Parliament He was, however, publicly excommunicated at St. Paul's Cross for contempt of court in refusing to answer. Lady Purbeck, being hotly pursued to do her penance, was rescued by the Savoy Ambassador, her next neighbour, and escaped the clutches of the officials. Sir Robert had a Coronation pardon for his offence, but is said to have lived with Lady Purbeck at Clun Castle after such pardon.

Some years afterwards these partners in guilt came (in 1635) together to London, when Lady Purbeck was thrown into the Gatehouse by Archbishop Laud, and ordered to perform her penance. Sir Robert is said to have bribed the keeper, to have dressed his mistress in man's clothes, and to have sent her to France. He was then sent to the Fleet to be kept without pen, ink, or paper until he could produce Lady Purbeck, but was released on his entering into recognisances in the sum of £2,000, not in future to come or remain in the lady's company. In January, 1636-7 Sir Robert was accused of having broken his bond by entering into Lady Purbeck's company, and as his residence at Dover was deemed to be too near France, he was ordered to live at Audley End. The proceedings against him were afterwards held by the House of Commons to be invalid, and the sum of £1,000 was voted to him for compensation for his false imprisonment.

The Honour of Clun, which had been granted to the Earl of Suffolk and to Henry, Earl of Northampton, became vested in 1632 in Sir Robert, who held it to his death, besides being Lord of Bishop's Castle.

In 1642, Sept., he was disabled from sitting in Parliament for being very active in the execution of the Commission of Array. His estate was sequestered, and he was fined £942 6s., being then described as "Knight and Baronet."

Sir Robert was buried in Clun Church, where the following inscription is to be read on a brass placed there to his memory:—

"Here lieth the body of Sir Robert Howard, Knight of the Bath, 5th son of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, Lord High Treasurer of England, who deceased April 22, 1653. He married Katherine Neville, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, by whom he had issue Henry, Edward, and Robert. Ætat suæ 63."

(21) Richard Oakley was the eldest son of Rowland Oakley, of Oakley (an old family which had flourished for generations in Shropshire), and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1622. He was an Oxford graduate, being Postmaster at Merton College, and in the summer of 1609 became clerk to Sir James Whitelocke, afterwards Chief Justice of Chester and Judge of the Court of King's Bench, who was also Recorder of Bishops Castle, for which he received a fee of 40s. In his service to Whitelocke Richard Oakley is said to have been "diligent, faithful, and loving, spending his idle time in the study of the law." In 1619 Mr. Oakley, being then Deputy Court Keeper for Sir J. Whitelocke, and Clerk of the Peace for Westminster, "went into Commons in the Temple to studye," and he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1621 (Michaelmas term). He had, however, been Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York) from the time of his appointment on the 10th July, 1621. Mr. Oakley was a zealous supporter of the Royal cause in the Civil Wars, and had to compound for his delinquency in raising Dragoons in the County of Salop by a payment of £460. He married Dorothy Bright, at Lydham, on the 13 February, 1631, and dying in 1653, was succeeded by his eldest son William Oakley (No. 31 below).

1625, April 25. (22) Sir ROBERT HOWARD and (23) WILLIAM BLONDEN.

1625-6, 23 January.	Do.	Do.

(22) See No. 20 above.

(23) William Blunden, or Blonden, was the eldest son of Richard Blunden, of Bishop's Castle (who was Bailiff of the Borough in 1600, and Town Clerk 1619), and of Jane Ottley. He was a Capital Burgess of the Borough in 1624, was Bailiff of Bishops Castle 1628, 1638, and 1642, and died in office. He was baptised at Bishops Castle May 20, 1602, and married first Dorothy, the daughter of Edmund Waring, who was buried at Bishops Castle on the 8th July, 1629, and secondly Susan Herbert at the same place, on the 24th Sept., 1630. His only child and heiress Dorothy married 1646 Sir Job Charlton, who was M.P. for Ludlow, Speaker of the House of Commons, Chief Justice of Chester, and a Judge of Common Pleas. Mr. Blunden lived at

Blunden Hall, Bishops Castle, a house still existing near the church there, and was a Captain in Sir Robert Howard's regiment of Dragoons in the Royal army.

1627-8, March. (24) Sir ROBERT HOWARD and (25) Sir EDWARD FOXE, Knt.

(24) See No. 20 above.

(25) Sir Edward Foxe, of Gwernoga, born 1578, was the third son of Charles Foxe, of Bromfield, who was Secretary of the Council of the Marches of Wales and M.P. for Ludlow and Wenlock, and of Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough. Sir Edward was himself a member of the Council of the Marches of Wales (1608). He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on the 28th Feb., 1594-5, was admitted to Grays Inn on 4 Feb., 1594-5, and was Sheriff of the County of Salop 1608, and of Montgomeryshire 1617. He was knighted at Newark on the 22nd April, 1603. Sir Edward was, according to tradition, a very handsome man, and married Catherine, the widow of Sir Walter Long, of Wraxall, of whom the story runs that she had made a solemn promise to Sir Walter on his death-bed that she would not marry after his decease, but that not long after his death in 1610 one "Sir Edward Foxe, a beautiful young gentleman, did win her love, and notwithstanding her promise, she married him at South Wraxall. As Sir E Foxe led his bride by the hand from the church into the parlour, the cord of the picture of her first husband, which hung over the parlour door broke, and the picture, painted on wood, fell on her shoulder." Sir Edward was admitted a Burgess of Bishops Castle in 1615, and received a special certificate of his freedom in July, 1619. He had a long litigation with the Borough about some fine which ended in a reference shortly before his election as a member.

1639-40, March 12. (26) Sir ROBERT HOWARD and (27) RICHARD MORE.

An undertaking was given by the members to discharge the Borough from any claim for expenses, the usual allowance being 2s. per day.

1640, October 24. Do. and Do.

Same undertaking this year.

(27) Richard More was the son of Robert More, of Linley, and succeeded to the More and Linley estates on his father's death in 1604, and to the Larden estates on the death of his cousin, Jasper More, in 1613. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1619, was elected one of the Corporation of Bishops Castle 1632, was Bailiff of the Borough for the year 1637, and was one of a family who have owned the More estates since certainly the 13th century. They are inti-

mately associated with the history of Bishops Castle. Richard More was an active supporter of the Parliamentary party, was one of the Committee on the Scandalous Ministers Act, 1642, and was one of the County Committee of Sequestration May, 1643. A Richard More was one of the Masters in Chancery from 1616-1635, but there is nothing to show whether he was identical with the Bishops Castle member or not. In the sermon preached at Mr. More's funeral he is said to have been "a man exemplary in all manner of conversation, in his family, in his country, in public, in private affairs, a man of great learning, well skilled in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, his many virtues were crowned with much zeal for religion, a real patriot much loving and well beloved of his country." Elsewhere it is said of him that he was able at ten years of age to read the Old Testament in the original. The death of his father prevented his proceeding to the University. It is recorded that he cast all his plate, &c., into the Public Treasury, and again it is said, "He much honoured the Lord's Day," and his opinion was to his death that "there was due to God a seventh part of our time and a tenth part of our estate." He died on the 6th September, 1643.

1645-6, Feb. 20. (28) ISAIAH THOMAS AND (29) JOHN CORBETT, VICE RICHARD MORE, DECEASED, AND SIR ROBERT HOWARD EXPELLED.

(28) ESAI THOMAS was among those members of the House of Commons who were either secluded by the army in 1648, or afterwards excluded by their fellow members (Lord Somers Tracts). He was the representative of a genuine Bishops Castle family, being the son of Edward Thomas, who was one of the head Burgesses (the Corporation), from April, 1594, to his death In July, 1632 (being then also Town Clerk), and was the grandson of John Thomas, who was one of the original members of the Corporation appointed on the grant of the Charter in 1573. Esai Thomas himself was elected one of the Capital Burgesses on the 12th September, 1621, and succeeded his father as Town Clerk in July, 1632. He held most of the corporate offices, having also been Bailiff in 1629, 1649, and 1657, Chamberlain in 1655 and a Justice of the Peace. As Town Clerk he signed the following letter, in which his predecessor Richard More appears as Bailiff:—

"Bishops Castle villa { To the Mayors Sheriffs Bayliffs Justices of Peace Constables & all other officers whats^r greeting.

These are to certify to whom it doth or may appertain that the bearers hereof Gervase Needham Vicar John Withnell and Edward Bright all are inhabitants of the Towne of Bishops Castle w^h place (blessed be God) is free from the plague pestilence or any other contagious infections or dangerous disease willing and desiring your quiet permission in suffering them to pass about their lawful necessary

affairs & occasions without any of your lets troubles hindrances or molestations. Dated at Bishops Castle this 16th day of October 1637 under our hand and usual off^l seal.

ESAY THOMAS Town Clerk. RICHD. MORE Bailiff EDWARD MASON Justice."

(Seal).

Mr. Thomas was one of the Commissioners of County Assessment in Dec., 1647, and was alive in 1661.

(29) JOHN CORBETT, of Auson or Halston, a place in the parish of Pontesbury, was the eldest son of Richard Corbett of the same place, Esquire, and was baptised at Pontesbury on the 3rd September, 1609. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, which he entered in 1626, was admitted to Grays Inn on 6 June, 1627, was called to the Bar there on the 11th February, 1639, becoming Ancient 24 May, 1650, Bencher of the same Inn 21 May, 1658, and was fined £100 for Lent Reader on the 18th November, 1663. He married Abigail, eldest daughter of Sir Isaac Pennington (the seditious Lord Mayor of London), about November, 1641, and seems to have done well pecuniarily, if we accept the following extract from a letter from Sir Isaac to his cousin, Sir John Pennington :—"I have paid near £500 for settling 3 of my sons, I am now also to part with a great sum with my eldest daughter, whom I am about to bestow." Mr. Corbett warmly espoused the side of the Parliament in the Civil Wars, and rose to considerable eminence. He obtained a position on most of the Committees, and is said by Col. Samuel More "to have been much beloved of the Committee for Shropshire." As early as February, 1642-3, he was Chairman of the Committee for Grievances, and was one of the Committee for Public Good 1645. In the same year there is in the proceedings of the Committee for both Kingdoms the following entry :—"1645, Dec. 8. Warrant for a demi Cannon, a mortar and 20 barrels of powder, with match and bullet proportionable, to be delivered to John Corbett for the use of the Salop forces." John Corbett was one of the Committee for the affairs of Ireland Oct., 1647, Goldsmiths' Hall (*i.e.*, Committee for Compounding) 1649, Jan 1, for the Engagement Oct., 1649, and was elected to the Council of State on Nov. 19, 1651, on which he served for several years with his father-in-law, Sir Isaac Pennington. In May, 1652, the two (Mr. Corbett and Sir Isaac) are directed to "accompany the Danish Ambassadors at their meals," and in June he was ordered to present a list of prisoners taken at the battle of Worcester. Further in May, 1652, Mr. Corbett was appointed to preside at the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee for Ireland, so that he must have become a person of great importance. He was from first to last an out and out Rumper, and was one of the Commissioners for the trial of the King, though he did not sit. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales in 1654, and by the Act of 1660, Cap. 3, he was made a Commissioner to secure the person of the Protector Cromwell from danger.

Mr. Corbett also succeeded fairly well as a lawyer. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Great Sessions for the Counties of Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Radnor, on 29 June, 1653, and appears to have acted as sole judge 1653-6 and 1659-60. He was ordered by Parliament to act as one of the three judges to go the three circuits in Wales on 16 June, 1659, but in March, 1660, was re-appointed to the Brecknock Circuit. However, on the Restoration an order was made (Aug., 1660), that "J. Corbett, late reputed Judge, should hand over the judicial seal to Sir Richard Lloyd." He was made a Sergeant-at-Law 1659.

On 1st Sept., 1665, a warrant was issued by Francis Newport to Sir Richard Ottley to arrest Mr. Corbett, and to hand him over to the Provost-Marshal at Shrewsbury until an order for his discharge be given. Mr. Corbett died in 1670, and was buried at Pontesbury on 7 Feb., 1670. His house at Halston still retains the old chimney stack, and several parts of the old black and white structure inclosed or partly rebuilt with brick.

Shrewsbury evidently wished to stand well with Mr. Corbett, as we may judge from the following entry in the Mayor's account for that Borough for the year 1648:—"Paid for a Pottle of Sacke and one dossen of fine cake sent to p'sent to John Corbett Esq. a member of the House of Commons ... ... 00 05 00."

Mr. Corbett obtained the seat through the recommendation of his cousin, Col. Samuel More (No. 30 below).

1654, and 1656. No members returned for Bishops Castle, no Writs being issued to the "Rotten Boroughs" (as they were termed by Oldfield) to return members to these Parliaments.

1658-9, January 8. (30) SAMUEL MORE AND (31) WILLIAM OAKELEY.

(30) Samuel More (born 1594) was the eldest son of Richard More (No. 27 above), was educated at Shrewsbury School (admitted 1609), and was Bailiff of the Borough in 1617. He shared his father's political views, and was the well-known prominent Parliamentarian who defended Hopton Castle, where after a magnificent defence he was taken prisoner and sent to Ludlow Castle. He was liberated on parole in May, 1644, with promise to remain at Upton Cresset with Mr. Francis Cresset until the latter's father was set at liberty. Col. More was one of the Shropshire Parliamentary Committee, and was also one of the members for the County of Salop in the Parliament of 1656, but afterwards became opposed to Cromwell's policy, and being suspected of complicity in a plot to depose the Protector, he was excluded from the House. He became Governor of Ludlow Castle February, 1646/7 (being at the same time made a Burgess of Ludlow), and also Governor of Hereford Castle 26 June, 1647, Montgomery Castle May, 1645, for which his pay was 20s. a day, and

Monmouth Castle August, 1645. He was also re-appointed Governor of Ludlow Castle under Charles II., but died in May, 1662, and was buried at More.

(31) William Oakeley, of Oakeley, who was born In 1632, and was the eldest son of Richard Oakeley (No. 21 above), was Sheriff of Shropshire when elected in 1660 as Member of Parliament, but is recorded to have "sat without dispute." Mr. Oakeley matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, on 25 June, 1651, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He married first Mary, daughter of Walter Waring, of Owlbury, who was buried at Bishops Castle on 27 Sept., 1680, and secondly, at Lydbury North, on the 24th March, 1680-1, Barbara, daughter of John Walcot, of Walcot. He was one of the Shropshire gentlemen chosen by Charles II. for investiture with the proposed order of the Royal Oak. This was projected to perpetuate the loyalty of Charles's faithful adherents, but was abandoned. Mr. Oakeley's estate was there valued as being in 1660 £800 a year. He is said in 1677 "to have had a small pension." He died in 1694, and was buried at Bishops Castle on the 31st January, 1694.

1660, April 14. (32) EDMUND WARING and (33) WILLIAM OAKELEY.

1661, May 3.	Do.	and	Do.
1678, Feb. 10.	Do.	and	Do.

(32) Edmund Waring, of Owlbury, who was a strong Royalist, must not be confounded with his relative Edmund Waring, of Humfreston, a strong Parliamentarian. The M.P. was the son of Walter Waring, of Owlbury, who compounded for his estates in the sum of £511, and Jane his wife, who was buried at Bishops Castle on the 8 Jan., 1673-4. Edmund Waring was appointed in April, 1670, one of the Commissioners for putting into effect the Acts for granting the King an imposition on Wines and Vinegar, a place which was said to be "one of trouble and difficulty rather than of profit and honour." In *Flagellum Parliamentarium* he is called an Excise Officer and Collector of Hearth money, a post worth £700 a year. His wife Lady Mary was buried at Bishops Castle on the 24th Sept., 1678, and the member himself was buried there on the 9th November, 1687. His sister married Sir Job Charlton (as his second wife).

(33) See No. 31 above.

1679, September 16. (34) RICHARD SCRIVEN and (35) EDMUND WARING.

(34) Richard Scriven was the son of Col. Thomas Scriven, who was killed in an attack upon Wem in 1643. Richard Scriven, who was born August, 1625, also distinguished himself in the service of Charles I., and died 1683, Jan. 26, the last male survivor of the old

family of Scriven of Frodesley. On his monument he is recorded as having been "faithful to his Sovereign, hospitable, peaceable, affable an experienced and brave soldier, and a true son of the Church of England." His loyalty was recognised by his unfortunate Sovereign, who sent him from the scaffold a pair of gloves on the fatal day in January, 1649. These gloves are still in existence.

(35) See 32 above.

1680-1, February 14. (36) Sir RICHARD MASON, Knight and (37) RICHARD MORE.

(36) Sir Richard Mason, of Worcester Park, Middlesex, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Long, of Draycott, Wilts. In Le Neve's *Knights* he is described as of Edenhope and Bishops Castle. He was born in 1619, and was the son of Edward Mason, of Bishops Castle. He was Clerk of the Green Cloth and Clerk Controller to King Charles II.'s household. He had two daughters, the eldest of whom married Sir W. Brownlow (No 49 below), and the younger (born 1667) the Earl of Macclesfield, from whom she was divorced by Act of Parliament 1698, and her children made illegitimate. In January, 1679-80, Sir Richard was appointed by the King one of the Commissioners for executing the place of Master of his Horse. In Feb, 1680-1, it is said by Luttrell that "the King hath put a stop to most pensions and servants' wages and salaries, and retrenched his family, Sir Stephen Fox and Sir Richard Mason maintaining it for £12,000 per annum." His salary as Clerk Controller of the Board of Green Cloth was £44 5s. 8d., and a table of seven dishes daily. Sir Richard who was M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, 1679-81, died 8 March, 1684-5, and was buried at Sutton, Surrey.

(37) Richard More was the eldest son of Col. Samuel More (No. 30 above). He was born in 1627, was a Lieutenant in Lord St. John's Regiment in 1644, and was admitted to Grays Inn on 26 May, 1646. He married a daughter of Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of London, well-known for his seditious conduct, but was afterwards divorced from his wife. Mr. More was a member of the Committee for Compounding from 1646 to 1659, and also of the Committee for the advance of money. The steeple of Shelve Church was built at Mr. More's expense in 1681. He died in July, 1698, and was buried at More on 7 July, 1698.

1685, April 9. (38) EDMUND WARING and (39) FRANCIS CHARLTON.

(38) See 32 above.

(39) Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., of Whitton, The Bower, and of Ludford, was the eldest son of Sir Job Charlton (Speaker of the House of Commons), and Dorothy Blunden, daughter and heiress of William Blunden (No. 23 above). The property in and near Bishops Castle, which then came to the Charltons, is still vested in a descend-

ant of the family as part of the property of the Ludford Almshouses founded by Sir Job. Sir Francis was born at Ludford on the 27th June, 1651, matriculated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, on 30th March, 1666, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was Sheriff of Shropshire 1699, and of Herefordshire 1708, and was M.P. for Ludlow 1678-1681. He died on the 21st April, 1729, and was buried at Ludford.

1688-9, January 14. (40) WALTER WARING AND (41) RICHARD MORE.

(40) WALTER WARING was the son of Edmund Waring (No. 32 above). He was born the 5th Dec., 1667, was baptised on the 8th Dec., at Snead, and lived at Owlbury. He died in 1706, and was buried at Bishops Castle on the 25th June, 1706.

(41) See 37 above.

1689-90, March 6. (42) WILLIAM OAKELEY AND (43) RICHARD MASON.

(42) See No. 31 above.

(43) RICHARD MASON (born 1655) was the son of Thomas Mason, of Chestock and Rockley, Salop. He matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, the 15th November, 1672, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1683. He died in 1690.

1690, May 17. (44) WALTER WARING VICE RICHARD MASON, DECEASED.

(44) See 40 above.

1695, March 14.

(45) HENRY NEWTON VICE WM. OAKELEY, DECEASED.
(46) RICHARD MORE VICE WM. OAKELEY, DECEASED.
} Double Return

There was a Petition April 8, 1695, of More against Newton, in consequence of the double return, but the Parliament was dissolved without any decision having been given.

(45) HENRY NEWTON, son of Henry Newton, of Highley, was born in 1651, matriculated at Oxford 1664, took his degree of B.A. 1668, and D.C.L. 1678, was Chancellor of the Diocese of London 1685-1715, Master in Chancery 1691, August 20th, to 1701, August 20th, when he surrendered the office. He was made Judge of the High Court of Admiralty 1714-15. In 1704 he was a special Envoy to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, when he received £1,000 from the Queen for his equipage, and on this occasion he obtained for English merchants the privilege much wished for of practising

the Protestant religion there. Mr. Newton who was knighted 4 March, 1714-15, was afterwards Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, near the Tower. He died suddenly of apoplexy on 29 July, 1715, and was buried in the Mercers' Chapel. He was grandfather of the great Admiral Lord Rodney.

(46) See 36 above.

1695, Oct. 28. (47) RICHARD MORE AND (48) CHARLES MASON.

(47) See 36 above.

(48) CHARLES MASON, of Bishops Castle, was the son of Thomas Mason, of Bishops Castle, and is described as of Rockley, Salop. He was an undergraduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge, taking his degree of B.A. in 1684. He was again elected for Bishops Castle in 1698, and in 1700-1, January, on which latter occasion he was unseated for notorious bribery and ordered into custody. Mr. Mason was elected in 1701 and 1702, but again unseated in 1702 on the ground of bribery. He was again elected in 1705, when he was also returned for Montgomery Borough, for which he elected to sit. He was again elected for Bishops Castle in 1708, but failed in 1710, won again in 1714-15, but was beaten in 1722, when he petitioned, and was able to prove that 51 out of his opponent's 52 voters had been bribed. Mr. Charles Mason was one of the Controllers of the Mint, worth £500 a year, from 1696-1701 when he was displaced on the occasion of his being expelled from the House of Commons for bribery, and being ordered into custody. However, he again obtained an important office as Paymaster of the Transports, which he held from 1706-1708, when he was displaced There is a curious entry in the Shelve Parish Register in the year 1704, which runs—"Charles Mason his page Charles baptised June 18, aged about 10, a West Indian, and surnamed Hector.

1698, July 26. (49) SIR WILLIAM BROWNLOW, BART., AND (50) CHARLES MASON.

Sir Gilbert Gerard, the unsuccessful candidate, petitioned Dec. 12, 1698, against the return of Sir W. Brownlow (the numbers having been, Brownlow, 37, Gerard, 36), on the grounds of illegal practices, and that the return was arbitrary and unusual. During the hearing of the petition it was decided that the right of election lay with the Bailiffs and Burgesses inhabiting. The Committee found that Sir G. Gerard, and not Sir W. Brownlow, the sitting member, was elected, but the House disagreed with the Committee, and resolved that neither was duly elected, there having been bribery on both sides, and that neither candidate was eligible for further election during that Session. The Writ was suspended during the remainder of this Parliament.

The election was held void, and it was found that "the Burgesses of Bishops Castle were notoriously guilty of bribery."

(49) Sir W. Brownlow, of Humby, Lincolnshire, was the brother of Sir John Brownlow, whom he succeeded in the Baronetcy July, 1697. Sir William Brownlow married Dorothy, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Mason (No. 35 above). He was M.P. for Peterborough 1689-98, and died 6 March, 1700-1.

(50) See 48 above.

1700-1, January 8. (51) CHARLES MASON and (52) GEORGE WALCOT.

Again there was a petition Feb. 13, 1700-1, this time by Sir William Brownlow against Charles Mason (who was described as son of Thomas Mason, then Bailiff of the Borough), on the ground of bribery. The candidates were Charles Mason, George Walcot, Sir William Brownlow, and Sir G. Gerard, the numbers (in part) being Mason, 38, Brownlow, 34. In the result it was decided May 13 that Mr. Mason was not duly elected, having been guilty of notorious bribery, but that George Walcot was duly elected. Charles Mason was ordered into custody for bribery, and it was further ordered that no Writ to fill the vacant seat should be issued during the then session of Parliament. There was a further petition by Sir Gilbert Gerard against Mr. Walcot, but the House decided this in favour of Mr. Walcot.

(51) See 48 above.

(52) George Walcot, described as of Ludlow and London, was another of the old family of Walcot of Walcot, being the son of John Walcot, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1661, and was M.P. for the County of Salop in 1685. George Walcot, who was baptised at Lydbury North on the 7th July, 1667, was a Merchant in London, and was Lord of the Manor of North Leach in 1694. He died in January, 1743.

1701, 29 Nov. (53) CHARLES MASON and (54) HENRY BRETT.

Poll: Brett, 70; Mason, 42; Walcot, 39.

On January 3, 1701-2, there was another petition, and again against Mr. Mason, this time by Mr. George Walcot, on the ground of bribery, and that Richard Betton, Shoemaker, Mr Mason's uncle, who was then Bailiff, had improperly refused votes tendered for Mr. Walcot. Bribery being proved, the election was declared void on April 2, and it was again ordered that no Writ issue during that session.

1702, July 22. (55) CHARLES MASON, AND (56) HENRY BRETT.

1705, May 12. Do. Do.

There was a petition Nov. 5, 1705, by Richard Harnage and Charles Walcot, against the return of the successful candidates, but it was withdrawn. The numbers of the poll are not known.

(55) See No. 48 above.

(56) HENRY BRETT, of Sandywell, Gloucestershire, born 1678, who matriculated at Ball Coll., Oxford, 1693, and became a Student at the Middle Temple 1695, was descended from the Bretts of Bret House, Gloucestershire, and was himself seated at Sandywell in the same county, which is described in 1712 as a new built house with pleasant garden, a neat, pleasant seat. His father's estates were sequestered in the Civil Wars, when he had to pay a composition of £873 13s. 8d. The M.P., whose grandfather represented Gloucester in the Long Parliament, died September, 1724.

1705-6, March 5. (57) HENRY NEWPORT vice CHARLES MASON elected for Montgomery Boroughs; for which he elected to sit.

(57) HON. HENRY NEWPORT, who was the eldest son of the second Earl of Bradford, was born in 1684, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, the 4th May, 1699. Mr. Newport represented the County of Salop in the Parliaments of 1708-10 and 1713-22, and succeeded to the Earldom on his father's death on the 14 June, 1723. His Lordship was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of no less than three counties, viz., Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Montgomeryshire. He left his great possessions, so far as he had power to do so, away from his rightful heirs, and this he is said to have done in order to revenge himself on his mother and his family for their having thwarted him in an unbecoming marriage which he contemplated with a woman of low condition. By his will, dated the 15 day of January, 1721, he left the old Newport family property in the Counties of Salop and Stafford, valued at upwards of £30,000 a year, to his natural son John Newport, with remainder to that son's mother, Mrs. Anne Smith, who afterwards was the mistress of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, to whom she conveyed her reversion, and to whose devisee those estates passed on the death of John Newport, who had long been of unsound mind, in 1783. The member (then third Earl of Bradford) died unmarried in St. James Place, London, on the 23 December, 1731, and was buried on the 10 January following in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

1708, May 10. (58) RICHARD HARNAGE AND (59) CHARLES MASON.

(58) RICHARD HARNAGE, of Thistleworth, in the County of Middlesex, and of Norbury, Salop, was the fourth son of Edward Harnage, of Belswardine, by his wife Dorothy Heath. He was baptised at Norbury the 14th July, 1678, and was buried at Harley, Salop, the 30th Nov., 1718, the entry in the register being "Sir Richard Harnage of Belswardine, a worthy Member of Parliament buried." The entry is dated 1715, but this should, no doubt, be 1718. It does not appear that Mr. Harnage was ever knighted.

1710, October 10. (59) RICHARD HARNAGE AND (60) ROBERT RAYMOND.

This time it was the turn of Charles Mason to petition, Dec. 5, 1710, against the return, but no result is given.

1713, September 1. (59) RICHARD HARNAGE AND (60) ROBERT RAYMOND.

Again there was the usual petition, March 5, 1713-14, this time by Sir Charles Lloyd against both the sitting members, on the ground, among others, that Mr. Harnage had not taken the oaths of qualification, but the result is not stated.

(59) See No. 58 above.

(60) SIR ROBERT RAYMOND was the only son of Sir Thomas Raymond, one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. Sir Robert was born in 1673. He was admitted to Grays Inn when only 9 years old, 1 Nov., 1682, was called to the Bar 1697, Nov. 12, knighted May 13, 1710, and was the author of the celebrated Law Reports. Sir Robert Raymond was M.P. for Bishops Castle 1710 and 1714, Ludlow 1719, and Helston 1722. He was made Solicitor-General 1710-14, (from which he was removed by George I. on his arrival in England), Attorney-General 1720, Judge of King's Bench, 1724, Jan. 31, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal 1725, Jan. 7, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1725, March 2, and was created a Peer as Lord Raymond Jan. 15, 1731. He died 1733, March 19, and was buried at Abbots Langley.

1714-5, Jan. 31. (61) RICHARD HARNAGE AND (62) CHARLES MASON.

The petitioner on this occasion, March 31, 1715, was Edward Lord Harley, who was the eldest son of Robert, the distinguished first Earl of Oxford, and afterwards became himself second Earl of Oxford. The petition, which was against both the sitting members, was not proceeded with.

(61) See No. 58 above.

(62) See No. 48 above.

1719, Dec. 17. (63) Sir MATTHEW DECKER vice R. HARNAGE, Deceased.

(63) Sir Matthew Decker, of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, Bart., was a great Merchant and Philanthropist. He was born in Amsterdam 1678, and having come over and established himself as a merchant in London 1702, became a powerful director of the great East India Company. He made a great fortune, but appears to have dealt with it well, for it is recorded of him in the Memoir on his life, that "by an orderly and well understood hospitality the great who frequented his house were properly received, and the poor who crowded it were abundantly supplied. As he acquired his fortune not only unreproached, but unsuspected, he enjoyed it unenvied. He enjoys it still for he shared it with the poor." He was made a Baronet on 1716, 20 July, in which year he entertained King George I. in great state. He was Sheriff of Surrey 1729. Sir Matthew was an enthusiastic gardener. He died 18 March, 1749, and there is a tablet to his memory in Richmond Church. Upon his death he left a fortune of £60,000 to his only child.

1721-2, March 24. (64) WILLIAM PIERE WILLIAMS and (65) BOWATER VERNON.

This is the famous occasion on which Mr. Charles Mason, who had been twice unseated for bribery, successfully petitioned (petition presented Oct. 19, 1722, determined April 26, 1726), on the ground of bribery, against the return of Mr. Vernon, and was able to prove that of the 52 who voted for the successful candidate, 51 had been bribed. Mr. Vernon was unseated and Mr. Mason declared elected. The numbers were, Vernon, 52, Mason, 16.

The following list of those bribed, with the amounts of their douceurs (though not quite complete) may be of interest:—

	£	s.	d.
David Adams	12	0	0
John Richards and wife	13	7	0
Stephen Lloyd and wife	13	1	0
Samuel Richards, Jr.	12	0	0
Samuel Lloyd	13	1	0
Richard Colbatch	12	1	0
John Bright	30	0	0
Robert Minton, Junr.	25	0	0
9 others	117	9	0
John Wollaston	6	6	0
Jeremiah Brown, Jr.	52	10	0
Walter Wollaston and 4 other £24 each	120	0	0
John Compson and 10 others £12 each...	132	0	0

	£	s.	d.
6 others £6 each	36	0	0
3 others £12 each	36	0	0
John Jones	21	0	0
Richard Moore	12	0	0
John Sayes	28	1	0
	£691	16	0

Several of the witnesses stated that most of the voters bribed were tenants to the petitioner, Mr. Mason, and were always in his interest, and would have voted for him on this occasion but for Mr. Bowater Vernon's money.

1726, April 26. Return amended by substituting CHARLES MASON for BOWATER VERNON.

(64) William Piere Williams, a celebrated lawyer and compiler of Law Reports, was a son of Piere Williams, Clerk of the Estreats to Charles II. He was born about 1665, matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, May, 1679, was admitted to Grays Inn 1680, Sept. 14, and rose to be Treasurer of that Inn from 1725-1728. The member married the daughter of Sir George Hutchins, Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal in the reign of William and Mary. He died on the 10th June, 1736, and was buried at Broxbourne.

(65) Bowater Vernon, the eldest son of William Vernon, of Caldwell, in Worcestershire, was himself seated at Hanbury Hall in that county, having succeeded to the estates of Thomas Vernon of Hanbury Hall, M.P. for Worcester. He died 30 Nov., 1735.

1727, Sept. 30. (66) ROBERT MORE and (67) JOHN PLUMPTRE.

(66) Robert More, the third son of Robert More, of Linley, and grandson of Col. Samuel More, was born in May, 1703. He matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1724, and M.A. in 1728. Mr. More was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1754, and Mayor of that town in 1737. He was a great traveller, and much interested in Spain, where he made great researches and placed the country under considerable obligations to him. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a distinguished Naturalist and Botanist, and a man of very high attainments, though fond of retirement. He married a relative (the daughter of Thomas More of Millichope), and dying on 5th January, 1780, aged 76, was buried at More. He was a strong Whig.

(67) John Plumptre, the son of Henry Plumptre, of Nottingham, was born in 1679, and married the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Molyneux, of Teversall. The M.P. attained high official rank, was a

Commissioner of Army Debts, and became Treasurer of the Ordnance 1720. He was M.P. for Nottingham 1706-13, 1715-27, and 1734-47, and for St. Ives 1747. He died 29 Sept., 1751.

1734, April 25. (68) ROBERT MORE AND (69) EDWARD KYNASTON.

(68) See No. 66 above.

(69) EDWARD KYNASTON, of Hardwick and Hordley, the son, by his second wife, of John Kynaston, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1690, and represented Shrewsbury in several Parliaments, was born in October, 1709. The member was appointed Commissary of St. Paul's in January, 1731, and was M.P. for Montgomeryshire from 1747-1772, having succeeded to his father's estates on the death of his elder and better known brother Corbet Kynaston, in June, 1740. Edward Kynaston married Victoria, daughter of Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart., of Garth (who was an unsuccessful candidate for Bishops Castle in 1713), and dying without issue on May 13, 1772, was buried at Hordley.

1741, May 6. (70) SIR HENRY BRYDGES, LORD CARNARVON, AND (71) ANDREW HILL.

Poll—Carnarvon, 67, Hill, 60, Joseph Wyndham Ash, 47, Merrick Burrell, 43

(70) HENRY BRYDGES, Lord Carnarvon, was the second son of the princely Duke of Chandos. He was M.P. for Hereford 1727, and for Steyning 1734. In 1728 he was appointed first Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to the Prince of Wales, in 1735 Master of his Horse, and in 1742 Groom of the Stole. He was made a Knight of the Bath 1732, Jan. 12, and in 1738 he became Grand Master of the Freemasons. In 1744 he succeeded to the Dukedom of Chandos. He died on 28 November, 1771, and was buried at Whitchurch.

(71) ANDREW HILL was the son of Andrew Hill, of Court of Hill, near Ludlow, and of Anne, who was the daughter of Sergt. Thomas Powis, of Henley, and the sister of Sir Littleton Powis and Sir Thomas Powis, M.P. for Ludlow and Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. The member, who was seated at Whitton Court, Ludlow, died on the 31st May, 1755. The Parliamentary return styles him as of Walthamstow, co. Essex.

1744, Dec. 6. (72) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, AFTERWARDS VISCOUNT TRENTHAM, VICE BRYDGES, SUCCEEDED TO THE PEERAGE AS DUKE OF CHANDOS.

(72) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, the third son but ultimate heir of the first Earl Gower, was born 1721. He was M.P. for Westminster (as Lord Trentham) 1747-1751, and for Lichfield 1751, until his father's death in December, 1751, when he succeeded to the Peerage as second Earl Gower. He was Master of the Horse 1757-1760,

Master of the Great Wardrobe 1760, one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1749, and afterwards became Lord Privy Seal (1755, Dec. 22), Lord Chamberlain (1763, April 22), and Lord President of the Council (1767, Dec. 22, and again 1783, Dec. 19). Lord Trentham was Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire 1755-1800, and of Sutherlandshire in 1794, was made a K.G. and created Marquis of Stafford Feb., 1786. He died 26 October, 1803.

1747, June 30. (73) SAMUEL CHILD AND (74) JOHN ROBINSON LYTTON.

(73) SAMUEL CHILD, of Osterly Park, Middlesex, one of the celebrated firm of Bankers at Temple Bar, was the son of Sir Francis Child, Banker, and Lord Mayor of London. He succeeded his brother Sir Francis Child as senior partner in Child's Bank, and died on the 14 Oct., 1752.

(74) JOHN ROBINSON LYTTON, of Knebworth, co. Hertford, was the son of William Robinson Lytton, who was High Sheriff of Herts. The M.P. was born about 1725, matriculated at Oxford 1741, and was created D.C.L. in 1746. He married in 1744 Miss Brereton of Gloucester Street (said in the *Gentleman's Magazine* to be worth £50,000). He died in April, 1762.

1753, Jan. 20. (75) JOHN DASHWOOD KING VICE SAMUEL CHILD, DECEASED.

(75) JOHN DASHWOOD KING (the younger son of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart.), born 1716, took the name of King by Act of Parliament in 1742. He matriculated at Oxford 1733, took his degree of B.C.L. 1741, and entered Lincoln's Inn 1732. He was much mixed up with local families, as his sister married John Walcot, who is described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as a gent of £3,000 a year, and his daughter Sarah married another of the same family, the Rev. John Walcot, of Bitterley Court. Another daughter married Admiral Lechmere. The member succeeded in the Baronetcy his half-brother Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Baron Le Despencer, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer 1762-3. Sir John Dashwood King died 1793, December 6.

1754, April 18. JOHN DASHWOOD KING AND (76) BARNABY BACKWELL.

Poll—King, 110, Backwell, 94, Isaac Hawkins Brown, 39, Sir Robert Cornwall, 25.

Sir Robert Cornwall filed a petition Nov. 14, 1754, when oddly enough the Committee was instructed to enquire whether the petitioner was duly created a Baronet. This was decided in the negative, and the petition was ultimately withdrawn.

(76) Barnaby Backwell, of Norfolk Street, London, was a great Banker, and nephew and partner of Samuel Child, No. 73 above. He was the second son of Richard Backwell, of the City of London, Esquire, and was grandson of Alderman Edward Backwell, the celebrated Goldsmith and Banker to Charles II. He was admitted to Grays Inn on the 25 October, 1720, and died on 3 October, 1754, "possessed of £4,000 a year."

1755, Jan. 27. (77) WALTER WARING, Tory, vice B. BACKWELL, Deceased.

(77) Walter Waring was the grandson of Edmund Waring (No 16), and was the last of the family who owned and lived at the old family property of Owlbury, near Bishops Castle, the present member having sold the estate to Lord Powis, and gone to reside near London. He married in 1758 a daughter of Mr. Ranby, Serjeant Surgeon to the King. He was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1724, and represented Coventry 1773-80, under extraordinary circumstances, partly related by Mr. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*. During the election of 1768 Mr. Waring and his wife were in Coventry, and while staying at the Bull Inn, ascertained from the landlord that a Tory candidate was much wanted by the party, and being hard pressed to stand, he consented to do so, with a view rather to success in a future election than at the one then pending. He stood a poll for two days, but then retired. After the election he brought an action against the Corporation for refusing to admit a member who claimed to be a freeman, and succeeded, whereby he gained great popularity. He was elected in January, 1772-3, and sat for Coventry till his death in 1780. He seems to have been styled "The little Welsh pony." He had a contest in Coventry in 1774, when he was returned by a majority of 274. The following was an election squib referring to Mr. Waring:—

"Here's a health to brave Waring, that good natured soul,
Let's all drink his health in a full flowing bowl,
To the Church and the King we'll always stand true,
And let the world know we are honest True blue;
For Waring's the man that will with us remain,
So let us be ready,
Steady boys steady,
To vote for brave Waring our freedom to gain."

1759, February 15. (78) Hon. HENRY GRENVILLE vice WARING, Resigned.

(78) Henry Grenville, of Shrub Hill, Dorking, born in 1717, was the fourth son of Richard Grenville, of Wootton, and the Countess Temple. He was Governor of the Barbadoes from 1746 to 1756, Ambassador to the Sublime Porte in 1761-5, and a Commissioner of

the Customs 1765-6. His brother George Grenville was the famous politician in the reigns of George II. and George III., who was Prime Minister of England in 1763, and his brother-in-law was William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Mr. Grenville was M.P. for Thirsk 1761-5, and Buckingham 1768 to 1774. He died 22 April, 1784.

1761, March 28. (79) FRANCIS CHILD AND (80) PEREGRINE CUST, Tory.

(79) Francis Child, of Osterly Park, Middlesex, was another of the well known firm of Bankers at Temple Bar. He died September 23rd, 1763, when he was to have been in a few days married to the only daughter of the Hon. R. T. Hampden, Postmaster General.

(80) Peregrine Cust (Tory) was a younger son of Sir Richard Cust, Bart., and brother of Sir John Cust, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in this very Parliament, and grandson of Sir William Brownlow (No. 49 above). He was M.P. for Shoreham 1768-1774, Ilchester 1774-5 and 80-5, and for Grantham 1776-80. He was an eminent merchant in the City of London, a Director of the East India Company, and died January, 1785.

1763, Nov. 24. (81) GEORGE CLIVE, Tory, vice F. CHILD, Deceased.

Poll—Clive, 80, Walter Waring, 53.

There was a petition on this occasion, Nov. 25, by Mr. Walter Waring, but the petition was withdrawn Feb 3, 1764.

(81) George Clive (Tory), described in the return as of Arlington Street, was the second son of Rev. Benjamin Clive, of Duffield, Derbyshire, and was a cousin of the great Lord Clive. He was seated at Whitfield, in the County of Hereford, and married Sydney Bolton, of Louth, Ireland. He died March 23, 1799.

1768, March 21. (82) GEORGE CLIVE AND (83) WILLIAM CLIVE, Tory.

(82) See No. 81 above.

(83) William Clive (Tory) was a son of Richard Clive, of Styche, and the brother of the great Lord Clive. He was born 1745, August 29, and was at the time of his election a Cornet in the Dragoons. He died 23 June, 1825, aged 80. He represented the Borough continuously from 1779 to 1820, and was during the last part of his representation the Father of the House of Commons. He supported Mr. Pitt's administration during the war.

1770, January 16. (84) ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN (as Whig) VICE WILLIAM CLIVE, RESIGNED.

1771. ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN as Tory after appointment as Solicitor-General.

(84) ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN is the most distinguished man who has represented Bishops Castle. His career is a matter of English history, and requires little recapitulation. He was born at Edinburgh 1733, February 13, was called to the English Bar in November, 1757, was made a King's Counsel February, 1763, and entered Parliament as M.P. for Ayr, for which he sat from 1761-1768, in which latter year he was elected for Richmond in the Tory interest. He resigned this seat in 1769. He sat for Bishops Castle from 1770-4, for Oakhampton from 1774-1778 (having elected to sit for that constituency in preference to Castle Rising, for which he was also returned), for Bishops Castle again from 1778 till 1780. When Wedderburn went over to the Whigs in 1769, Lord Clive offered him the seat for Bishops Castle, then held by his cousin William Clive, who retired in his favour, and Wedderburn was re-elected a few months afterwards, on his appointment as Solicitor-General and Cofferer to the Queen. Wedderburn repaid his obligations to Lord Clive by undertaking the defence of that great man on his impeachment. Macaulay says of this :—"Wedderburn, strongly attached to Lord Clive, defended his friend with extraordinary force of argument and language," and finally moved the resolution which was carried without a division in the House of Commons—"That Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." Wedderburn, who is said to have conferred with Lord Clive upon the state of his affairs shortly before the death of that nobleman by his own hand, became Attorney-General in 1778, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1780, when he was raised to the peerage as Lord Loughborough. On 27th January, 1793, he became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, which office he held till 1801. He was created Earl of Roslyn in that year, died on 1805, Jan. 2, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

1744, October 10. (85) GEORGE CLIVE, Tory, AND (86) HENRY STRACHEY, Tory.

(85) See 82 above.

(86) HENRY STRACHEY (Tory), of Sutton Court, Bristol, was born 1737, May 23. He, doubtless, obtained this seat in Parliament through the influence of Lord Clive of Plassey, to whom he was Private Secretary in 1764. He afterwards rose to be Clerk of the Deliveries of Ordnance, one of the Under Secretaries of State, Secretary to the Treasury 1782, and Master of the King's Household 1794.

Mr. Strachey was M.P. for Pontefract 1768-1771, Saltash 1778-80, and East Grinstead 1802-7. He was created a Baronet the 25 June, 1801, was an F.S.A., and died on 3rd January, 1810.

1778, June 15. (87) ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN VICE HENRY STRACHEY, Clerk of Deliveries of Ordnance.

(87) See 84 above.

1779, March 31. (88) WILLIAM CLIVE, Tory, VICE GEORGE CLIVE, DECEASED.

From this time Mr. Clive (No. 83 above) represented Bishops Castle in Parliament down to the year 1820 without interruption.

(88) See 83 above.

1780, June 26. (89) HENRY STRACHEY, Tory, VICE WEDDERBURN, appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

(89) See 86 above.

1780, Sept. 12. HENRY STRACHEY AND WILLIAM CLIVE, Tory.

1783, April 17. HENRY STRACHEY re-elected on being made Clerk of Deliveries of Ordnance.

1784, April 3. HENRY STRACHEY AND WILLIAM CLIVE.

1790, June 19. Do. AND Do.

1794, July 19. HENRY STRACHEY re-elected on being appointed Master of the Household.

1796, May 30. HENRY STRACHEY AND WILLIAM CLIVE.

1802, July 12. (90) JOHN ROBINSON, Tory, and (91) WILLIAM CLIVE, Tory.

In 1802 the poll was—Clive (T.), 85, Robinson (T.), 70, Richard Bateman Robson (W.), 59, John Charlton Kinchant (W.), 44. Poll lasted four days. 129 voted.

Messrs. Robson and Kinchant, on Nov. 12, petitioned against the successful candidates, and the petition was heard, but the Committee found the members duly elected, and that the petition was frivolous and vexatious.

1806, Oct. 31. (90) JOHN ROBINSON AND (91) WILLIAM CLIVE.

1807, May 6.	Do.	Do.
1812, Oct. 6.	Do.	Do.
1818, June 19.	Do.	Do.

Poll 1818—Clive, 106, Robinson, 99, Kinnaird, 64, Sir W. F. Elliot, Bart., 57. Poll lasted two days. 169 voted.

(90) JOHN ROBINSON, of Denston Hall, Suffolk, was nearly related to the Clive family, having been brother-in-law of the Earl of Powis, through his marriage with Rebecca, daughter of the great Lord Clive. The member entered the army at an early age, was Colonel of the 60th Foot in 1805, became Major-General and Lieut.-General in 1811, and commanded the Sheerness Garrison. He died 1819, May 23, at Paris, and was buried in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise there.

(91) See No. 83 above.

1819, July 10. (92) DOUGLAS JAMES WILLIAM KINNAIRD, Liberal, VICE J. ROBINSON, DECEASED.

Poll 1819—Kinnaird, 87, Viscount Valentia, 83. Poll lasted two days. 170 voted.

(92) HON. D. J. W. KINNAIRD, born Feb. 26, 1788, was the fifth son of the seventh Lord Kinnaird. He was educated at Eton, Gottingen, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1811. He was present at the battle of Culm, was a well-known Banker in the firm of Ransom and Moreland in Westminster, and was one of the Committee of the Drury Lane Theatre. He made his maiden speech in the House in support of Lord Althorp's motion for a special Committee to enquire into the state of the country. He was a great personal friend of Lord Byron and Sheridan. Mr. Kinnaird was an unsuccessful candidate for Westminster in the notable elections of 1818 and 1820, and figures in some of Cruikshank's most telling caricatures. He is said to have been of a hasty temper but great ability. He died unmarried on March 12, 1830.

1820, March 10. (93) WILLIAM HOLMES, Tory, and (94) EDWARD ROGERS, Tory.

Poll--Holmes, 87, Rogers, 87, Kinnaird, 87, Knight, 87. Poll four days. 174 voted.

Double return, D. J. W. Kinnaird and Robert Knight being taken off the file by order of the House.

(93) William Holmes was the son of a rich brewer in County Sligo. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., in 1795, and then went into the army and served in the West Indies, where he was Military Secretary. He afterwards became the celebrated "Tory Whip," and as such his adroitness and dexterity were greatly appreciated. Mr. Holmes was M.P. for Grampound 1808-12, Tregony 1812-1818, Totnes 1819-20, Haslemere 1830-32, Berwick 1837-1841, and unsuccessfully contested Ipswich in 1835, and Stafford in 1841, Dec. Mr. Holmes who was Treasurer of Ordnance 1820-1830, married Lady Strange in 1807, and died 1851, Jan. 26. He is said to have been without a rival in the private management of the old House of Commons, but not even his strongest political opponents ever accused him of exerting his great influence for any private or sinister end, his personal honour being ever unquestioned. He was popular with all parties, and had ready access to all circles, from Royalty downwards. He was in company with Mr. Percival when the latter was assassinated, and very singularly, was also close to Mr. Huskisson when he met with his fatal accident.

(94) Edward Rogers, of Ludlow and Stanage Park, was descended from the ancient Shropshire family of Rogers of The Home, a property which still belongs to them. He was the only son of Charles Rogers, an opulent London Merchant and an Alderman of Ludlow (third son of the Rev. E. Rogers of The Home), who on retiring from business purchased the Stanage estates and built the present mansion house. Mr. Edward Rogers was educated at the Charter House and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1804. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1807, and joined the Oxford Circuit He was a magistrate for Radnorshire, Major in the Radnor Militia, and High Sheriff of that county in 1810. He died at Bath on 22 December, 1852, aged 70. Mr. C. C. Rogers, the Chairman of the Radnorshire County Council, is the present representative of the family.

(94a) Robert Knight, who with Messrs. Holmes and Rogers and the Hon. D. W. Kinnaird made up the quartette included in the double return at this memorable election, does not seem to have been in anyway connected with Bishops Castle. The Candidate was Robert Knight of Barrels, Warwickshire, who was born on the 3rd March, 1768, and was the eldest natural son of the Earl of Cather-

lough, to whose estates in the counties of Warwickshire and Worcestershire he succeeded. Mr. Knight seems to have been persistent in his efforts to obtain parliamentary honours, as we find him so early as 1792 contesting Warwick at a bye-election as a Whig, when he was unsuccessful, his opponent polling 231 against 160. He obtained a seat at Woolton Bassett in 1806, and again at a bye-election in 1811. His next effort seems to have been at Bishops Castle as above, after which he sat for Rye 1823 to 1826, and for Wallingford from 1826 to 1832. Mr. Knight married a daughter of Lord Dormer, by whom he left issue.

1826, June 10. (95) WILLIAM HOLMES AND (96) EDWARD ROGERS.

(95) and (96) See Nos. 93 and 94 above.

1830, July 31. (97) FREDERICK HAMILTON CORNEWALL AND (98) EDWARD ROGERS.

(97) FREDERICK HAMILTON CORNEWALL was the eldest son of Dr Folliot Herbert Walker Cornewall, who was successively Bishop of Bristol, Hereford, and Worcester. He was born at Delbury in 1791, married Henrietta Causfield on 10 July, 1827, and died at Delbury Hall on 30 December, 1845, aged 55, leaving two daughters, of whom the elder married the Hon Spencer Lyttelton.

(98) See No. 91 above.

1831, April 30. (99) JAMES LEWIS KNIGHT, Tory, AND (100) EDWARD ROGERS.

(99) JAMES LEWIS KNIGHT, of Roehampton Priory, Surrey, attained high distinction Descended from an old Shropshire family long settled near Ludlow, he was born at Barnstaple in 1791, graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. Before attaching himself to the Court of Chancery he went the Welsh Circuit. In 1834 the degree of D.C.L was conferred on him. He was appointed Recorder of Brecon 10, April 1822. He soon obtained a splendid practice, and was made a K.C. in 1829. He had a marvellous memory, with a great fund of humour, and is said to have made £20,000 a year at the Bar. He was made a Vice-Chancellor on October 28, 1841, when he was knighted. He was added to the Privy Council in 1842, and was created in October, 1851, one of the first Lords Justices of Appeals, a position which he held for 15 years, retiring in October, 1866, and died a fortnight afterwards. Sir James assumed the name of Bruce in addition to his own surname, by Royal License in 1837. He is recognised as one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time.

(100) See No. 94 above.

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Bruce, Sir Jas. Lewis Knight 1831-2
Brydges, Sir H. (Lord Carnarvon) 1741-4
Cavendish, Sir Wm. 1610
Charlton, Francis 1685
Child, Francis 1761-3
Child, Samuel 1745-53
Clive, George 1763-79
Clive, William 1768-70, 1779-1820
Cole, John 1584
Corbett, John 1645-6
Cornewall, Frederick H. 1830
Cornewall, Gilbert 1620
Cust, Peregrine 1761-8
Dayrell, Thomas 1586
Decker, Sir Matthew 1719
Foxe, Sir Edward 1627
Gower, Granville L. 1744-7
Grenville, Henry 1759-61
Harnage, Richard 1708-19
Hill, Andrew 1741-7
Hitchcock, Thomas 1614
Holmes, William 1820-1830
Howard, Sir Robt. 1623-1645
Jukes, Thomas 1584
Kinge, Alexander 1588 92, and 1601
King, John Dashwood 1753-61
Kinnaird Douglas J. W. 1819-20
Kynaston, Edward 1734-41
Lewknor, Samuel 1603-10
Littleton, Sir Edward 1614
Lytton, J. Robinson 1747-54
Mason, Charles 1695-1705, 1708, 14, 22, 26
Mason, Sir Richard 1680-84
Mason, Richard 1689
More, Richard 1639-45
More, Richard 1680, 1688, 1690-7
More, Robert 1727-41
More, Samuel 1658-60
Newport, Henry 1705-8
Newton, Henry 1694-5
Nichols, Francis 1620
Oakeley, Richard 1623
Oakeley, William 1658-78
Plumptre, John 1727-34
Raymond, Robert 1710-13
Robinson, John 1802-19
Rogers, Edward 1820-32
Scriven, Richard 1679
Strachey, Henry 1774-8, 1780-1802
Thomas, Isaiah 1645-6
Townshend, Heyward 1597 and 1601
Twinehoe, William 1603-10
Vernon, Bowater 1722-1726
Walcot, Charles 1586 & 1588
Walcot, George 1700
Waring, Edmund 1660-79, 1685
Waring, Walter 1688 & 1690
Waring Walter 1755-9
Wedderburn, Alexander 1770-4 78-80
Williams Wm. Piere 1722

The compiler has received much help from Mr. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.*

ON THE PARISH REGISTERS OF RODINGTON.

By the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. VANE, M.A., Rector of Wem.

"It is singular," says Eyton,[1] "that *Domesday* should mention a Church and a Priest under Rodington, and make no such allusions under High Ercall." But the capitals of the tower arch of the church at Ercall proclaim as loudly as such things can speak that they were erected about the time when the "Sciropescire" report for Domesday book was drawn up, or even shortly before it. Moreover, as Eyton proceeds to observe, within nine years after Domesday the Mother Church of that parish was reputed to be at Ercall, and was given as the "church of Archalou, with all its appurtenances," by Earl Roger to Shrewsbury Abbey. This mother church still stands, fair and stately, outliving Puritan shot and shell, and bearing bravely enough the tempests of time; but the old Domesday church of Rodington has long ago mingled its dust with the dust of its old Domesday priest, and "Church rebuilt 1751" in the Rodington Register is well nigh coæval with "Anno Dom. 1742, the Church new Built" in the Waters Upton Register. In fact, both these limbs from the mighty trunk of High Ercall, which continued abiding in the old stem until 1341, have shrines of modern date; yet the Registers of Waters Upton begin in 1547, being some thirty-eight years before those of the mother parish.

[1] Vii., p. 381.

Then comes in Rodington a bad third, for its earliest record in its own books is of 1678; yet Rodington burials from a century earlier are found in the Ercall Registers, and from 1685 to 1692 are entered with those of Waters Upton, but apart from those of Ercall, by "Johannes Hotchkiss, Minister Ercaliensis," in the ends of vols. ii. and iii. of the Ercall records.

On the fly-leaf of the first volume of the Rodington books is the following :—

Terrier of ye whole lands belonging to ye Rectory of Rodington September 16th, 1685:
One parsonage house and Barne.
One little yard behind ye Barne.
One garden and yard above ye house.
One pasture with a meadow adjoining called by ye name of Cruckton Corner.
Two new inclosed pieces of Land out of ye Comon ffeilds next to ye house called by ye names of ye Rye lessow and ye Crosse furlong.
One little cottage and shop with a garden and yard belonging to it.
One peice (sic) of Land called Gough's Lessow with a peice of Land adjoining called Somercroft.

JAMES TALBOTT, Rector.

Now at the end of vol. ii. it is stated that "the Glebe Land was measured (except the Meadow which was then Flooded) November 17th, 1744." The dimensions of each "Leasow," "Croft," "Yard," &c., follow, totaling up to 37 a. 1r. 9 p., and in this list all the names given in the first list recur, with the addition of "Gough's Hempbutt," and also a Hempbutt, &c., at the Parsonage. Miss Jackson in the *Shropshire Word-book* explains "Hemp-but" to mean "a plot of garden ground, or a piece of a field on which hemp was grown," and gives a quotation from Gough's *History of Myddle* to this effect. She also explains Leasow to mean a pasture field, Croft a small grass field, and Sitch a wamp, with which names many who dwell around the Wrekin are familiar.

The burial of "Mr. Talbot ye late Rector" took place on 10th September, 1722, but is not entered until after eight entries of 1723, and his signature appended to the first terrier and his burial are almost the only places in which his name appears in the register, for he never signs a page at the bottom, as the manner of most was However, a pencil note at the end of vol. ii. affirms that he "appears to have been rector in 1635." Appearances are proverbially deceptive, and this is one of them, for no man could be ordained at the canonical age and be rector of one place for eighty-seven years without living to be over a hundred and ten, and had his age been thus patriarchal it is reasonable to suppose that it would have been stated. As a matter of fact he did have an innings of three score years at Rodington, for the Episcopal Act Books at Lichfield show that on 8th June, 1662, he was "institutus ad p'ntacionem Dni Regis sub magno Sigillo Angliæ," and received a license to preach in the following year.

Now the burials in the Rodington Register from its beginning in 1678 to over a century later, have, with remarkably few exceptions, "according to Act of Parliament Affidavit made," or some such certificate, appended to them. And in explanation thereof it may be worth while to copy from the Appendix to an old Book of Offices, now in the parish chest at High Ercall, the following form :—

Certificate of a Person's having been buried in Woollen.

City of Oxford } I, Elizabeth Mortimer, of the parish of St. Michael in the City of Oxford, make Oath, that the Body of Henry Godfrey, of the Parish of All Saints, was not wrapped or put in any Sheet, Shirt, Shift, or Coffin, lined, faced, or covered with any Materials contrary to a late Act of Parliament: nor with anything but what was made of Sheep's Wool only.

As witness my hand

ELIZ. MORTIMER.

Sworn in the said City, this 1st Day of January 1767, before me

P. WARD, Mayor.

Besides "Affidavit made," "A copy sent in to ye Bp's Visitation" is a very regular record in the Rodington Registers. This, however, gives place in 1699 to "A copy of ye berths and buryalls was sent in to ye justices and Com'issioners about ye tax 1699." The tax here referred to was a crafty device of Protestant William and his thrifty Dutch advisers to extract money from the dead as well as the living, the poor as well as the wealthy enough or the rash enough to enter into the bonds of matrimony. There was war against France, and therefore if any were born in England in 1695 or the five years following, being too young to fight, he must pay. No wonder men hated the Act, so that it died the death of the unpopular, and that soon; not, however, before it brought to the royal treasury £258,094 1s. 10½d. between 1st May, 1695, and 1st May, 1700, and £17,423 16s. 2½d. between the latter date and the 1st August following.[1]

The following certificates in our registers, therefore, seem to refer to my Lord Bishop's requirements and not to His Highness the King's. "1701 surr. pr. Phil. Thomas." "1703 Ex'm p. Chas. Jones, Surog." "1705 Ex^{d} from 23rd of Aprill p. Tho. Davies Sur."

In 1696 Parson Talbot—he was really a Parson, and not a Vicar—made a

Memorand yt in 86 Sarah ye daughter of Richard Leighton Esq. was baptised and then did he give 4 shillings (?) for Mrs. Leighton's offering at her churching, wch. in ye sd yeare (uppon mistake) was razed out as appears by this booke and therefore . . . . . as alsoe uppon ye 15th of March 96 Mr. Leighton gave 5^{s} for Mrs. Leighton's offerings in satisfaction of all omissions and neglects of paym^{ts} of ye former times (?)"

Here "it is pretty to observe" how Mr. Leighton was a "wiper of scores out with all men, especially" Parsons, even though said scores might be a decade

[1] Somers' *Tracts*, 1751, vol. iv., p. 72.

old. The razing out in '86 "appears by this book" plainly enough, and envious time and damp have also razed out part of Mr. Talbot's record of Mr. Leighton's somewhat tardy amende honorable.

In 1706 one John Hodgkins records amongst debts to nature and to Hymen that he "Received from the Minister and Churchwarden of Rodington the sume of Eleven Shillings and one penny for the sufferers of Iniskilling in Ireland by ye order of Mr. Richard Rider, Collector," while two years later three and sixpence was collected at Loppington for the same object. This is the only collection in obedience to a brief entered in the Rodington Register, aud the amount received compares favourably with those received in the mother church at Ercall in and about the same year, mostly "for a fire," but some for the repair or rebuilding of a church.

And why the gallant Inniskilliners, of whose deeds, with the deeds of the men of Derry, "all towns did ring" but a few years before, sought help from Shropshire is made clear by an entry in another register. For the good people of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, on June ye 2d, 1706, Collected on a brief for "loss by fire in Iniskilling in Ireland ye summe of seven shillings and sevenpence." Mr. Bewes,[1] too, gives a copy of this "walking brief," which was dated 19th Dec., 1705, and recites "the great Wants and Difficulties occasioned by the many Hardships" the Inniskilliners "suffered in the late Wars of Ireland" and "their firm Adherence to the Protestant Interest and especially to the Crown, and Church of England as by Law Establisht." Then "a most dreadful, sudden and accidental Fire" laid almost the whole town in ashes on 2nd June, 1705, above a hundred families were ruined, and the loss was estimated at £8,166 "in Money and Goods." "The amount collected was £5,373 4s. 4½d. up to April,

[1] *Church Briefs*, p. 244.

1711 (although the brief was expressly confined to one year) and the expenditure, which exactly balanced, was completed by 6th August, 1720."

On "Nov. 2, 1722, Rd. Husband was Induct. Rector of Rodington," and as he resigned in 1739 (and closed the first volume of the registers therewith) he or his myrmidon is responsible for informing posterity that "Mr. John Taylor Esq. was inter in vault in the cauncil December the 30, 1737," and that "John ye sun of William Loid and hanna is Wife was Baptised March ye 26, 1738," with other such items.

Vol. ii., however, solaces the wounded feelings of the purist of the 19th century with "Richard Tourneor was inducted Rector Nov. 24th, 1739, and with "Church Rebuilt Anno Domini 1761," and with many pages of unexciting entries, all splendidly written. A tragic interest is, however, aroused by the tiny entry "small Pox" in 1746, and by "small Pox again" in the same diminutive letters in 1758. "Small Pox ceased," in the first case after two years, and in the second after three months, but in neither case until it had claimed numerous victims. Thus in 1747 there were eight burials, and three of these were of children of one family buried within eight days; and in 1758 there were again eight burials, while in 1746 there were but two, and in 1748 four. About that time in France one death in ten was a death by small pox, and as in England the rate was not much lower, we may be thankful to Jenner and to God.

Between the 3rd and 14th Sept., 1752, there are no entries, and indeed there were no days; for the cry "Give us back our eleven days" was vain and futile. A note of the reformation of the calendar is sweetly preserved in the Rodington book by the entry "new Stile" after a baptism of Jan. 17th, 1753.

A few unusual names occur in the fasti of the 18th century. Among these may be noted Tillable, Ursgate, and Hotwell, all surnames, between 1740 and 1766, Theodocia Brown (1770), Illedge Maddox (1775),

Pemelia Harris (oh, travesty of Richardson's heroine's name!) (1785), Adaria Tudor (1786) with an Adaria No. 2 baptised two years later, Martha Chaunt (1793), and Richard Mathell (1798). Of these names Addearias (sic) occurs in the Ercall Register in 1757.

Entries in red ink, counting up certain numbers of baptisms, marriages, and funerals, signed by that E. Houlston whose signature is familiar in other registers in this neighbourhood, and having "Duty charged," "Duty paid," and so forth appended to them, occur for four years after 1787. These refer to the Stamp Act of 1783, a lineal descendant of the unpopular tax of 1695, already referred to, and as unpopular as its predecessor; it too, therefore, was shortlived, being repealed in 1794, but not until it had caused every entry in the register made since the Act's creation to pay a duty of threepence. "The Rev. Mr. Richard Tourneour Rector of this Parish" had been buried in 1767, and after one David Jones had passed quickly into his locker, Richard Pitchford reigned in his stead; and Richard Pitchford was a careful man and a conscientious, and apparently omitted no entries in the evil days of the Stamp Act, which thing his brethren often did.

And now with 1789 we reach the end of vol. ii., and on the last leaf thereof, besides the measurements of the glebe land already mentioned, and three dates of "a Terrier &c. Exhibited," we find a list of fees. Unfortunately the figures are "razed out," as James Talbott would phrase it, that is inked over; but it seems probable that in the last century a marriage by licence at Rodington cost half a crown, Banns (sc. Marriage by) a shilling, Publication (of Banns) a shilling, Funeral Sermon half a crown, Buring (sic) sixpence, Churching fourpence, and a Grave in the Chancel three shillings.

In vol. iii., which like its predecessor, is beautifully written, we need only note that a certain child "was baptised Feb. 22nd, 1790, and Christened Dec. 29th, 1805." The curate who wrote this did not apparently "acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins"

as sufficient, but delighted in διαφοροις βαπτισμοῖς. And he was also curate in charge of the 11,998 acres of the parish of High Ercall, and that for thirty-four years, while fat rectors took their ease and enjoyed their revenues elsewhere. No wonder that earnest people became Dissenters, and that the Church has yet much leeway to make up.

SIR THOMAS HARRIS OF BOREATTON, SHROPSHIRE, AND HIS FAMILY.

By the Rev G. W. FISHER.

Among the inhabitants of Shrewsbury who were "disclaimed" as "gentlemen" in the Herald's Visitation for Shropshire of 1584-85 we find the name of Mr. Roger Harries,[1] who was a draper of Shrewsbury, residing in the parish of St. Julian, and had filled the office of Bailiff in 1578-79. Blakeway says that his father and grandfather, who both bore the name of William, were yeomen of Whetall or Wheathill, in the parish of Condover. But Mr. George Morris denies the correctness of this statement on the strength of a manuscript in the possession of Lord Lilford. There is also a copy of the Visitation of Shropshire made by Richard Lee, Richmond Herald, in 1584-85, in which the pedigree of Mr. Roger Harrys (sic) is given, preserved among the Harleian MSS in the British Museum, which amply confirms the view taken by Mr. George Morris. In the Harleian MS. the father of Mr. Roger Harris is called John, and his grandfather, Richard. Mr.

[1] The name seems to have been spelt indifferently, Harris, Harrys, Harryes, and Harries in the 16th century. In the visitation of 1623, the pedigrees of Harris of Cruckton, Harris of Abcott, and Harris of Stockton, are included, and, though the names given are uniformly written Harris, the gentlemen who signed the pedigrees call themselves in all three cases *Harries or Harryes*. In the pedigree given for Mr. Roger Harrys in the Visitation of 1584-85, the names are all spelt Harris or Harrys, although he himself is called *Harries* in the list of disclaimers. The names of members of the family are spelt almost invariably Harries or Harryes in the School Register and St Julian's Baptismal Register. But the compiler of the Taylor MS. calls the purchaser of the Boreatton Estate either Harris or Harrys, and his name occurs in the Bailiff's accounts under the same forms. There is no doubt also that the first two baronets were careful to write their names as *Harris* in the 17th century, and to that spelling I shall adhere throughout this paper.

George Morris goes further and says that Richard was the son of Thomas Harris of Condover. Blakeway probably confounded the draper with another Roger Harris of Condover, who seems to have been admitted at Shrewsbury School in 1665, and to have married Joan Chawner at St. Mary's Church in 1586. Mr Roger Harris had a large family, and several of his sons were educated at Shrewsbury School. Richard, the eldest,[1] and Thomas, were admitted in January, 1871-2. Richard went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and was elected a Fellow in 1580. He graduated, B.A. in 1579-80, M.A. in 1583, and D.D. in 1595, In 1590 he was made College Preacher. On December 11th, 1599 he became Rector of Gestingthorpe, Essex; and, on February 16th, 1612-3, he was transferred to the Rectory of Bradwell-juxta-mare in the same county. Dr. Harris was author of "the English Concord," an answer to Becane's "English Jarre."

Another son, Hughe, who carried on his father's business as a draper, was twice married. From the monument which was erected in 1594 at St. Chad's to his first wife's memory it appears that the family already used the Arms to which it was afterwards asserted his brother, Thomas, had no claim.[2] Thomas himself became a student of Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Bar, and, in 1583, was made a Master in Chancery.[3] He settled

[1] Richard is marked as eldest son in the family pedigree to which I refer. But another son, Hughe, is treated in the pedigree as if he were the family representative. It is a noteworthy fact that his name appears, neither in St. Julian's Baptismal Register, nor in the School Register of Admissions. The natural conclusions are that Hughe was the eldest son, and that, when his father settled in Shrewsbury, as a draper, he was old enough to be apprenticed to the business at once, as the first son whose name occurs in St. Julian's Register is Arthur, who was baptised on Dec. 15th, 1571. It is probable that Mr. Roger Harris did not settle in Shrewsbury long before 1570.

[2] See Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury.*

[3] See Foss's *Lives of the Judges.* Thomas Harris is described as LL.D. in the lists of Masters in Chancery. He probably graduated at Cambridge.

in Shrewsbury, practising there as a lawyer, and, like his father, resided in St. Julian's parish. In 1584 Mr. Thomas Harris offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the borough in Parliament, but was defeated on a poll being taken, Mr. Thomas Owen receiving 366 votes, and Mr. Richard Barker, 299, while he only obtained 176. Two years later, however, he was successful.[1] Mr. Harris was twice married, first to Sara Kyffin, and afterwards to Sara, daughter of Mr. William Jones, alderman of Shrewsbury. By her he had ten sons and three daughters :—

John, baptised at St. Julian's, June 3rd, 1594. Admitted at Shrewsbury School, March 17th, 1605-6.
Paul, baptised at St. Julian's, Dec. 30th, 1595. Admitted at Shrewsbury School, March 17th, 1605-6.
Elizabeth, baptised at St. Julian's, Nov. 20th, 1597.
Jacob, baptised at St. Julian's, Sept. 4th, 1599.
Roger, baptised at St. Julian's, Oct. 7th, 1601.
Anne, baptised at St. Julian's, Dec. 29th, 1603.
Ellinor, baptised at St. Julian's, Feb. 27th, 1605-6.
William, baptised at St. Julian's, April 30th, 1609. Admitted at Shrewsbury School, April 19th, 1624.
Edward, baptised at St. Julian's, March 17th, 1610-1. Admitted at Shrewsbury School, April 19th, 1624.
Robert, baptised at St. Julian's, May 24th, 1612. Admitted at Shrewsbury School, Jan. 14th, 1628-9.
Humphrey, baptised at St. Julian's, March 16th, 1614. Admitted at Shrewsbury School, Jan. 14th, 1627-8.
*Hughe.
*George.

The eldest son, John, died young, and was buried at St. Julian's on February 21st, 1612-3. Hugh Harris, the third Mayor of Shrewsbury, is stated by Owen and Blakeway to have been the fourth son of Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton; but they give no authority for their statement. Mr. George Harris, who was buried at Baschurch on May 10th, 1636, is described in the Parish Register as a son of Sir Thomas Harris. In 1603 Thomas Harris, as is mentioned in a letter from

[1] See the Taylor MS.

Chamberlain to Carleton, dated February 11th, 1603-4, was made a Serjeant-at-law, though, in consequence of the Queen's death, his actual admission to the Coif did not take place till 1604.[1] After this time the name of Serjeant Harris is frequently found in connection with Chancery Suits;[2] and the absence of the names of his sons, Jacob, Roger, Hughe, and George from the School Register of Admissions makes it probable that he resided in London mainly during the early part of the reign of James the First. On November 20th, 1617, Serjeant Harris bought the estates of Onslow and Boreatton from Edward Onslow, Esq.; and in 1619 he filled the office of Sheriff of Shropshire.[3]

In December, 1622, on the recommendation of the Earl of Anglesey, Mr. Thomas Harris was created a baronet. But, shortly afterwards,[4] Captain Simon Leake, who had been employed by Mr Paul Harris, eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas, as an agent to procure the needful certificates of descent, and had been treated with great liberality by the Harris family, receiving from them in payment for his services £30 more than the sum which had been agreed upon, petitioned the King, stating that, since Sir Thomas had obtained his baronetcy, he had been certified by the testimony of the chief gentry of the county of Shropshire, who were much grieved and injured that Sir Thomas should have place and precedence over them, that he was not by birth capable of that dignity, and was of very ill report for *usury, cunning,* and *crafty dealing.* Captain Leake concluded by praying that the case might be referred to the Earl Marshal of England[5] for his consideration. This petition was supported by a protest from Sir Humphrey Lee of Langley, Bart., Sir Francis Kynaston, his son-in-law, Sir

[1] State Papers Domestic. Elizabeth.
[2] See Calendar of State Papers Domestic. James I.
[3] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire.*
[4] Early in March, 1622-3.
[5] The Earl Marshal was the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Robert Nedeham of Shavington, Sir Richard Newport of Eyton, Sir William Owen of Condover, and other Shropshire gentlemen, who declared that they considered the elevation of Sir Thomas as a disgrace to themselves. The King was at Newmarket at this time; and, at a Court of Star Chamber, which was held there on March 23rd, 1822-3, an order was issued, signed by Sir Ralph Freeman, one of the Masters of Requests, referring Captain Leake's petition to the Earl Marshal. On April 18th, the Earl Marshal issued a warrant, addressed to Sir Thomas Harris, summoning him to appear at his house in London on May 8th, bringing with him his letters patent, in order to prove his gentry, and make answer to other things alleged against him. About the same time the gentlemen who were making this attack upon Sir Thomas procured a second warrant from the Earl Marshal, addressed to one of the Six Clerks in the Court of Chancery, directing that Sir Thomas's letters patent should not be enrolled in the Court, in consequence of which order they were not enrolled for a whole year after this. In compliance with the summons of the Earl Marshal, Sir Thomas appeared on the appointed day at his house in the Strand. But, after some delay, the plaintiffs alleging that they were not then prepared to prove their objections to his gentry, the further hearing of the case was postponed till Trinity Term, when Sir Thomas had to travel again to London, where he was detained a whole month. The interval, as he subsequently asserted, had been used by the plaintiffs, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Owen, the Town Clerk of Shrewsbury, to get possession of certain Deeds and Court Rolls, with which they tampered by *forging*, *erasing*, and *interlining*. Consultations subsequently took place on the subject between the Earl Marshal and secretaries Calvert and Conway,[1] the result of which was that, on

[1] On August 24th, 1623, Secretary Calvert wrote to Secretary Conway enclosing the protest of the Shropshire gentlemen. (Calendar of State Papers Domestic.)

September 9th, the King returned to the Earl Marshal a Report which he had made in the matter, giving him at the same time express directions to come to a decision as to whether Sir Thomas was properly qualified to be made a baronet. Soon after Michaelmas the Earl Marshal sent a fresh summons to Sir Thomas Harris directing him to appear again at his house on November 11th. But his lordship, it is evident, saw considerable difficulties in the way of dealing with the business; for, on October 16th, the King wrote to him commending his cautious proceedings in the case, and directing him, if the matter were further prosecuted, to revive the Court of Chivalry for the purpose of deciding it. The King added that it had never been intended that any man should be created a baronet unless his grandfather at least had been a gentleman, and that if others had obtained the dignity unduly they ought to be officially degraded. In obedience to the summons Sir Thomas attended at the Earl Marshal's house on November 11th, but did not find him at home. The exalted official seems to have been somewhat wanting in courtesy in neglecting to inform him of the new arrangements which had been made in pursuance of the King's directions. On November 24th the Court of Chivalry assembled in the Painted Chamber at Westminster under the presidency of the Earl Marshal. The other members of the Court were Richard, Earl of Dorset, William, Lord Howard, uncle of the Earls of Arundel and Dorset, Viscount Colchester, Lord North, Lord Petre, Lord Carew, and Lord Tenham, formerly called Lord Roper. A detailed account of the fittings of the Court, the officials who were present, and the proceedings which took place, is preserved in the Record Office. Among the officials mentioned are Garter King of Armes and Norroy King of Armes; Mr. George Long, the Earl Marshal's Registrar; Mr. Rickwood, his Gentleman Usher; and Mr. Haggett, his Secretary; Dr. Ducke, the King's Advocate; Sir Thomas Trevor, the Solicitor-General; and Mr. Hackwell, Counsel to the

late Queen Anne. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the Earl Marshal's Patent and the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal which authorised him to hold a Court of Chivalry. Then the Earl Marshal made "a good pithy speech importing the long discontinuance of the Court, and his intent to revive that which had been so long in the dust," as also, the care he had taken to make "all searches he possibly could into the precedents of ancient times to the end, that he might not encroach upon other Courts as he hoped other Courts would not encroach upon his." The Crier was then directed by the Registrar to call for Sir Thomas Harris, Baronet, who appeared in person, and handed in protests in writing against both the Plaintiff's Bill and the jurisdiction of the Court. Sir Thomas's objections were that the Bill of accusation was *fraudulent*, and that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the Letters Patent under the Great Seal by which the dignity of a baronetcy had been conferred upon him. At the desire of Captain Leake's advocate the aforesaid Bill was then read. It charged Sir Thomas with having *unduly* procured his certificates of descent from the Heralds-at-Arms, with the unauthorised use of a certain Coat-of-Arms, and with having quartered the Arms of other gentlemen with the said Coat. The two Coats to which the charges referred were depicted on the margin of the Bill. The first is described as consisting of three hedgehogs (azure), two in chief and one in base, on a field (or.)[1] On Sir Thomas stating that he had not his answer ready the Earl Marshal told him that he could not justly complain of being scanted in time as the matter had been debated long before in his house. But his Lordship was pleased to extend the time for putting in an answer to Monday, December 1st. The parties

[1] The armorial bearings, if Sir Thomas was really entitled to claim them, appear to connect his family with those of Stockton and Abcott.

to the suit were then called upon to name *Stipulators* or *Sureties*—the Defendant, that he would appear on the appointed day ; the Plaintiff, that he would prosecute his suit. Captain Leake named Sir Francis Kinaston as his *stipulator*, but Sir Thomas altogether refused to nominate any *stipulator* at all. The Earl Marshal accepted, however, Sir Thomas's own bond that he would appear.[1] The Court reassembled on December 1st, and, after three days' deliberation, was again adjourned.[2] The Earl Marshal and his Assessors rejected at this sitting certain *pleas* and *exhibits* which were put in by Sir Thomas Harris. In consequence of this, Sir Thomas, acting under the advice of counsel, appealed to the Court of Chancery. The Lord Keeper referred the matter to the consideration of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, who in due course gave their opinion that the proposed appeal was "just and lawful." Sir Thomas seems to have objected in his appeal to the Court of Chancery not only to the *jurisdiction* of the Court of Chivalry but also to its procedure in refusing his "*pleas* and *exhibits*." He prayed that a Commission might be appointed to hear his appeal which would be competent to enquire into the question of his *gentility*. Nothing further appears to have been done by the Lord Keeper at the time in consequence of the Report of the Law Officers. But some time between April 6th and June 17th in the year 1624 Sir Thomas filed a Bill in the Star Chamber against the Shropshire gentlemen who had attacked him, charging them with *contempt* in refusing him *place* and *precedence* as a baronet, and also with divers *practices, falsifications*, and *misdemeanours*. On June 17th the Court of Star Chamber issued an Order rebuking Sir Thomas severely for *scandalising* the Court of the Earl Marshal of England, *taunting* at the

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[1] State Papers Domestic. James I. Vol. 154.

[2] See letter from Carleton to Chamberlain, dated Dec. 6th, 1623. State Papers Domestic. James I.)

Earl Marshal's person, and charging him with "many unlawful and undue proceedings" without making him a party to his Bill, as also for allowing the said Bill to "hang as a libel against" the other persons accused without serving them with any process. He was now called upon by the Court to appear on the first day of the following Term, which must obviously have been Michaelmas Term, and show cause why the Court should not take proceedings against him for his *scandalous* and *libellous* Bill. He was also ordered to serve all the defendants named in his Bill, on or before the first day of Term, with notice to appear in the Court of Star Chamber and make answer to his various charges. This Decree has been recently found by Mr. William Phillips among the Ottley Papers at Pitchford attached to a voluminous Bill or Petition of Sir Thomas Harris addressed to the King's most excellent Majesty. The Petition,[1] which is of great local interest, Mr. Phillips is preparing for publication in the *Transactions*. In the meantime, he has most kindly supplied me with a rough transcript, which has enabled me to deal briefly with the second appearance of the Court of Star Chamber in the business, an appearance to which no reference is made in the State Papers, and which also throws some additional light on other matters connected with the history of Sir Thomas Harris. Towards the end of November, or at the beginning of December, 1624, Captain Leake took further proceedings against Sir Thomas in the Court of Chivalry, where it was impossible for him now to appear without prejudicing his appeal to the Court of Chancery. In default of his appearance Sir Thomas was formally pronounced by the Court of Chivalry to be "*no gentleman.*" But the Court declared at the same time that it had no power to revoke a Patent of bar-

[1] Whether the document in question is the Bill so strongly denounced by the Court of Star Chamber, or a second Bill sent by Sir Thomas in consequence of the decree of June 17th, is a difficult matter to decide. I am inclined to think it is the original Bill. But Mr. Phillips will, I trust, deal with this question.

onetcy granted under the Great Seal.[1] Early in the year 1625, Sir Thomas sent another petition to the King reiterating the main circumstances connected with his case, and asking for the appointment of a Commission of Appeal to decide the question of his *gentility*, his Counsel being of opinion that that question would not arise in the Chancery Suit which he had commenced. As to his *gentility*, Sir Thomas expressed his confident belief that he would be able to make sufficient proof of that, whenever he should be called upon, by Royal Charters and divers Deeds, Records and Court Rolls, from the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward the Fourth, as well as by several books in the office of the Heralds-at-Arms. The King having given his assent to the Petition, a Court of Referees was nominated by the Duke of Buckingham, Sir George Paul, Master of Requests, being its President. On March 27th, 1625, Sir George Paul reported to Secretary Nicholas that he and his fellow commissioners had met about the business referred to them, and had summoned before them Mr. Paul Harris, eldest son of Sir Thomas, and Captain Leake; that Captain Leake had excused himself from being present by private letter to Mr. Comptroller, who was one of the Commissioners; but that Mr. Paul Harris, accompanied by one of the Heralds-at-Arms, had attended and made good proof of his father's *pedigree* and *gentry*, by entry in the Office of Arms, by a Visitation of Shropshire made in 1585, and divers Deeds, with Seals of Arms, copies of Court Rolls and other authentic writings and proofs from the thirteenth year of King Edward the Fourth up to 1623, in which year nine of the chief Heralds of the Kingdom subscribed their names unto the said *pedigree* in testimony of the truth thereof; and that the Commissioners were so well satisfied with these proofs that they determined

[1] These proceedings of the Court of Chivalry are related in a letter from Chamberlain to Carlton, dated December 4th, 1624. (State Papers Domestic. James 1st.)

at once to decide in favour of Sir Thomas, more especially as it appeared from an endorsement by the Lord Keeper on a Petition presented to him by Captain Leake that, in his opinion, the said Petition was "false, scandalous and indiscreet in the highest degree." Sir George Paul added that, on hearing that another step in this business had been taken by Sir Ralph Freeman since the meeting of the Commissioners, he had written at length to him on the subject in order that "he might salve the wound which he had made."

The Harris family had, it seems, friends at Court. Mr. Paul Harris had married Anne Brett, sister of Sir Alexander Brett, a colonel in the army; and the Bretts were near relations of the Duke of Buckingham. It was no doubt through the Duke's influence that Mr. Paul Harris was knighted almost immediately after the decision of the Court of Referees in his father's favour.[1] Later in the year, too, on October 12th, we find Secretary Conway writing to the Marquis of Northampton, Lord President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and recommending in the Duke's name Sir Thomas Harris for the vacant post of Chief Justice of Chester. But Lord Northampton wrote to the Duke on October 10th altogether refusing to recommend Sir Thomas, on the ground that he was "in the opinion of all men absolutely unfit" for the post. Attorney General Heath, in a letter to Secretary Conway, dated Nov. 10th, also expressed himself unfavourably with regard to the proposed appointment, speaking of the discontent which would be caused if a man of such "mean descent" and "ill report" were selected for the Judgeship. The Duke himself had written from Harwich to Conway on November 4th, stating that he had received information about Sir Thomas on which he desired to be satisfied, and suggesting that the appointment should be delayed till his return to London. Ultimately Sir

[1] Sir George Paul's Report is dated March 27th, and Mr. Paul Harris was knighted on April 30th.

John Bridgeman was chosen for the vacant Judgeship. It is impossible to tell now how far these allegations against Sir Thomas of "ill report" and "absolute unfitness" were founded on fact, or how far they may have arisen from the prejudice against him among his neighbours on account of his "mean descent." In the opinion of his son, Sir Paul, at any rate, there cannot have been much foundation for them, or he would hardly have again advocated his father's claims, as he did with both the Duke of Buckingham and Secretary Nicholas, in 1628, when another vacancy occurred at Chester. Buckingham was assassinated in August, 1628, and Sir Thomas Harris himself died not long after.[1] He was buried at Baschurch, January 27th, 1628-9. Sir Alexander Brett, of whom mention has been made as brother-in-law of Sir Paul Harris, was appointed Surveyor of the Ordnance in November, 1624. Three years later, in October, 1627, Sir Alexander lost his life off the Isle of Rhê. The vacant Surveyorship was then conferred on Sir Paul by the Duke of Buckingham, on condition that he should pay Lady Brett, his sister-in-law, £1500 for her interest in the place. Sir Thomas Bludder, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, who was a brother of Lady Brett, had been nominated to the office on November 28th, at a salary of 2s. per diem. But it is evident that he was only intended as a stopgap; for, on June 24th, 1628, Sir Paul was already acting as Surveyor. He seems to have had to give some compensation to Sir Thomas Bludder, as a letter is extant from him to Secretary Nicholas, written in May, 1628, in which he mentions that he has promised to pay Sir Thomas for his warrant for Mr. Evelyn on the following day.[2] The Duke appears to have promised Sir Paul further preferment in the future. But all hope of that was lost when the Duke was assassinated in August, 1628.

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[1] See State Papers Domestic under years 1625 and 1628.

[2] See State Papers Domestic under years 1627 and 1628.

His succession also to the Boreatton property in the following year obliged Sir Paul to be a good deal in Shropshire. Consequently he petitioned the King that he might be allowed to assign his office, or, in other words, to sell his interest in it, to Mr. Knight, alleging that he was £500 out of pocket by the arrangement which had been made for him by the Duke. Secretary Coke does not appear to have brought the matter before Charles the First until February, 1629-30. The King's reply is described by Coke as *prince-like*. He said that if Sir Paul desired to resign his office he would appoint a fit man to succeed him, but that he would not permit any sale of offices under a pretence of surrender. Secretary Coke wrote to Secretary Dorchester on Feb. 28th that he had moved Sir Paul's petition to the King because he was aware that some exception was taken against him personally as Surveyor, and he had heard a good report of Mr. Knight. So the proposed surrender of his office fell through, and Sir Paul was still discharging his duties in the Ordnance Office on March 12th, 1630-1. In the year 1637 Sir Paul served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire. Gough speaks of him in his history of Middle, describing him as a man "not well beloved either by the gentlemen of the County or by the common people." The former, he says, regarded him as "a buck of the second head." At the outbreak of the Civil Wars Sir Paul took an active part in Shropshire on the loyalist side, serving as one of the Commissioners of Array. Gough describes a great gathering of householders with their sons and servants from the Hundred of Pym Hill, which took place on Middle Hill when he was eight or nine years old, and which had come together on the summons of Sir Paul Harris. On this occasion a man named Richard More, who held a paper in his hand, made proclamation that anyone who should serve the King as a soldier would receive 14 groats a week for pay. But Sir Paul's loyalty did not keep him free from all annoyance during these troublous days. On

June 17th, 1643, he wrote from Boreatton to some unknown person in authority, complaining that arms and other property belonging to him had been taken from the house of one of his servants at Onslow. A month later Secretary Nicholas wrote to Sir Francis Ottley, who was then Governor of Shrewsbury, asking that Sir Paul's property should be restored to him. In October, 1643, Sir Paul's eldest son Thomas was admitted at Shrewsbury School, and his brothers George[1] and Paul[2] followed him there in January, 1644-5. Their father was then no longer living. He died in July, 1644, and was buried at Baschurch on the 18th of that month.[3] The three boys were, in all probability, at school when Shrewsbury was captured by the rebels on February 22nd, 1644-5, for the name of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., occurs in the list of prisoners. Sir Paul's widow, Dame Anne Harris, had subsequently to pay a composition of £1,542 (State Papers Domestic; Gough's *Middle*; Gardiner's *History of England*; Ottleiana in Nicholl's *Collect., Topog. et Gen.*). Thomas Harris probably left school for a time when his father died, for we find his name re-entered in the School Register, together with those of his younger brothers, on January 8th, 1644-5.

After Chaloner's[4] expulsion from the head mastership, soon after the capture of the town, and the re-opening of the school under Mr. Richard Pigott, who was put into Chaloner's place by the Puritan authorities of the town, but appears to have been a well qualified man, the three boys again returned to Shrewsbury School, some time between November, 1646, and November, 1647. Later on, both in 1647 and in 1649, we find the name of Thomas Harris re-entered in the School Regis-

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[1] George Harris was baptised at Baschurch, October 31st, 1631.

[2] Paul Harris was baptised at Baschurch, April 8th, 1634. Admitted student of Gray's Inn, November 26th, 1651.

[3] See *Transactions* of Shropshire Archæological Society, vol. x.

[4] The Rev. Thomas Chaloner was Head Master of Shrewsbury from 1635 to 1645, and again from 1662 to 1664.

ter, with an eldest son's fee attached. Sir Thomas proved as devoted a loyalist as his father, and was concerned, in 1655, in a plot to seize the castle in Shrewsbury. The plot failed through the indiscretion of Ralph Kinaston, Esq., of Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire, who, on the day before the one appointed for the attempt on the castle, openly enlisted troopers within ten miles of Shrewsbury to serve under King Charles II. On news of this reaching the ears of Col. Hunt,[1] the Governor of Shrewsbury, he collected what forces he could, and at once set out for Boreatton Park, where he arrested Sir Thomas Harris and several of his friends. Col. Hunt was, doubtless, well aware that Sir Thomas was no friend to the existing Government. No lives seem to have been sacrificed at Shrewsbury in connection with this abortive rising, and Sir Thomas himself survived to the Restoration. In June, 1660, he applied for a lease of the Post Office, offering to pay £15,000 for it, £14,000 being the highest sum previously given for its purchase. (Cal. State Papers Dom.) In 1658 he sold the Manor of Onslow to Thomas Harper. Sir Thomas was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas Mytton, Esq., of Halston, Salop, but he left no sons, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his younger brothers, George and Paul, in succession. The deaths of the three brothers must have followed each other very rapidly, as Sir Paul was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, July 19th, 1666, and Sir Thomas was still living in 1660. The next baronet was Sir Roger, the fourth son of the Serjeant-at-Law, who died in 1685, and is called in "the Sheriffs of Shropshire," the last baronet. But this is a mistake of Blakeway's,[2] for there is an entry

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[1] Blakeway says it was Governor Mackworth, but he was dead at the time.

[2] The mistake is all the more curious from the fact that the extract from St. Julian's Register is given in Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury. The same error is repeated in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage.*

in St. Julian's Parish Register, under the date of May 26th, 1693, of the burial of *Sir Robert Harris, Bart.*, from the Abbey. Sir Robert was the seventh son of the first baronet. As he was baptised on May 24th, 1612, he must have been over 16 years old when he was entered in the Third School at Shrewsbury on January 14th, 1628-9, a very low position in the school for a boy of that age. About two years later, some time in the year 1631, he was apprenticed in the Drapers' Company; and, in 1638, he was admitted to the Freedom of that Company. It is probable that he carried on the business which his grandfather had founded in Shrewsbury—possibly, in conjunction with his brother Roger, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy. The two brothers seem both to have been residents in the town, and neither of them ever became the owner of Boreatton Park, which was sold sometime between 1660 and 1662 to Col. Thomas Hunt. If Sir Thomas Harris was successful in obtaining the lease of the Post-office, for which he offered £15,000 in June, 1660, it is probable that the Park was sold at that time in order to obtain the necessary purchase money. The last member of the Harris family of whom anything remains to be said is Humphrey Harris, the youngest son of the first baronet, who was born in 1614, was promoted from the Accidence School to the Third School at Shrewsbury on January 14th, 1627, matriculated at New College, Oxford, on November 25th, 1636, and became a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1637. His age, as given in the Oxford books at the time of his matriculation, was 18. But his baptismal entry shows that he must have been at least 22 years old when he went to Oxford.

THE PRIORY OF BROMFIELD.

A ROYAL CONFIRMATION OF CERTAIN CHARTERS TO THE PRIOR, &c.

Transcribed and Edited by the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

Mr. Eyton says (vol. v., p. 215), "The non-existence of any Bromfield Cartulary prevents my tracing the external acquisitions of the Priory to their sources—an investigation, which, could it have been pursued, might have added something to the history of the other places in question." Nor does the following document, which he seems to have read in the original Latin, fill up the hiatus, which he deplores; but it is worthy of being put in permanent record, if only for its quaintness, and as being almost an unique specimen of 15th century rendering of Latin into English. It is a slightly abridged copy of a "Confirmation of lands" made by Hen. III. in the 19th year of his reign (A.D. 1235). Record of its issue appears in the *Cal. Rot. Claus.* for that year, which runs thus:—

"Prior' de Bromfeld—Confirm' terr'" (Priori de Bromfeld, Confirmatio Terrarum).

The exact date of its issue is July 19th, 1235. The original was, no doubt, in Latin; in fact, the warranty at the foot of the document expressly asserts this (see Appendix). The words are—"The present translation or rendering from the Latin into the vernacular tongue, made and engrossed in the aforesaid manner by me John Aleyn, by Apostolic and Imperial Authorities Notary public, scrivener and writer, agrees in essence and almost verbally with the original instru-

ment, thereupon for that purpose set forth. To which translation I give my approval by the apposition of this my sign manual J. Aleyn." He simply means that it is not a facsimile, but an honest and trustworthy rendering of the original, only lacking the language and the seals of the witnesses to be an exact copy. The quaint verbiage and the peculiar caligraphy are those of the latter part of the 15th century, some time in the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509). The fact of its being on parchment instead of paper corroborates this date, for paper was not then used for important documents. Internal evidence does not invalidate this conclusion. The attesting witnesses to the Confirmation were living in 1235, and nearly every one of the witnesses to the previous Charters embodied therein are persons living in the time of Henry III.'s *grandfader* (Henry II.)

Two mistakes, at least, of the copyist are easily accounted for by the similarity of the abbreviated names, William for Walter, and initial B for initial R. Otherwise there is nothing to throw the slightest suspicion upon the genuineness of the document. The caligraphy is clear though peculiar, the language that of the time, and the manners and customs referred to such as would have required no explanation in a previous age, and would have had no interest in a subsequent one.

There are a few definitions of law-terms subjoined to the Confirmation in the blank spaces of the parchment. These are really valuable, more perspicuous and more brief than such as we find in the ordinary glossaries. Why these definitions are so placed must remain a secret, we can only conjecture that the persons for whom this translation was made were not learned in the law, or perhaps not sufficiently well educated.

The present transcriber has appended a few notes, which will make the modern reader's task somewhat lighter, and in them has indicated the times when the

attesting witnesses to the various charters flourished, to obviate the suspicion of its having been forged after the Dissolution to be used in some suit respecting lands or boundaries, or some disputed jurisdiction.

In the Appendix will be found some extracts from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and the Hundred Rolls, together with part of the original Latin copy of this *Confirmation*, and other notices which may be of assistance to some future historian of the religious houses in Shropshire.

Henry by the grace of God king of Englonde and Lord of Irland Duke of Normandie and of Guyen and Erl of Angeoye.[1] To Archebisshops Bisshops Abbotis Priours Justices Shierrefs Reeves mynistres and to all Bailliffs and his true liegemen gretyng. We haue beholden and seen a Charter or Dede of henry King of Englonde our Grandfader[2] in thees Wordes—Henry Kyng of Englond Duc of Normandye & of Guyen Erl of Angeowe. To Archebisshops Bisshops Abbottis Priours Erls Barons Justices Shierreffs's ministres & all his feithfull men through al Englond greting. Knowe ye me for the helth of my soule and of myn auncestres & heires to have youen & by this my charter to have confermed my Chirche of oure Lady of Bromfeld With all th appurtenances to the Prior and Monkes there seruyng god To be holden of me and of myn heires in perpetuel almesse holly plenarely & honorably as myn owne Demayn or lordly Chapelle/ And all those prebendes that ffrederic Clerc of Burford[3] & Robert Coloman of Pontesbury[4] and Edriche prest of Bromfeld[5] & Robert prest of ffelton[6] and other Chanons held in Bromfeld hernes[7] in the tyme of Kyng henry our grantfader or other tymes/ that is to sey, all the londes and Townes of hawford[8] & of Dodyngehop[9] and of Efford[10] and of ffelton[6] and of Bourwey[11] & of Ledewich[12] and the Prebendes Landes in Bromfeld & landes in halton/[13] Savyng natheles the tenures & holdes of the saide Chanons as long as they liven/ Which the forsaid Towns and londes held in almesse of my saide Chapell/ And after thair Deth. that the saide Townes & londes freely and quietely from al seculer seruices & exaccions/ and Withoute Contradic'ion of eny man be reuerted and tourned agayn/

With all libertees fredomes & free custumes and Royal or Kingly Dignytees vnto the propre Vses & Lordship of my saide Chappell and of the Brethren of that place And I wol & streitly charge that yee kepe mayntene and defende all thair thinges goodes & possessions as myn owne. And I forbede that no man have comon in thair Woddes ner in thair cornores nor herbages/ ne in thair medewes ne pastures nor noughwher els in all thair londes/ Ne that no man in these thinges afore rehercedf Take eny maner thyng/ ne therof entremette[14] them/ nor haue to Doof Withoute thair leve or licence Witnessing hilary Bisshop of Chichestre/[15] Reignold Erl of Cornwaile/[16] William Erl of Gloucestre[17] Richard of ho'mes[18] Constable/ At London. We have seen also/ a Charter of the same henry our grantfader in thees Wordes/ Henry by the grace of god King of Englond/ Duc of Normandy & of Guyen and Erl of Angeoyef To Justices Shierreffs Mynistres & to all his feithfull men ffrensh and Englishe. Greting/ I charge & comaunde. that the Priour and Monkes of Bromfeld & thair owne men be quite & free Whersouer they passe or be through al my landes/ in stret or Wey. in Towne or in Water/ in Se and in haven/ And that they may freely buy & sille Vitailles Corodie[19] and living/ to thair owne behofe & vse/ Without any maner custume and thol/[20] and Withoute passuage[21] summage/[22] cariage[23] & convoyance/[24] passage/[25] pontage[26] and all my Werkes/[27] And I wol that they haue & holde all the tenementes of thair Chirche in Woddes and in playne/ in corn & in mores/ in herbages and in pastures & all other things so wel in peas quietly & freely f that no man entremett[14] nor haue to doo therewith, but by thair agreement and leve/ And I forfend/ that no man Disturbe ne trouble them. ne doo them eny violence, Disease/[28] Wrong nor grief vpon peyne of forfaiture & lesyng[29] of x[li]/ Witnessing William Erl of mandevile[30] at Wyn*chestre.*

We haue seen a Charter also of the same kyng henry our Grantfader conteyning among other these Wordes. I graunte also. that the saide monkes and thair men be quite from Shieres[31] & hundredes[31] and Danegeld[32]/ with Sok[33] & Sak[33] and theam[33] and Infangthef[34] & of all other accions. Witnessing Thomas Archebisshop of Canterbury[35]/ henry Bisshop of Winchestre[36]/ Robert Bisshop of Lincoln[37]/ hilary Bisshop of Chichestre[38] Reignold Erl of Cornewail[16] William Erl of Gloucestre[17] Richard Erl of leicestre[39] Richard of ho'mes[18] Constable[18] at Wyn*chestre* We haue seen also a Chartre of the same king henry our grantfader in these Wordes Henry king of Englond/ Duc of Normandie & of Guyen/ Erl of Angeoye To Justices Shirreffes ffrorsters & to all his Mynistres and true-

men of Shropshire & herefordshire greting/ I charge that the priour & monkes of my Chirche of our lady of Bromfeld & all thair successours· have peas freechace & huntyng in thair Wod of moktree[40]/ and in their Wod of Ailericheswod[41]. that is to sey fro Whitebrokes[42] vnto the welle of Morebrokes[43] And from Dodyngehope/[9] and in thair Wod of Esriche[44]/ that is to sey from Ailesuswey[45] anon to Ludford[46] through the Wey called Rugewey[47]/ And I wol that they hold wel & in peas thair haye in thair saide Wod of Moktre[40] With the lande & pasture of Benet[48]/ as quietly & freely in bestes herbages & pastures/ and in all other thinges that to freehaye[49] belongen. that no maner goyng nor passage of men nor of bestes be had by this haye. And I forbede that no kinges ffforster/ ne none other presume to vex or trouble them or thair men in any of these thinges forsaid/ nor doo them eny violence or grief/ Nor in them Chase hunt ne take eny game/ nor therof in eny Wise medle Withoute thair leve: Vpon peyne of forfaitur of x^{li}/ Witnessing Geffrey Bisshop of Elye[50] Reignold Erl of Cornewaile[16] William Erl of Glou*cestre*[17] William Mawndefeld[30]/ At Excestre/

We have seen also a Chartre of the same henry our Grantfader in thees wordes

Henry King of Englonde/ Duc of Normans & of Guyen Erl of Angew To his Justices Shierrefs & Ministres of Shropshire: greting/ I charge that the Prior and monkes of Bromfeld: haue peas & freechace and hunting in their Woddes of Moctre[40] & of Esruge[44] and of Ailericheswod[41]/ So that no man withoute thair leve take no thing there/ And I Wol that they haue thair Warenne[51] wel & in peas through out all the londes of thair Chirche in Wod & in playne/ And I forbede that no man hunt in them/ nor take there any hare Withoute thair leve Vpon peyne of forfaitur & lesing of x^{li}/ Witnessing Manassere Biset[52] John Sewer[53]/ At Winchestre/ We therefore hauyng the saide yiftes and grauntes ferme and stable: for us and our heires· graunte & conferme them like as the saide Chartres or dedes of the same king henry our grantfader Whiche the forsaid priour & monkes therof haue/ and in the Whiche more playnly it is conteigned as the saide grauntes reasonably· Witnessen & shewen. These being Witnesses the Reuerendes ffaders Richard of durham[54] John of Salesbury[55] William of Carlile[56] Bisshops/ Geffrey Erl Marsshal[57] hugh of Burgh Erl of Kent[58]/ Rauf the son of Nicolas[59] John the son of Philip[60]/ Geffrey Despencer[61]/ Geffrey Cawz[62] & others/ Youen by the handes of the Reuerende fader B. bisshop of Chichestre[63] our Chancellor at Westm*instre* the xij day of Juyl the xix yere of oure regn: (*July 19th, 1235*).

Presens translacio siue reduccio De latinis in linguam vernaculam per me Johannem Aleyn publicum apostolica et Imperiali auctoritatibus Notarium Tabellionemque atque Scribam facta et in forma predicta exarata concordat in essentia et quasi verbatim cum transumpto originali inde in ea inten'coe exhibito quam approbo per apposic'oem huius signi mei manualis.—J. ALEYN

Sak is a libertie by the Whiche the lorde shal have the amerciamentes of all trespasses DoonWithin his lordship.

Sok is a libertee wherby the lordes shal hold thair Courtes & receive homages.

Tol is a liberte by the which the lord shal haue thol of all things bought & sold Within his lordshippe.

Them or *theam* is a libertie Whereby the lorde shal call & bryng home all the generac'on of his bondmen with al thair sequele or ofspring & catell Whersoever they be founden in Englonde! except that if eny suche bondman dwel by a yer & a day in eny priuylegid Towne & be receued into the comon guylde ther' than he shal not be taken out of the precinct of that towne or lordship/ forasmyche as for the tyme that he is receved Within that franchise or libertie he is free & deliuered of bondage./

[1] *Henry iij.*, eldest son of King John, who was the sixth and youngest son of Henry II., reigned from Oct. 1216 to October 1272.

[2] *Henry ij.*, 1154-1189.

[3] *ffrederic clerk of Burford.* At Burford 9 miles S.E. of Bromfield there were three Portioners, of whom this ffrederic probably was one; if so, it is the earliest record of an ecclesiastic at Burford, or Bureford as the Latin original has it. (See Appendix).

[4] *Robert Coloman* whom Eyton, from the Latin charter, styles *Calemon.* At Pontesbury there were likewise three portioners. This man earlier than any other recorded.

[5] *Edriche* whom Eyton, from the Latin, calls *Edricus.* Another early record.

[6] Felton was a member of the manor of Bromfield, probably there was a chapel there.

[7] *Hernes* a rare and difficult word. *Hernis* is obedience, and *hyrnes* that which is subject or obedient, a province, a parish (so says Bosworth). May it not here mean *jurisdiction.* The Latin has here *hurnisse.* (See Appendix).

[8] *Hawford*, or Haverford, now Halford near Craven Arms, where says Eyton there is an interesting chapel which bespeaks great antiquity.

[9] *Dodyngehop*, Dudingehope, or Dinchope one of the members of the manor of Bromfield held in demesne by the monks as also were Bourway, Rye Felton, and Halford all mentioned in this document.

[10] *Efford*, said to be Ashford, a lost place, is mentioned in *Cal. Inq. p. Mortem*, p. 42, in conjunction with other townships in South Salop.

[11] *Bourway*, or Burway (see note 9), 1½ miles S.E. of Bromfield, Johannes and Adam de Borewey found in Subsidy Roll of 1327. The Latin has *Burgeheye*.

[12] *Ledewich* alias Lethewick, a township 5 miles N.E. of Bromfield.

[13] *Halton* (Halentone) there were three Haltons close to Bromfield eastward. Priors Halton, Hill Halton, and Lady Halton. The first is the one meant.

[14] *Entremette*, Norman French, to intermeddle, interpose, or perhaps better, interfere with. Shakespeare has *intermell* and *intermete* with similar meaning.

[15] *Hilary* Bishop of Chichestre, 1148-1174.

[16] *Reignold* Earl of Cornwall, his son Henry mentioned 1219-20. Reginald de Dunstanvill, created Earl of Cornwall in 1140, one of the fourteen illegitimate children of Henry I. He died 1175, leaving no legitimate *male* issue and the Earldom reverted to the Crown. He left four legitimate daughters, Henry and William were bastard sons.

[17] *William* Erl of Gloucestre is mentioned 1223-4. Left three daughters, co-heiresses, Mabel wife of the Earl of Evreux, Isabel wife of King John, and Amicia wife of Richard de Clare, fourth Earl of Hertford.

[18] *Richard of Hommes*, Willelmus de Homme, "Tenuit fœdi dimidium in Homme, Hereford," circa, 1284 (*Festa de Nevill*, p. 62). The Latin has *Hamet*, but wrongly.

[19] *Corodie*, Corody, a sum of money, or an allowance of food and clothing allowed by an abbot out of a monastery to the King for the maintenance of any one of his servants. A corody could be purchased on a plan similar to our annuities (Halliwell).

[20] *Thol*, or toll, is explained clearly by John Aleyn in his note.

[21] *Passuage*, not to be confounded with *passage* (note 25). If not an error for pascuage (the grazing, feeding, or pasturing of cattle), must be connected with *passus*, which Du Cange defines as "Augustiæ et claustra itineris vel montium," and therefore a toll paid for facilities or assistance in difficult places

[22] *Summage*, toll for carriage on horseback. "Forestarius capiat pro uno equo qui portat summagium per dimidium anni obolum." (Blount).

[23] *Cariage*, cariagium, a similar toll for a carriage, wain, or cart-load, or else the lord's right to the use of carts, &c., at certain seasons or for certain purposes.

[24] *Convoyance*, a technical word not in the glossaries. Possibly protection from robbers.

[25] *Passage*, passagium, signifies the hire that a man pays for being transported over sea or over any river (Blount).

[26] *Pontage*, "a contribution towards the maintenance or re-edifying of bridges. It may also signify toll taken for this purpose of those who pass over bridges."

[27] *Werkes*, no doubt the same as *works*, but here in an unusual sense.

[28] *Disease*, in its primary meaning of "annoyance."

[29] *Lesyng*, losing or forfeiting.

[30] *Mandevile, Wm. Erl of.* In 1324, 5, there is one "Will'us de Maundeville quondam Comes Essex'," but he could scarcely be the same person. There was a Geffrey de Magna Villa in 1142.

[31] *Shieres*, i.e., Shiremotes, Sheriffs' Courts kept twice in a year, from which none were exempt but Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, all religious men and women, and all such as have Leets of their own to be kept. Hundred Courts had a less area, and were presided over by a Bailiff; to these there was a contribution called a Hundred peny, immunity from which was considered a great privilege.

[32] *Danegild* or Danegelt, a tribute of 1s., and afterwards of 2s. from every Hide of Land throughout the realm, for clearing the seas of Danish pirates. It seems to have lingered on as a mulct or penalty till the reign of Henry VII.

[32] *Sok Sak*, and *Theam* are lucidly explained at the end of the document.

[34] *Infangthef*, the right of trying and punishing a thief taken within the jurisdiction with the stolen goods in his possession.

[35] *Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury.* Thomas à Becket (1162-1171).

[36] *Henry Bishop of Winchestre.* Henry of Blois (1129-1174).

[37] *Robert Bishop of Lincoln.* Robert de Chesney (1147-1173).

[38] *Hilary, Bishop of Chichestre* (1148-1174).

[39] *Richard Erl of Leicestre.* Robert Bellomont, surnamed Fitzparnell, had no issue. He died 1204. On his death Simon de Montford (who married Amicia his sister) was created Earl of Leicester. There was no Richard Earl of Leicester temp. John. It is probable a mistake for Robert. Quere. Robert Blanchmaines (Fitzparnell's father), who died 1190.

[40] Moktree, wood of, which Eyton spells Mouhtre Moctree Hill, which is its modern representative, is 4 miles W. of Bromfield.

[41] *Ailericheswod* or *Ailricheswude*, which does not seem to have left any traces of its location.

[42] *Whitebrokes*, Whitebroc, an estate in the honour of Richard's Castle in 1255.

[43] *Morebrokes*, somewhere near Moor Park, then called *Mora*.

[44] Esriche, afterwards called *Esruge*, a lost name. There is an Estriche near Habberley.

[45] *Ailsuswey*, a lost locality.

[46] *Ludford*, a locality south of Ludlow, only divided therefrom by the River Teme.

[47] *Rugewey*, now apparently lost.

[48] *Benet*, which Eyton, from the Latin, spells *Beneth*.

[49] *Freehaye*, the privilege of enclosing, fencing, and so maintaining lands.

[50] Geffrey Bishop of Ely. Geoffrey Ridel, 1174—1189.

[51] *Warenne* is a franchise either by prescription, or grant from the King to keep beasts and fowl of *Waren*, which are Hares and Conies, Partridges and Pheasants.

[52] *Manassere Biset*. He is mentioned thus :—"Dominus de Bradelegh tenet Manerium de Bradelegh de dono Manser' Biset'." (*Testa de Nevill*, circa 1284).

[53] *John Sewer*, or John the Sewer, the Court official who set the tables, tasted and removed the dishes. *Sewer* possibly a surname, the individual, however, is not identified.

[54] *Richard Bishop of Durham*. Richard de Marisco, 1217-1228.

[55] *John Bishop of Salesbury*. The usual lists show no John at this period.

[56] *William Bishop of Carlile*, not identified. Walter Mauclerk held the See from 1223-1247. Probably a mistake in copying—William for Walter.

[57] *Geffrey Erl Marsshal*. The Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, were Earls Marshal from 1199 to 1245. In 1245 the office passed to the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk. I find no Geoffrey, Earl Marshal, but Gilbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke was Earl Marshal in 1234-1241.

[58] *Hugh de Burgh*, Erl of Kent, was High Justiciary 1226-7 and 1231, 2.

[59] *Rauf the son of Nicolas* was Senescallus Regis 1225-8 and 1250-1.

[60] *John the son of Philip* is mentioned 1234, 5.

[61] *Geoffrey Despencer*, or *Dispensator*, "tenuit dimidium feodi in SWALEFIELD 1237-8. Geoffrey Despenser was (with his brothers Hugh, Thomas, Henry, and Robert) Despenser or Steward to the Earl of Chester (not to the King). [See Cartulary of Whalley Abbey, Chetham Soc., vols. x., xi., xvi. passim].

[62] *Geffrey* (de) *Cauz* is mentioned twice in *Testa de Nevill*, circa 1284.

[63] *B. bishop of Chichestre*. The Bishop of Chichester in 1235 seems to have been Ralph de Neville, a pardonable error on the scribe's part, R and B being much alike.

[64] A rendering of this *warrantry* is given in the Introduction.

N.B.—The original document, which was the property of H. D. Greene, Esq., Q.C., M.P., has been presented by him to the Free Library Museum of Shrewsbury since the above paper was written.

APPENDICES.

Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1846 edition published by James Bohn, London, vol. i., p. 537). Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester.

. . . . There were six cells subordinate to Gloucester Abbey.—1. Ewias in Herefordshire, founded in the year 1100 by Harold lord of Ewias, and dedicated to St. Michael and St. Nicholas. 2. St. Guthlac's, near Hereford, founded in 1101 by Hugh Lacy. 3. Kilpeck in Herefordshire, founded in 1134 by Henry de Kilpeck, dedicated to St. David. 4. Ewenny in Glamorganshire, founded in 1141 by Sir John de Lundres lord of Ogmore Castle. 5. Stanley St. Leonard's in Gloucestershire, founded in 1146 by Roger de Berkley, and dedicated to St. Leonard. Valued at the Dissolution at £126 0s. 8d. yearly. 6. Bromfield in Shropshire founded in 1105.[1]

These will be all separately treated of hereafter.

(Vol. v. pp., 154 et seq.). Priory of Bromfield in Shropshire.

A College of Prebendaries, or Secular Canons, appears to have existed here in the time of King Henry the First,[2] who, in 1155, according to the Cottonian Manuscripts, (Domit. A. viii.), turned Benedictine monks and yielded up their church and all their lands to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester[3]; whereupon a prior and monks were placed here and continued till the Dissolution.[4] The house was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Dugdale has given two Charters of King Henry the Second to this house, recited in a Charter of Inspeximus of King Henry the Third.[5]

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[1] Atkyns's *Glouc.*, p. 129.

[2] "Osbertus prior de Brunfield" occurs as witness to a deed made before A.D. 1148, in the former edition of the *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 128. King Henry the Second's charter, recited in Num. II., speaks of "Prœbendas, quas canonici tenuerunt in Bromfield temp. H. regis avi nostri." See also Leland, *Collect.* tom. iv., p. 81.

[3] Compare Num. I.

[4] Tanner says: "This Monastery has been often confounded with Brimsfield, the alien priory in Gloucestershire. Mr. Leland does so when he said 'Gifford gave it to Gloucester Abbey.' *Itin.* tom. iv., p. 97, whereas the Giffards had nothing to do here, but at Brimsfield."

[5] Num. II.

Cole in his manuscripts now in the British Museum vol. xxvi., fol. 84 b, has preserved, from Willis's own Notes to a copy of his history of Mitred Abbeys, the following:--

Priors of Bromfield.

Richard Woolrick, 1510.
John Huntley, 1514.
Thomas Stanton, 1519.
John Stamford, 1521 and 1527.
Thomas Sebroke, 1533 and 1538

A petition from the abbot and convent of Gloucester to King Edward II. in 1325, partly relating to the cell of Bromfield, will be found among the Rolls of Parliament, vol. i., p. 436. In the hundred Roll, also, for the county of Salop, 39th, Hen. III., we read:—"De hiis qui clamant habere libertates sine Carta domini regis et quales. Dicunt quod Willillmus de stutevile in Wllerton, Heredes de Ludel et Stanton, Prior Bromfeld in Bromfeld, &c. Omnes isti clamant habere libertates, et habent furcas, et placitant de sanguine effuso et clamore levato, et assisa cervisiæ infracta, et breve de recto quantum ad eos pertinent in libertates suas." See *Rot. Hund.*, vol. ii., p. 72.

A Bill exhibited in the Court of Augmentations in the 33rd year of Henry the Eighth contributes some information as to the state of the Priory anterior to the dissolution of it, as parcel of the Abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester. Charles Foxe then filed his bill against Robert Bent, stating that the King had granted, by letters patent, to him, the late Priory of Bromfield, with all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging and appertaining thereto, to have and to hold for term of certain years yet unexpired: which priory of Bromfield was a cell belonging and appertaining to the late abbey or monastery of Gloucester now suppressed and dissolved; to the which said late priory of Bromfield the late abbot of Gloucester and his predecessors have always used to present a prior: which priors were and always have been dative and removable at the will and pleasure of the late abbots of Gloucester, and had neither convent nor common seal[1] which took any longer effect than during such time as the said late priors continued priors. It then suggests that one Walter Rogers of Ludlow, and others, have many and divers times, by colour of a lease made by the

[1] Note in Duke's MS. copy from Dugdale:—"No Seal, all their Deeds, &c., were sealed by the Abbey of Gloucester, to which it was a cell."

late prior of Bromfield, entered into certain premises called Halton's Ballets, and certain other premises called Ruddyngs; which said lease made by the late prior of Bromfield, he being dative and removable, was clearly void and of no effect, &c., but whereby, he, the complainant was likely to lose advantage by reason of the lease above-mentioned. Robert Bent, in his answer says, that his lands called Ruddyngs are parcel of the aforesaid premises, that he admits that Bromfield was a cell to the abbey of Gloucester; but sets up a lease under that abbey, as in the right of the said cell belonging to the said abbey, sealed with their convent seal, bearing date 1 June, 30 Hen. VIII., whereby they demised the premises in question, for the term of sixty years, to him the said Robert Bent. The answer then denies the allegations in the bill as to cutting down wood, &c., to the disinherison of the king, &c.

A Replication and Rejoinder ensued, but what decree was made does not appear; nor have these proceedings been here introduced for any other purpose but to show in what situation, previously to the Dissolution, the priors of Bromfield were placed.

The Particular for the grant of this priory, in 1557, to Stephen Hodnall, one of the grooms of the Queen's Privy Chamber, will be found in the Appendix.[1] His name was, probably, only used in the Particular, for by letters patent of that year, the site, &c., of the priory were granted to Charles Foxe in fee.

The village of Bromfield immediately adjoins Oakeley Park, rather more than two miles west of Ludlow. The place is only remarkable as containing the remains of its priory. It is delightfully situated on the road leading to Shrewsbury. Its walls were washed by the clear and pastoral river Teme. The ruins are now within the grounds of Oakeley Park, the arch of the gateway is standing with the western portion of the church. The latter has been so mutilated as not to deserve attention.[2]

In the 2nd Series of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iii., p. 311, there is a notice of the state of Bromfield Priory Church as seen on 25th August, 1852 :—

The remains of Bromfield Priory Church are singular and irregular, owing in a great degree to late patchings and mutilations. At the east and north of the present chancel are two

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[1] See Num. V

[2] *Beauties of England and Wales*, xiii., 255.

large plain Norman arches now blocked, showing apparently that the church was cruciform, though there does not seem to have been a regular lantern. These must be part of the original church founded as a secular college in 1105. The part now remaining consists of the nave with a north aisle and a tower engaged at the west end of the aisle, its lower portion forming a porch. These are early English, early in the style. The outer door of the porch is plain and unusually lofty, the inner door richer and a good specimen of the style, as is the arcade with its columnar piers; the capital of the north-east respond is enriched with tooth moulding. Some domestic buildings abut on the south side of the church, but they are posterior to the dissolution, being probably remains of a house built out of the conventual erection.

A view of the remains of Bromfield Priory is given in Pearson's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and a view of the gateway is now prefixed as a frontispiece to this paper.

Cartae ad Bromfieldensem Prioratum in agro Salopiensi spectantes.

Num. I.

[Ex. Chron. S. Petri Gloucester. in bibl. Cotton Domitian A viii Vide supra, tom. i. p. 545].

Anno Domini MCLV. canonici de Bromfeld dederunt ecclesiam suam et seipsos ad monachatum ecclesiæ S. Petri Gloucestr. per manum Gilberti episcopi Hereford. autoritate Theobaldi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi et apostolicæ sedis legati.

Num. II.

[Cart. 19 Hen. III. m. 5; et Pat. 14 Hen. III., part i., m. 20].

H. Dei gratia rex Angliæ, &c. archiepiscopis, &c. Inspeximus cartam H. regis avi nostri in hæc verba: H. Dei gratia rex Angliæ, &c. Sciatis me pro salute animæ meæ, et antecessorum meorum, et heredum meorum, dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ecclesiam meam S. Mariæ de Bromfeld, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, tenendam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam eleemosinam integrè, plenariè, et honorificè, sicut nostram dominicam capellam, et omnes præbendas quas Frethericus clericus de Bureford, et Robertus Calemon de Pantesbyr, et Edricus presbyter de Bromfeild, et Robertus presbyter de Feltune, et alii canonici tenuerunt in Bromfeld Hurnisse, tempore H. regis avi nostri

vel meo tempore scilicet, omnes terras et villas de Haverford, et de Dudingehope et de Efford, et de Feltune, et de Burgeheye, et de Lethewic, et tres præbendas in Bromfeld, et tres in Halentone, salva tamen tenura prædictorum canonicorum quamdiu vixerint, qui omnes has prænominatas terras et villas tenuerunt in elemosinam de prædicta capella mea. Post mortem autem illorum liberè et quietè ab omnibus secularibus serviciis et exactionibus, et absque contradictione illius *(sic.)* ad proprios usus et dominium prædictæ capellæ meæ, et fratrum illius loci revertantur cum omnibus libertatibus, et quietantiis, et liberis consuetudinibus, et regiis dignitatibus. Et volo et firmiter præcipio ut custodiatis et manuteneatis et protegatis omnes res et possessiones suas sicut meas dominicas et proprias res &c. T. Hyllario Cicestr. episcopo, Regn. comite Cornubiæ, Willielmo comite Gloue. Ricardo de Humet constab. apud London.

Impeximus etiam cartam ejusdem H. regis avi nostri in hæc verba: H. rex Angliæ, dux Norm. &c. Præcipio quod prior et monachi ecclesiæ meæ S. Mariæ de Bromfield et omnes successores sui habeant pacem et liberam venationem in bosco suo de Mouhtre, et in bosce suo de Ailricheswude scilicet de Whitebroc usque ad fontem de Morebroc, et in bosco suo de Kanerwude, et de Dudinghope et in bosco suo de Esrugge, scilicet de Eilsichewey usque ad Ludeford, per viam quæ vocatur le Rugwey. Et volo ut teneant bene et in pace haiam suam in prædicto bosco suo de Moctre, cum terra et pastura del Beneth, ita liberè et quietè in bestiis, et herbagiis, et pasturis, et in omnibus aliis rebus quæ ad liberam hayam pertinent, ut nullus transitus hominum vel pecorum nec animalium sit per haiam istam, &c. T. Galfrido Elien. episcopo &c., apud Exces. &c. Nos igitur prædictas donationes, &c. confirmamus, &c. Dat per manum venerab. patris Radulfi Cicestr. episcopi cancellarii nostri apud Westm. xvj. die Julii anno regni nostri xix.

Num. III.

Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai IV^tl A.D. 1291.
Bromfeld Priorat.' Archidiac Salop.

		£	s.	d.
Salop.	Prior de Bromfeld habet ibidem octo carucatas terræ quarum quælibet valet per annum 10s. et est inde summa... ...	4	0	0
	Et de fæno ibidem X plaustratæ pretium cujuslibet per annum 1s 6d et est inde summa	0	15	0

Et de redditibus assisis tallagiis Nativorum ibidem per annum	22	13	4
Et de placitis et perquisitis operationibus et finibus terrarum...	3	0	0
Et de pannagio porcorum	0	2	0
Item idem habet tria molendina quæ valent per annum	3	0	0
Summa	33	10	4
Decima	3	7	0ob

Temporalia.

Wilts.	Northone—Prior de Bromefeld ...	1	13	4

Num. IV.

[Paper Surveys temp. Henry VIII. Augmentation Office.]

Cella de Bromefeld, in Com. Salop, &c.

Valet in Reddit. assis. in Bromefeld x^{li} xviij^{s} viij^{d} Burwey et Chapell ciij^{s} viij^{d} Whitebache et Cleyfelton vj^{li} xiiij^{s} iiij^{d} Ryefelton ix^{li} xix^{s} iiij^{d} Dodyngthorp lxiij^{s} viij^{d} et Ledewych iiij^{li} in parochia de Bromefeld in comitatu prædic' per annum	l^{li}	xviij^{s}	
Redd. cert. ter. in Overtonfeld infra parochiam de Castro Ricardo per annum ...		ij^{s}	
Firma decimarum garbarum de Hawkeford de Dodynghope per annum ...		xl^{s}	
Firma decimarum garbarum de Halton Prior et Ludford per annum		liij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Firma decimarum de Ledewyche Leete, et Stevynton per annum		lxx^{s}	
Firma decimarum de Halton Beatæ Mariæ de Hill per annum		xlj^{s}	
Firma decimarium de Burwey, Chapell, Whytelache, et Ryefelton per annum ..	iiij^{li}		
Firma decimarium de Cleyfelton xiij^{s} iiij^{d} Asheford lxvj^{s} viij^{d} Bromefeld xl^{s} et Cokerugge xiij^{s} iiij^{d} per annum in toto ...	vj^{li}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Portione decimarum in parochia de Stokesay per annum		viij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Exit. terr. arrabil. prat. et pastur. in manibus prioris ibidem per annum ..		lxxiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Redd. unius molendini aquatici in Bromefeld per annum		xliij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Perquisitis cur. ibidem tent. per annum		xvj^{s}	viij^{d}

Inde Repris.

Pro feodo senescalli ibidem xl^{s}, pro feodo senescalli cur. de Bromefeld xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, feodo auditoris ibidem xxvj^{s} viij^{d}, et feodo ballivi Bromefeld xxvj^{s} viij^{d} In toto ...	cvj^{s}	viij^{d}
Pensione annua solut. priori et conventui de Wenlok per annum	xx^{s}	
Pensione annua solut. vicario perpetuo de Bromefeld	liij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Elemosina distributa ibidem pauperibus in cœna Domini per annum	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Procurationibus solutis episcopo Hereford pro visitatione sua communibus annis	xxxj^{s}	j^{d}
Procurationibus annualibus solutis archidiacono Gloucestriæ pro ecclesia de Bromefeld per annum	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
	xj^{li}	xiij^{d}
Et valet clare per annum	lxvij^{li} xviij^{s}	iij^{d}

Num. V.

Particular for Grant to Stephen Hodnall, 1557.

[From the original in the Augmentation Office].

Parcella Possessionam nuper Monasterii Sancti Petri Glocestriæ in comitatu civitatis Gloucestriæ sursumredditi.

Domus cellæ sive prioratus de Bromefeild in comitatibus Salop. et Hereford.

Valet in

£ s. d.

Redditu sive firma omnium terrarum temporalium dictæ nuper cellæ, viz. Scitus ejusdem cellæ sive manerii de Bromefield cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, jacens et existens in Bromefeld, Netherhalton, Ledwiche, Dinchopp, Hawford, Burweye, Cleyfelton, Ryefelton, et Whitbache, sic dismissus cuidam Charolo Foxe generoso per indenturam sub sigillo nuper curiæ augmentacionum, revercionum coronæ regiæ datam 29° die Januarii anno 32do usque ad finum termini iiij^{xx} xix annorum incipientis a festo sancti Michaelis archangeli ultimo præterito ante datam indenturæ prædictæ et prædictus firmarius oneratur cum omnibus reparationibus præmissorum per indenturam prædictam et reddendo inde per annum ad festa Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis et sancti

Michaelis archangeli equaliter ultra xxiiij^{li} xj^{s} pro redditu spiritualium possessionum dictæ nuper cellæ dudum dimissorum per commissionem juxta tenorem statuti de relaxatione spiritualium possessionum superediti 16 4 10

The premisses dothe not adjoyne to anie honor, manor, castell,forest, chace,or parke reserved for the kinge and quenes highenes, nor be parcel of anie thauncient demeasnes of the crowne, nor of the duchies of Lancaster or Cornewall, nor of St Johns Jerusalem in England.

What woods or undrewoods be upon the same thauditor knoweth not, neither what mines of leade or coales be upon the same.

Thestate of the tenaunte is above declared, who is bounden to reparac'ons as is before menc'oned.

There is no more lands in Bromefeild aforesaid remaynyng in the kinge and quene's majesties hands belonging to the said monasterie then is above menc'oned.

Ex^{r} per Johannem Twiste Auditorem.

17 Novembris 1557, for Stephen Hodnall, one of the gromes of the quenes majestie privey chambre, at xxvij yeres purchase.

xvij^{mo} die Novembris, 1557. Rated for Stephen Hodnall, one of the gromes of the quenes majesties privey chambre. £ s. d.

The clere yerelie value of the p'mysses 16^{l} 4^{s} 10^{d} which, rated att 27 yeres purchase, amounteth to 438^{l} 10^{s} 6^{d}. Adde thereto 6^{l} for thadvowson of the vycaredge of Bromefeild rated at one yeres purchase, and so thole ys 444 10 6

The money to be paid in hande before the 2^{d} of December next.

The kynge and quenes majesties to dischardge the purchaser of all thinges and incumbraunces made or done by their majesties excepte leases.

The purchaser to dischardge the kinge and quenes Majesties of all fees and repryses going oute of the premyses.

The teanure in chyfe by knyghts service.

The purchaser to have thissues from the feast of St Michaell tharchaungell laste paste.

The purchaser to be bounde for the woods.

The leade and bells to be excepted.

Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII.

(Transcript of Return, 26 Hen. VIII., First Fruits Office).

Prioratus de Bromfeld Com' Salop', Hereff' Dioc', Mon' s'ci Petri Glouc' Ap'p'at'.

	£	s.	d.
Redd' assis' tam lib'or' q^{a}m custumior. tenen. in Bromfelde	10	18	8
Burwey, et Chapell, et Cleyfelton	5	4	8
Whitebach...	6	13	4
Ryefelton	9	19	4
Dodingthorpe	3	3	8
Et Leddwiche	4	0	0
N.B. Magis. p' 10^{l} 13^{s} 4^{d}			
In p'ochia de Bromfeld et com' Salop' existen' p' annu'	60	18	0
Redd' cert' terr' jacen' in Ov'tonfeld infra p'ochiam de Castro Ric'i in com' p'd'co... ...	0	2	0
Firma X$^{mar'}$ garb' de Hawkeford et Dodinghope de p'och' p'dict' ac Hereff' dioc' p' annu' sic dimiss'	2	0	0
Firma X$^{mar'}$ garb' de Halton p'oris et Sudford in com' et dioc' ac p'och' p'dict'	2	13	4
Firma X$^{mar'}$ garb et feni de Ledwich Leete et Stevington de p'och p'dict.'	3	10	0
Firma X^{mar} garb et feni de Halton b'tæ Mariæ de Hyll de p'och' et dioc' p'dict'	2	1	0
Firma X$^{mar'}$ garb et feni de Burwey Chapell, Whitlache, et Ryefelton in p'och' p'dict sic dimiss' p' annu'	4	0	0
Firma X$^{mar'}$ garb' et feni de Cleyfelton 13s. 4d. Asshefordde 3li. 6s. 8d. Bromfelde 2s. et Cokerudge 13s. 4d. in p'och' et dioc' p'dict' p. annu' ...	6	13	4
Porc'one decimar' garb' in poch' de Stokesay in com' et dioc' p'dict' p'a^{m}	0	8	4
Exit' terr' arabil' prator' et pastur' in manibz d'i p'oris existen' ad usum hospicii sui occupat 'estimat' p' vis' legal' hom'u' ad valorem p' annu'... ...	3	13	4
Redd' unius mo'li aquatici cum piscaria aquae ejusd'm d'm' in Bromfeld p'a^{m}	2	3	4
P'quis cur' ibm tent' p' ann^{m}	0	16	8
	78	19	4
Feod Thomæ Cornewall militis sen^{li} ibm p' annu'	2	0	0
Feod' Ric'i Selmon sen^{li} cur' de Bromfelde p' annu'	0	13	4

Feod' Joh'nis Aylesbury auditoris ib'm p' annu'	1	6	8
Feod' Petri Amyas ball'i de Bromfield p' annu'	1	6	8
In toto	5	6	8
Penc'one annua solut. p'ori et conventui de Wenlok	1	0	0
Salar' capell' *no'g* (? nuper) divina celebranc' et ac sacr'a sacramentalia minist' in capell' de Ludeforde	2	0	0
Ac in Hauforde et Dodingthope	2	0	0
	4	0	0
Penc'one annua solut' vicario p'petuo de Bromfelde p' a^{m} p' mensa sua	2	13	4
Elemos' distribut' pau'pibz in cœna D'ni 4^{ti} feria ante festu' Paschae	0	3	4
Procur' solut' ep'o Hereff' in sua visitac'one trienniali ad 4l. 13s. 4d. cum acciderit viz.' p' tertia p'te ejusd'm	1	11	1
Procur' ann^{tim} solut' arch'd'no Salop p' Ecclia de Bromfelde	0	6	8
	11	1	1
Et reman' ult' clare p' annu' ...	67	18	4

Inquisitiones Nonarum. Com.' Salop' AD 1341,2 (p 188)

DECANATUS DE LODELOWE

Ecclesia de Bromfeld

Taxatio ad xxvi. Marc.' di.'

Unde iidem assessores et venditores reddunt compotum de ix^{li} de nona garba vellerum et agnorum ejusdem parochie et eo minus quod taxatio ecclesie quod iiij carucate terre in eadem parochia jacent incult' propter diuersas taxationes quas tenentes sustinent et quod gleba dicte ecclesie valet x^{li} decima feni xx^{s} minute decime oblationes et alia proficua valent lx^{s} prout per inquisitionem &c. Summa ix^{li}

The following particulars are taken from Mr. Cranage's *Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire* (Hobson & Co., Wellington, 1895) :—

"Bromfield, St. Mary. Bromfield was an important place ecclesiastically, at an early date. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it possessed a collegiate foundation consisting of twelve secular canons, without any ostensible head. This constitution appears to have been changed early in the Norman

period, for we read of a certain Osbert, Prior of Bromfield in 1115. It appears that the secular canons became regulars about this time, and we find that in 1155 they affiliated themselves to the important Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. Eyton states in the *Antiquities of Shropshire* that the parish church was probably, but not certainly, distinct from the priory. The first vicar, whose name is known, is Thomas de Bromfend, incumbent in 1285. The church was originally cruciform consisting of nave without aisles, chancel and transepts, with central tower. We may refer this to the early Norman period. About the end of the twelfth century the tower appears to have fallen down and to have partially destroyed the chancel and north transept which were not rebuilt. The tower at the north-west corner of the church must have been built about this time. The aisle to the nave was added about the middle of the thirteenth century. After the fall of the central tower the monks only used the south transept of the part formerly under the tower, now the chancel. The parishioners would worship in the nave afterwards enlarged by the addition of an aisle. In 1577 a new roof was placed over the nave. In 1658 the chancel, after serving as part of a dwelling house, was restored to its original purpose. In 1889-90 the church was restored by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, and a vestry and an organ chamber added. The plaster was removed from the roof of the nave, the western gallery taken away and various other alterations made."

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

With Introduction by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

(*Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. VIII., page* 60).

Ford Hundred is the fifth of the Hundreds contained in this, the earliest of the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Rolls. It corresponds in the main with the Domesday Hundred of Ruesset or Reweset, which was done away with in the reign of Henry I. At that time Ford became the *Caput* of the Hundred, instead of Alberbury as heretofore. In 1327 Woodcote and Great Hanwood appear under Ford Hundred, though they have since come into the Liberties of Shrewsbury. On the other hand, Dinthill, Preston Montford, and Onslow, which have also since come into the Liberties, were no longer in Ford Hundred in 1327. Cardeston, Loton and Bausley (Alberbury), Wigmore and Winsley (Westbury), and Fairley (Pontesbury), though named in the Domesday Hundred of Ruesset, are not mentioned in this 1327 Subsidy Roll. Cardeston seems to have been included with Wattlesburgh, and Habberley with Minsterley. Bausley was no longer a Shropshire manor, but was annexed to Montgomeryshire. Eyton notices that Gatten and Heath, both originally members of Worthen, were afterwards annexed to Ford Hundred.

The whole of the historical notes annexed to each place, together with the effort to identify many of the persons assessed to the Subsidy, which add so much to the value and interest of the Roll, are entirely due to the kind labours of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE FORDE.

FORDE.

[FORD.[1]—At the time of Domesday, this was an important manor of 15 hides, possessing 14 Berewicks, or Townships. In Saxon times it had been held by Earl Edwin, and it had passed at the Conquest to Earl Roger de Montgomery. It was one of the comparatively few manors that increased considerably in value under the change of overlord. In King Edward's time it paid £9 *per annum*, in King William's £34. It possessed a mill, rendering 66 pence, and half a fishery, rendering 2s. The mill was, probably, not situated at Ford itself, but in one of the berewicks, perhaps Cruck Meole. In 1087, Ford was in the Hundred of Ruesset, of which Alberbury was the head, but under Henry I. it was made the head of the Hundred of Ford, which replaced the earlier Ruesset Hundred. On the forfeiture of the Norman Earls the manor devolved to the King, and remained an estate of Royal demesne till 1155-6, when Henry II. granted it to his uncle, Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, to whom it paid an annual ferm of £5 13s. 4d. Reginald, surnamed de Dunstanvill, Earl of Cornwall, was son of Henry I. and Sibil, daughter of Robert Corbet of Longden. During the wars in the time of Stephen, he espoused the cause of the Empress Maude, and leagued himself with William fitz Richard, a Cornish baron, whose daughter and heir he married. He was present with his nephew, Henry II., in 1155 at the siege of Bridgnorth, and apparently had a life interest in the Shropshire manors of his grandfather, Robert Corbet. He held estates also in Wiltshire, Northamptonshire, Herefordshire, Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, in addition to his Cornish lands. He died in 1175, and Ford returned into the hands of the king. In 1197, John le Strange had a grant through Archbishop Hubert of 10 *librates* of land in Ford, but the grant does not seem to have taken effect. Possibly owing to incursions of the Welsh the land was not of great value, for in the Pipe Roll for the two years ending at Michaelmas 1214, the Sheriff reckons a loss of £30, *propter combustionem per guerram Walensium*—the annual value of the manor being £51 13s. 4d. in times of peace. In the early years of Henry III. Ford was among those manors that cost more than they produced for the Crown.

Though the head of a Hundred, the Manor of Ford was *extra-hundredal*, and had an independent jurisdiction of its own, and at the Assizes of 1221 was represented by a Provost and six men. It is also among those Shropshire manors where the custom of Borough English prevails.

In 1230, the King granted Ford to his faithful follower Henry de Audley, who seems to have been then with him in France. He was at that time Sheriff of Shropshire, and had custody of

[1] Eyton vii., 180.

the Castles of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth. In 1233, Henry de Audley was among the Baron Marchers who had to give the King hostages in guarantee of their fealty, and he gave his son Randulph, whom the King committed to Hugh Despenser. In the same year Henry de Audley was made *Custos* of the Town of Shrewsbury, and four years later, in 1237, he was desired to take up his residence in Cheshire, in the place of John, Earl of Chester, lately deceased. In 1238, he was called upon to enquire into and amend some breaches of the truce with Llewelyn, and his commissions as a Lord Marcher were numerous, and testify to his "skill as a diplomatist, and loyalty as a subject." He died in 1246, and was succeeded by his son James, who in 1253 obtained a grant of free warren for all his estates, the Manor of Ford being among them. In 1255, the jurors of Ford stated that the King had received £30 *per annum* as rent of the manor, and that Henry de Audley had let the manor at *ferm* to the men of the manor, but at £60 *per annum* payable to himself; and this rent was continued by James de Audley. In addition to this rent Henry had received 34 merks, and James 55 in tallages from the manor. The jurors also complained that James de Audley had allowed Richard Pride, a Shrewsbury burgess, to make havoc of a fair wood within the manor, and he had caused a smaller wood, called Serthul (now Shoot hill) to be assarted, and put a rent of 5s. on the land thus gained.

James de Audley remained loyal throughout the troubles at the close of Henry III.'s reign, and in 1260 he was "with the King for the King's affairs" at Westminster. During his absence, Fulk fitz Warin, with Griffin ap Wenunwen and John le Strange, sent certain Welshmen under Griffin Seis and Griffin ap Owen to his Vill of Ford, which with two adjacent vills, they burnt. They killed eight men, mortally wounding ten others, and taking ten more prisoners, and carried away 260 oxen and cows, 80 sheep, and 57 horses. For this raid Fulk and his companions were summoned to appear before the Sheriff of Shropshire on Feb. 3, 1261.

The name of James de Audley is among the *Crucesignati* in 1270, but it is doubtful whether he actually accompanied the Crusade, and in 1272 he was dead. He was succeeded by his son, a second James de Audley, who died the following year, and was succeeded by his brother Henry. In 1274, the Jurors of Ford complained of extortions practised by the king's officers at the time of the death of James de Audley (I.) The manor then rendered £66 8s. to its owner. Henry de Audley (II.) died in 1276, possessed of only a third of the manor, the remainder forming part of the dower of his sister-in-law, and probably also of his mother. He was succeeded by his brother William, who fell in the Welsh wars in 1282, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, who had married Catherine, daughter of Matilda de Clifford, by her second husband, John Giffard of Brimesfield. Nicholas died in 1299, and was succeeded by his son Thomas de Audley, who died before he was of age, and was followed in 1308 by

his brother Nicholas (II.), who died in 1316, leaving a son James (III.), who unlike his seven predecessors lived on to old age, and was the hero of Poictiers, and friend of the Black Prince. Ford remained with the Audleys till 1392, when Nicholas de Audley (II.) died childless, and his estates were divided between John Touchet, son of his elder sister Joan, and Margaret, his younger sister, wife of Sir Roger Hillary. Margaret and her husband seem to have parted with their interest in Ford to Sir Hugh de Holles, who died in 1416, seized of a moiety of the Manor of "Fordeshome." His son and heir Thomas de Holles died in 1421, leaving an only daughter, who took her moiety of Ford to her husband John Troutbeck, and from the Troutbecks it passed in 1511 to the Talbots. In 1610, John Talbot of Grafton, co. Worcester, was Lord of the Manor of Ford.

The Touchets retained their interest in Ford till the 16th century. In 1510, Lady Johanna, widow of James Touchet, Lord Audley, appointed Sir Thomas Leighton chief steward of her Manor of Fordshome for her life, with a fee of 13s. 4d.

John, son of John of the Subsidy Roll, seems to be a son of John de Ford, who in 1319 held a tenure under the Audleys by a rent of 7s. 4d. Hugh de Ford, his uncle, held a tenure in Ford by rent of 20s.

Thomas the Priest may possibly be the same as Sir Thomas Kaynys, who in 1352 was Parson of St. Michael's in Shrewsbury Castle, St. Julian's, and Ford.

William, son of Robert, may have been a son of Robert de Bicton, who in 1292 was chief bailiff of the Liberty of Ford].

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Joh'is	ij	vjob'	Rog' kyde ...		x
Will'o fil' Rob'ti	ij	ij	Hug' de Forde ...	ij	
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti		xij	Thom' le Preest ...	ij	vjq^{u}
Nich'o Satterych'		xxiijo'q^{u}	Alic' vidua ...		xjob'
Ric'o fil' Agn'		ix q^{u}	Will'o Rolf' ...		x
Ric'o fil' Joh'is		xjo'q^{u}	Regin' Therlewynd		viij
Will'o Mascote		xv	Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...		ix

SHREWARTHYN.

[Little Shrawardine,[2] Parish of Alberbury.—This was a hamlet of Ford, and has no separate written history, but the existence of an artificial look-out mound commanding the river, shows its former importance when the "ford of Shrawardine" was in frequent use. It is possible that Little Shrawardine is older than its namesake on the opposite side of the Severn, and that its being in Hereford diocese is the reason that Shrawardine Church was also in that Diocese, though across the river. In 1308, Shrawardine hamlet is mentioned as among the vills of Ford. In 1610 Roger Dyas and Thomas Nicholls

[2] Eyton vii., 191.

were the chief copyholders in Little Shrawardine, apparently representing co-heirs. Roger paid 13s. 4d. rent for the weir there.

Roger Hord was, probably, of the same family as Thomas Hord, seneschal of Robert Corbet of Wattlesborough, a defaulting juror in 1255, whose sons Philip and Richard, in 1274, obtained release from an indictment of the Hundred Court by bribing the Under Sheriff with 100s.

William de Saxcote took his name from Sascote, another hamlet of Ford, but in Pontesbury parish. Reginald de Saxcote was a Ford juror in 1292.

In 1155, Fulco Pincerna gave half a tract of untilled ground in the wood of Shrawardine to Shrewsbury Abbey. This may possibly refer to Little Shrawardine].

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Hord		vj	Ric'o Cissore ...		xixq^{u}
Will'o do Saxcot' ...		viij	Joh'e fil' Walt'i ...		xviij
Petro Cissore ...		x			

BENTHAL'.

[Benthall,[3] Parish of Alberbury.—This was held in 1087 by Alward, son of Elmund, under Earl Roger. He also held Rowton, and with his father, Amaston and Eyton, and land at Condover and Stapleton. Benthall had been held in Saxon times by a franklin, Elmar, when it was worth 13s. 8d., but in 1087 its value had fallen to 5s. It was, apparently, added to Ford by Henry I., and is mentioned in 1308 as part of that manor. The Alberbury parish books speak of Benthall as being in the Township of "Ford in Alberbury."

In 1610 the chief copyholder here was Thomas Griffiths. In later days it was the property of the family of Biggs. Henry Biggs was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1703, and his daughter and heiress Sarah, wife of George Smyth, took the estate to her son Nicholas Smythe of Condover, Sheriff in 1772, who had married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton.

Geoffrey and Richard, the Millers, can hardly have been living near their work, if they were water millers, as Benthall possesses no stream sufficient for a mill.

Geoffrey Mascote was, probably, of the same family as William Mascote, who occurs under Ford, and as Roger de Mascote, who was a juror in 1292. Eaton Mascote, in Condover Hundred, took its name from this family.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o Molendinar'	ij		Agn' de Shelton' ...		xij
Ric'o Molendinar'...		xijq^{u}	Galfr'o Mascot' ..		xv
Ric'o Wryght ...	ij	vj			

[3] Eyton vii., 178.

NEWENHAM.

[Newnham,[4] Parish of Pontesbury.—This was, probably, among the Domesday berewicks of Ford. Among the Ford jurors throughout the 13th century occur representatives from Newnham.

In 1610 the chief copyholders here were Reynold and Richard Higgons, and William Demys. Reynold also held land at Edge.

Richard, son of John, was apparently the son of John fitz Henry of Newnham, a juror in 1292, and Thomas Bachelor may be the Thomas of Newnham, who was also a juror that year.

William de la Sale was of a family living at Woodhall, near Hanwood. Several of the name appear at various times among the Ford jurors.

Richard Balle was, probably, ancestor of John Balle, who was living at Newnham in the 15th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Bachiler ...	iij	jo'	Will'o de la Sale ...		xijq^{n}
Ric'o fil' Joh'is ...	ij		Henr' Newemon ...		xxiij
Rog' Balle... ...		xiiijq^{u}	Thom' le Fader ...		xij

LEE.

[The Lea,[5] Parish of Pontesbury.—This, like Newnham, was a member of the Manor of Ford, and was generally represented among its jurors. In 1308 it is mentioned as possessing a mill In 1274 the jurors complain that Hugh de Lee and Geoffrey de Ford had been unjustly imprisoned in Shrewsbury Castle.

In 1610 there were four well-to-do copyholders and one freeholder, Arthur Ward, at the Lea, and mention is made of a shop there. The water mill was then decayed, and so not paid for. Richard Arscot and William of Edge took their names from neighbouring hamlets

Later records seem to include Hinton, and possibly Halston, with the Lea.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Cristiane		xxiijo'q^{u}	Ric'o Ardlescote ...		xvo'q^{u}
Ric'o de la Hull'		xij	Rog' de Egge ...		xviijo'q^{u}

POULLEMER'.

[Polemere,[6] Parish of Pontesbury.—In Domesday between Rowton and Benthall comes the account of a manor called Pole, held by Alward, son of Edmund, under Earl Roger, and under him by a tenant, Ordmer. It had been held by two Saxon Franklins, Lemer and Elmer, and had been worth 4s., but in 1087 was valued at 2s.

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[4] Eyton vii., 180.
[5] Eyton vii., 180.
[6] Eyton vii., 179.

This manor, Mr. Eyton conjectures to be Polemere, which like another of Alward's manors, Benthall, became a member of Ford after the time of Henry I.

John fitz Roger occurs at the beginning of the 14th century as witness of a deed relating to Habberley.

Richard de Polemere was among the Ford jurors in 1272, but he can hardly be the same man as the Richard of the Subsidy Roll of 1327, 55 years later ; possibly, however, his father.

The name of Polemere occurs more than once among the copyholders of the manor in 1610. Henry Heyward was then the chief copyholder here.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Rogi ...		xxiijq^{u}	Ric'o de Poullemer'		xjq^{u}
Agn' vidua ...		vjq^{u}	Nich'o de poullemer'		xvo'q^{u}
Ric'o Serjaunt ...		viijq^{u}			

EGGE.

[Edge,[7] Parish of Pontesbury.—This was another member of the Manor of Ford, with little or no separate history. Henry de Edge was a Ford juror in 1255 and 1256, and William de Edge in 1272. Richard son of Henry may be a son of the juror of 1255.

In 1610 George Browne, who also held property at Ford and at Polemere, and the Lea, held the chief part of Edge.

Adam de Farley took his name from Fairley, on the way from Edge to Pontesbury.

The family of Edge, alias Hawkins, seems in later times to have had to do with this place, as a co-heiress of that family married Francis Ward of Hinton, before 1584, and her sister, Hugh Corbet. Richard and John Edge were tenants of the Manor of Ford in the 15th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' Rog'i		xiijq^{u}	Henr' fil' Joh'is	..	xij
Ric'o fil' Henr'	ij	ijq^{u}	Will'o Bust...	...	xjq^{u}
Henr' de Egge...		xvijo'q^{u}	Adam de Farleye	...	xvq^{u}
Ric'o le Monk'		xx	Ric'o fil' Ade	...	xviij

PONTESFORD.

[Pontesford,[8] Parish of Pontesbury.—Though close to Pontesbury this was a vill of Ford, and valued as possessing a mill. Several of the Ford jurors in various years were from Pontesford. In 1610, William Pitt was the chief copyholder, in right of his wife, and had then, apparently, recently bought land from Ranulph Lee and Simon Cowper.

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[7] Eyton vii., 180.
[8] Eyton vii., 180.

The mills at Pontesford are mentioned as then held as freehold by Francis Adams, gentleman, probably of Longden. William Pitt, who was a younger son of the Pitts of Kyre, had married Joyce, daughter of Leonard Lister, and widow of Richard Tipton of Pontesbury.

Alice the widow may possibly be Alice, second wife of Peter Corbet (I.) of Caus, who died about 1300, whose son John Corbet was born in 1298.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Boor ...		xiiijq^{u}	Ric'o Genow ...		xxjob'
Rog' fil' Galfri' ...		viijq^{u}	Alic' vidua ...	iiij	

PLEYLEYE.

[Plealey,[9] Parish of Pontesbury.—This was also a member of Ford, and regularly represented among the Jurors. Madoc de Plealey occurs on the list of 1255, 1266, and 1272, Philip de Plealey also in 1272. William Fitz Thomas, and Geoffrey Fitz Robert, both of Plealey in 1274, and William and John de Plealey in 1292.

William de Caldicote was probably an ancestor of Abram Callcott, one of the chief copy-holders of Plealey in 1610. There is mention at that date of 20 houses there, only one described as a cottage, and of a cockshutt, and hempbutts.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Hynton' ...		xjq^{u}	Ric'o kydenot' ...		xviij
Rog' le Har' ...		xj	Will'o de Caldecot'	iiij	vo'
Galfr'o Partrych ...		xjq^{u}	Ric'o fil' Regin'...	iij	iiijq^{u}
Ric'o fil' Henr' ...		vjq^{u}	Will'o kyng ...		xxob'
Thom' kydenot' ...		viijq^{u}	Ph'o de Pleyley...		xij

ARDESCOT'.

[Arscot,[10] Parish of Pontesbury.—This was another berewick of Ford without a separate history. In 1276, Edge, Polemere, Newnham, Sibberscote, Lea, and Arscott, were ordered to be valued as part of the dower of Lucia, widow of Henry de Audley (II.) In 1278, these six hamlets of Ford were found to produce £25 10s. 8d. in rents, and £4 13s. 4d. yearly in Pleas and perquisites of Court, and 20d. in the pound added to every tenant's rent in such years as a King's Tallage was levied.

Arscot generally possessed a representative among the Jurors of the Manor.

In 1610, six houses are mentioned at Arscot. The heirs of William

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[9] Eyton vii., 180.
[10] Eyton vii., 189.

Applebury were the chief copy-holders, and Richard Harries had two freehold messuages there.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam Bercar' ...	ij	vjq^{u}	Alic' vidua ..		xijq^{u}
St'ph'o de Ardescot'		xiijo'	Ric'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xvjob'
Adam Boor ...		xq^{u}			

SIBALDESCOT.

[Sibberscot,[11] Parish of Pontesbury.—This is again one of the 14 berewicks of Ford, though lying nearer Pontesbury. It was in 1327, the house of several well-to-do tenants, as the Subsidy Roll shows. In situation it is among the pleasantest of the vills of Ford, and must have been strikingly so before the surrounded country was drained and enclosed. Only three houses are mentioned here in 1610.

Roger le Boor, senior, may be the same as Roger de Sibberscot, who occurs among the jurors in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o le Boor ...	iij	iiijob'	Rog' le Boor ...	iij	vjq^{u}
Will'o Bust ..	ij	vijob'	Rog' le Boor Junior'		xij
Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...	ij	ijq^{u}			

MEOLE.

[Cruck Meole,[12] Parish of Pontesbury.—This vill possessed one of the four mills of the manor of Ford, the others being at Hanwood, Pontesford, and the Lea.

In 1227, Cruck Meole was responsible for 30s. 1d. for the chattels, apparently of some outlaw. In 1610, there were eleven houses mentioned here, and two mills, that of Cruck Meole and that of Hanwood, which is to this day in Ford parish. Several of the Ford jurors were from Cruck Meole. In 1274, John le Colt occurs, and in 1292 William Burt of Meole, possible the William *Bussh* of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Molendinar' . .		vijq^{u}	Will'o Bussh' ...	ij	ob'q^{u}
Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...	ij	iiijq^{u}	Joh'e Colt' ...	ij	ob'q^{u}
Ric'o de Egge ...	ij	ijq^{u}	Nich'o fil'o Rog'i		xvjq^{u}
Sibill' Thwarton'e...		xxq^{u}			

SAXCOT'.

[Sascote,[13] Parish of Pontesbury.—It is curious to see the list of well-to-do tenants that in 1327 lived in this now out-of-the-way

[11] Eyton vii., 180.
[12] Eyton vii., 180.
[13] Eyton vii., 180.

hamlet, consisting of two farm houses alone among the fields. In 1610, only three houses are mentioned here. In 1272 and 1274, Roger Lance is among the Ford jurors, and in the later year also William Ogyn of Sascote, and in 1292 Reginald of Sascote.

In 1610, the land-holders there were Richard Harris, George Hosier, and Robert Phillips, all described as gentlemen, while Edward Onslow held "Longmere coppy."]

	s	d		s	d
St'ph'o de Saxcot' ...	iij		Hug' de Saxcote ...	iiij	
Will'o Launce ...	v		Will'o de Saxcote ...	iiij	

CROCTONE.

[Cruckton,[14] Parish of Pontesbury.—This member of the manor of Ford has always been in the parish of Pontesbury, but in 1345, John le Strange, the then vicar of St. Michael's, in the Castle of Shrewsbury, made a determined attempt to claim the tithes of Cruckton, Cruckmeole, Sibberscote, Arscote, Newnham, Sascote, and the Lea, as belonging to St. Michael's, apparently as part of the endowment of the chapel of Ford, then held with St. Michael's. The temporal court decided in favour of John le Strange's claim, but apparently the ecclesiastical authorities did not, for to the present day Ford parish only comprehends the *vill* of Ford, and part of the township is "Ford in Alberbury."

In 1610, Richard Hosier and Edward Onslow were the chief copyholders in Cruckton. There is a note that the water-mill was decayed that had been rented at £2. Richard Harries had an extensive freehold there, the largest freehold of the manor.

Nicholas, son of Robert, was apparently son of Robert, son of Roger of Cruckton, a juror in 1292. John Dod was probably an ancestor of William Dod, who was a tenant of the manor in the 15th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Saxcote		xviijq^{u}	Sibill' vidua ...	viij	
Nich'o fil' Rob'ti...	v		Alano de Bowes ...	iij	
Ric'o Cok... ...		viijq^{u}	s'bt' ibid'm { Joh'e Dod ...		xij
St'ph'o fil' Rob'ti		xviij	s'bt' ibid'm { Will'o de Forde		xij
			Sm^{a}	vij^{li} xj^{s}	ix^{d}

ROUTON'.

[Rowton,[15] Parish of Alberbury.—This was held in 1087 by Alward, son of Elmund, under Earl Roger. In Saxon times it had

[14] Eyton vii., 140.
[15] Eyton vii. 176.

been held as four manors by four thanes. In King Edward's time it was valued at 9s., in 1087 at 3s. It was waste when it came into the hands of Alward, and was still so to a large extent. Alward's estates were after his time annexed to the Honour of Montgomery, and Roger de Say in 1208 held Amaston and Rowton under Robert de Budlers (Bowdler), Lord of Montgomery, who, about 1200, gave a virgate in Rowton to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1272, Walter de Aylesbury and Lucia, his wife, daughter to Roger de Say, held Rowton under Milisent la Zouche, and in 1284, John la Poer held it by service of finding two foot soldiers for forty days in time of war at his own cost. In 1292, on the death of Bishop Burnell, he is said to have held Rowton under the King by sergeantry of providing two archers at Montgomery Castle in time of war. His property at Rowton consisted of a messuage and small garden, valued at 2s. a year; a virgate and a half of land; an acre of meadow; pasturage and firewood of a small bosc; a free tenement of 10 acres; tenements let to customary tenants at £4 7s. 2d.; a tallage assessable at Martinmas; labour dues; Pleas and perquisites of court. In 1294, Rowton was seized for the debts of Philip Burnel. In the 15th century Rowton was purchased by William Lister, burgess of Shrewsbury, who had married Elizabeth Leighton.

Roger de Ford, who died in 1317, also held land in Rowton, comprising a bosc called the Snodde held *in capite* of the King; three *nokates* under the Abbot of Shrewsbury, and three *nokates* under William la Zouche. Richard de Lake took his name from a hamlet in Westbury parish. In 1278, a William de Lake held land at Asterley, near Pontesbury.]

	s	d			s	d
Adam fil' Hug' ..	ij	vj	Ric'o fil' Thom'	...	ij	
Ric'o Bryght' ..	ij		Adam Peny	...	ij	
Adam Huwet' ...	ij	ixob'	Ric'o de Lake	...		xviij
Ric'o de Betton'		xviij				

AMBASTON'.

[Amaston,[16] Parish of Alberbury.—This was another manor held at *Domesday* by Alward, son of Elmund and his father, under the Earl. Elmund had held it in Saxon times as a franklin. The value had fallen from 10s. to 7s., since that time. Its later history was similar to that of Rowton. Roger de Say, who held Rowton and Amaston under the Lord of Montgomery at the beginning of the 13th century, left two daughters and heiresses, Lucia, wife of Nicholas Meverel, and Amice, of John le Poer. In 1235, Amice and Lucia were concerned in a dispute with Thomas Corbet of Caus, respecting the wood of Amaston. In 1255, John le Poer and Nicholas Meverel held two hides in Rowton and Amaston under William de Cantelupe,

[16] Eyton vii., 173.

and William de Bikidon held a virgate included in the two hides The question as to the wood was not decided for some years, Thomas Corbet saying that 1 acre of bose and 2 of land were in Yockleton, while the defendants maintained that they were in Amaston. It was finally decided in favour of Thomas Corbet. Lucia Meverel excused herself in 1251 from attending the trial on the plea of sickness, and the Sheriff of Staffordshire was ordered to send four knights to Gayton, the home of the Meverels, to ascertain the truth of the excuse. Nicholas Meverel was dead before 1274, and Lucia married again to Walter de Aylesbury, who, about 1290, parted with his lands at Amaston and Eyton, near Alberbury, to Philip, son of Hugh Burnell. The Burnells did not retain Rowton or Amaston in demesne, but apparently enfeoffed the Corbets of Wattlesborough there. In 1375, Robert Corbet (II.) of Wattlesborough held Rowton and Amaston under Nicholas Burnell, by service of £9 per annum.

John Honaud may have been of the family of that name living at Frodesley, whose heiress took that estate to the Scrivens.

In 1272, Geoffrey de Ford held a messuage and 16 acres of land at Rowton, possibly Thomas de Ford was his son.]

		s	d				s	d
Joh'e Honaud	...	ij		Will'o Adams		...		vj
Will'o Bysshop	...	iij	q^{u}	Ric'o Lyder		...	ij	
Will'o Lewys	...	ij		s'bt'	Thom' de Forde			xij
Hug' le Fouler'	...	ij	vj	ibid'm	Rog' Wyliames			xij
				p' Sm^{a}			xxviij^{s}	iij^{u}o'q^{u}

WATELESBURGH'.

[Wattlesborough,[17] Parish of Cardeston.—Roger fitz Corbett held this manor in 1087 under Earl Roger. Edric (probably Edric Sylvaticus) had held it in Saxon times, when it was waste, but it was now worth 20s. *per annum*. Later it was held under the Barons of Caus, by Corbets, younger branches of the family of Roger fitz Corbet. In 1179, Richard Corbett occurs in connection with Bartholemew Turet of Morton. He was dead before 1225, and succeeded by his son, Richard (II.), who had married the daughter of Bartholemew de Morton. He occurs between 1217 and 1225, as giving Kinnerton, near Wentnor, to the monks of Buildwas. In 1233, Thomas Corbet of Caus gave as hostage as Baron Marcher, Roger, son of Richard Corbet, who was committed to the care of Walter de Lacy. In 1237, Richard appears as surety for his

[17] Eyton vii., 100.

neighbour, Fulk fitz Warin of Alberbury. In 1240, he held a knight's fee in Wattlesburgh of the Barony of Caus. In 1241, he was appointed a Justiciar to try a Special Assize in Shropshire, and in 1243 he was arranging a dispute he had had with the Abbot of St. Peter-super-Divam concerning the advowson of Houghton in Leicestershire, where he held also land. Richard Corbet (II) was succeeded by his son, Robert, who inherited Moreton Corbet through his mother, in addition to his father's estate. In 1255, he held three hides in Cardeston, Wattlesborough, and Loton of the Barony of Caus, doing suit to both County and Hundred.

In 1258, he paid ten marks not to be made a knight, and he did not become one till 1272. He seems to have constantly had grounds of quarrel with Thomas Corbet of Caus, his overlord, who at one time imprisoned him at Caus, but whom he aided in the war with Wales. In 1262, he was accused of forest trespass in taking a hind, and was fined 40s. In 1270, Roger de Marsh sued him for disseizing him of a tenement at Bretchel. In 1272, Robert Corbet obtained the license to hold a weekly market at Wattlesborough on Tuesdays, and a yearly fair on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of St. James the Apostle (July 25th), and in 1284, a grant of Free-warren for Moreton Corbet and Wattlesburgh. In 1290 and 1295, he was returned to Parliament as Knight of the Shire, and in 1297 he was summoned for Foreign Service, but was then appointed Commissioner of Array for Shropshire and Staffordshire. In 1300, he sat as a Knight and Juror on the Forest Perambulation of the County, but before the close of that year he died. In 1301, it was stated that he had held the Manor of Wattlesborough as one Knight's fee; also land at Bretchel; 56s. rent in Cardeston, a member of Wattlesborough; 24s. rent at Loton, another member of Wattlesborough; £4 10s. rent at the Hayes, near Alberbury; and rents at Braggington. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who died in 1310, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Corbet (II), the Robert of the Subsidy Roll. Roger Corbet, of 1327, may have been a younger brother. Wattlesborough, Loton, and Bauseley passed in the 15th Century to the Leightons, as co-heirs of Robert Corbet (I), and his wife, Matilda de Arundel. Wattlesburgh Castle continued their residence till 1712.

The Pentre from which John de Pentre took his name is a farm near Hayes.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Peny ...	ij	j	Rog' Cok' ...		xvijo'q^{u}
Adam Marculf'...		xxiij	Rog' Ball'o ...		xvijo'q^{u}
Joh'e fil' Joh'is...		x	Rog' Ronn ...		xvjob'
Will'o le Fauconer		vijq^{u}	Ph'o de Hattone...		viij
Joh'e de Pentref'		xij	Nich'o de Benthal'		xv
Isabell'de Lugh'ton	ij	ob'	Rob'to Corbet' ...	ij	vj
Joh'e fil' Lewelini		xviij	Rog' Corbet' ...	ij	vj
Atha ap Atha ...		xijq^{u}	Rob'to Hynde ...		ix

ALBEBUR'.

[ALBERBURY.[18],—In 1087, Roger fitz Corbet held Alberbury under Earl Roger. King Edward the Confessor had himself held it, and it was then worth 5s. ; under his successor it was valued at 20s. It was the head of the Hundred of Ruesset till under Henry I. that Hundred was changed to that of Ford. Alberbury, like Ford, follows the custom of Borough English. Roger Fitz Corbet's first tenant at Alberbury seems to have been Ralph the Fat, who, about 1150 gave the Church of Alberbury to Shrewsbury Abbey. He seems to have been followed by Fulk fitz Warin (I.), a staunch supporter of the Empress Maud, and consequently favoured by her son Henry II., who had unsuccessfully laid claim to Whittington Castle. He seems to have held land in Shropshire, at Moston, near Stanton on Hine Heath, Alderton, near Middle, Welbatch and Alberbury. He died in 1170, and was succeeded by his son, Fulk (II.), who married Hawise, daughter of Joce de Dinan of Ludlow. About 1180, he occurs as regaining the advowson of the Church of Alberbury by conceding to the Abbey a virgate and a half of cultivated land at Tadlow, in Cambridgeshire, together with the men dwelling upon it. He possessed estates in Wiltshire and Warwickshire, and laid claim to Whittington Castle. He was dead in 1198, when his widow Hawise paid 30 marks that she should not be obliged to marry again. She seems to have survived till 1226, when a Berkshire Tenure Roll mentions her as still holding Lambourn, which she had inherited from her father Joce de Dinan. Her son, Fulk Fitz Warin (III.), on the refusal of the King in 1201 to allow his claim to Whittington, openly rebelled, and was in consequence outlawed till 1203, but the following year on payment of two Destriers and £00 marks Whittington was restored to him. Fulk married Matilda la Vavasour, widow of Theobald Walter, one of the richest widows of the day. He was with King John in Ireland in 1210, when he offered that King, "the best horse in Wales," for judgment to be hastened in a dispute he had with his father-in-law over a Yorkshire manor. In 1212, he was in the North with the King, and in 1213, he was at Winchelsea ready for foreign service, and appeared at the King's court at Bere-Regis in June of that year. The following year he was with the King in Anjou, and in 1215, he was enfeoffed in the Berkshire manor of Wantage, in reward probably for military services. He was among the Barons excommunicated by the Pope in that year, and in 1217, he was declared to be an open enemy to the Crown, but soon made his peace with the King. In 1223, Fulk removed his horses and live stock from Whittington, before it was besieged by Llewelyn, and the King allowed them pasturage in the Lyth Forest. In 1229, Fulk was with the King at Westminster, and the next year he was at Portsmouth, waiting to embark with him.

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[18] Eyton vii., 66.

In 1236, Fulk Fitz Warin in North Wales and William fitz Warin in South, were arbitrators of a truce between Henry III. and Llewelyn, and in 1238, he was summoned at Oxford to consult with the King on the threatening attitude of the Welsh Prince. In 1245, he was deputed by an assembly of nobles to give Martin, the Pope's Nuncio, formal notice to quit the Kingdom, an order the Nuncio obeyed. In 1248, Thomas Corbet required that Fitz-Warin in return for his fee of Alberbury should do suit every three weeks at the Court of Caus, and provide one knight or two men at arms for ward of Caus Castle for forty days when there was war between the King and the Welsh. Fulk fitz Warin is said to have been blind during the last seven years of his life, and was represented in public matters by Fulk fitz Warin (IV.), his son and heir. In 1255, Fulk fitz Warin was found to hold two hides in Alberbury, of the fee of Caus, and mention is made that "the Grandemontensian Brethren hold two virgates in Alberbury by gift of Fulk fitz Warin, senior." In 1256, there is a record of a quarrel between Thomas Corbet and Fulk fitz Warin, junior, in consequence of which Thomas wished to disseize Fulk of the Castle of Alberbury and the 120 acres of land he held there, but judgment was given in favour of Fulk. He died not long after this, and was buried in the White Abbey he had founded. In 1260, Fulk fitz Warin, no longer styled junior, was included in the military summons against Llewelyn, and in 1264, while fighting on the Royalist side at Lewis, he was drowned in an adjacent river, leaving his son, Fulk fitz Warin (V.) to succeed him at Whittington and in Berkshire. Fulk fitz Warin (III.) had two sons Fulk, and Fulk IV. gave his land at Alberbury, excepting the advowson of the Church and Abbey, and the *Walcheria* of the Manor to his younger brother known as Fulk Glas. This Fulk appears on a Ford jury in 1274 to complain that Thomas Corbet, then dead, had taken some of his cattle, and William Hager, his clerk, still unlawfully detained them. In 1284, Fulk fitz Warin of Alberbury received a charter of Free-Warren and a license for a weekly market on Fridays, and two annual fairs of three days each, on June 15, 16, and 17, and September 28, 29, and 30. In 1292, Fulk fitz Warin (V.) of Whittington sued his uncle Fulk of Alberbury, on the ground that he was only to hold that manor conditionally till he was provided with land elsewhere, and that in spite of the repeated offer of land at Wantage, in Berkshire, he declined to give up Alberbury. This charge was met by the production of the deed of unconditional gift made by Fulk (IV.), and Fulk Glas retained the manor, and was succeeded there by his son Fulk Glas (II.), who, in 1320, obtained a formal quit-claim of the manor from Fulk fitz Warin (VI.) of Whittington, and was summoned in 1324 to attend a great Council at Westminster. He is the Fulk de Alberbury of the Subsidy Roll.

About the year 1500, mention is made of an exchange between the then Earl of Shrewsbury, George Talbot, and Stephen Kemsey

of the manor of Alberbury, the earl receiving for it lands at Shifnal and Drayton-under-Lizard.

Adam de Pecknall took his name from an adjoining hamlet, belonging to the monks of Alberbury.

The mention of two men named Priest is curious, as in early times Alberbury Church was collegiate, and in 1262, when the monks had obtained the advowson of the Church mention is made of two prebends, who had made way to the vicar appointed by the Priory. In 1290, Bishop Swinfield, on his way from Westbury to Chirbury, spent two days at Alberbury. On the first day he consecrated (i.e. reconsecrated) the Parish Church, and was entertained by the Prior, who provided for the 36 horses for the whole visit, the Bishop bearing the other expenses of his suite the second day.]

	s	d		s	d
Fulcone de Albebur'	iiij		Will'o Madyn ...		xij
Adam de Penkeuel		xviij	Will'o Molendinar'...		vj
Tybot' Deykyns ...		xviij	Will'o Prest ...	ij	j
Joh'e Preest ...		xxiij	s'bt' ∫Rog'fil'Simonis		xiiij
Will'o Bonde ...		xx	ibid'm ⎩Ric'o Jones		x
Judde		xiij			
Thom' de Esth'op ...		xj			
Will'o fil' Hug' ...		xviij	p' Sm[a]	xliij[s]	x[d]
Will'o le Tr[a]uent ...		xiiij			

CAWES.

[Caus,[19] Parish of Westbury.—This occurs in Domesday under the name of Alretone. It was then held by Earl Roger, with a tenant, Roger fitz Corbet under him, who in turn had 5 knights as tenants. It had belonged in Saxon times to King Edward, but then all but 2 hides of the 20 composing the manor were waste. Since that time the value of the manor had risen from 8s. to £4. Mention is made of certain Welshmen who lived on the manor, and paid rent. Roger fitz Corbet's family came from the Pays de Caux in Normandy, and he seems to have given the name of Caus to the castle he built on his great Border estate. Roger Corbet occurs frequently in company with Earl Roger, and his son, Earl Hugh. He is said at the funeral of Earl Roger to have given the Church at Wentnor, and the tithes of Yockleton, to Shrewsbury Abbey. He was among the followers of Earl Robert de Belesme, but in 1102 surrendered Bridgnorth Castle to the King.

In 1134, Caus Castle is said to have been taken and burnt by the Welsh. Before this date Roger gave to Shrewsbury Abbey the vill of Winsley, and not long after he was dead, and a second Roger Corbet in possession of Caus, who, in 1155 was with Henry II. at

[19] Eyton vii., 5.

the siege of Bridgnorth. In 1165, Caus Castle was garrisoned by the Crown against the Welsh, as there were great disturbances on the border. Roger (II.) was succeeded by his nephew Robert, who first occurs in 1176, to answer for a trespass in the Royal Forest. An unreliable tradition says that he was with King Richard at the siege of Acre in 1191, but that is improbable, as in 1192, he was at Buildwas Abbey, to which he had given the mill of Wentnor, and land of Ritton, and busy with his duties as Lord Marcher. In 1198, he received 10 marks towards the fortifying of Caus, and in 1200 he had license for a weekly market on Wednesdays to be held there.

Robert Corbet's daughter was married to Wenunwen, Prince of Powis, and in 1204, he and Hugh Pantulf were appointed to ensure a safe conduct to Wenunwen should he come to Court at Woodstock. In 1209, Robert Corbet and Robert his son were tried for Forest Trespass, having taken a stag near Stretton. He remained on the side of the King during the troubles of John's reign; but Thomas his eldest son, took the other side, and in consequence, Caus was seized by the Crown, but was restored in 1217. Robert Corbet died in 1222, and one of the last acts of his life was a gift to Shrewsbury Abbey of the tithe of his share of lead in the mines of Shelve.

In 1224, Thomas Corbet, his successor, had leave to pursue any three boars through the forests of Shropshire that he might happen to *unkennel* in his own forest. In 1226, the Sheriff of Shropshire was ordered to enquire whether the Forest of the Stiperstones, and the Haye, Gatten, "*Murthwelcy*, *Golueynescot*, and the Park of *Elrenor* belonged to Caus or to the Honour of Montgomery. In 1232, Llewelyn complained that Thomas Corbet had broken the truce then existing with Wales, and Henry III. promised full enquiry and amends. In 1246, enquiry was made whether any of Thomas Corbet's manors were within the limits of the King's Forest, and whether his tenants "of the Welsh tongue" were quit of toll in the markets of Shrewsbury and Montgomery. The verdict finally given was that Caus, Minsterley, Forton, Yockleton, and Worthen were outside the Forest boundaries, but part of Wentnor was within them, and that the Welsh tenants were quit of toll "by ancient right." In 1248, Thomas Corbet had license for a yearly fair at Caus on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 7). In the same year he was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire. In 1255, he was said to hold Caus of the King by service of 5½ knights in time of war, and to do suit to both County and Hundred. He remained loyal to the King in the troubles of the latter part of Henry III.'s reign, and seems to have employed his time in quarrels and litigation with his vassals and neighbours. In 1272, he completed his foundation of the Chapel of St. Margaret at Caus, and two years later he died, and was succeeded by his son Peter, who was constantly employed in the war with Wales, and in 1297 was summoned for service in Scotland.

In 1281, Edward I. commissioned Peter Corbet to destroy all the wolves that were to be found in the counties of Salop, Stafford,

Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, and the Bailiffs and officers of the Forest were ordered to assist him. In 1292 and 1293 he was sued to show his authority for his jurisdiction exercised over the vills of Caus, Vennington, Wallop, Whitton, Hanwood, Winnington, Trefnant, Hargrave, Whitfield, Perndon, Berley, *Vagheret* and *Bromtropol*. Some of these Peter claimed were in "Walcheria," not in Shropshire, and so not subject to the King, but this claim was disallowed. In 1300, Peter was dead, and succeeded by his son Peter Corbet (II.), who was summoned to the Parliament of Lincoln in 1301. He had married Beatrix, sister of John, Baron Beauchamp of Hache, and his manors were held conjointly with her. He was frequently summoned on military and Parliamentary duties. He died in 1322, leaving his wife, the Beatrix of the Subsidy Roll, in possession of his estates, though his brother John was his heir. He died before his sister-in-law, who married for her second husband Sir John de Leybourne. On the death of Beatrix in 1347, Caus passed to Ralph de Stafford, son of Alice, the elder daughter of Thomas Corbet. In 1350, he held the Castle and Manor of Caus, half the Manor of Worthyn, and of three mills there, the Manors of Minsterley and Nether Gordior, and half the Manor of Binweston. The remaining portion of the barony passed to the heirs of Emma, the younger daughter, who married Brian de Brompton. Caus remained with the Lords Stafford till the close of the 16th century, when it was bought by Sir Rowland Heyward, a London merchant, whose daughter Jane took it by marriage to the family of Thynne, ancestors of the Marquis of Bath.

Richard de Westley took his name from a hamlet in Westbury parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Beat'ce Corbet...	vij	iiij	Ric'o fil' Joh'is ...		ixo'q^{u}
Galfr'o Cissor' ...		xviij	Joh'e Gruwel ...		xv
Rog' le Muneter		xiiij	Will'o fil' Rob'ti ..		xvob'
Rog' Burnel ...		xviijq^{u}	Will'o Gybbe ...		xix
Nich'o Wynter...		xvij	Ric'o le Verdour		xxij
Will'o Hobbes ...		xx	Cristiana Mauncel'		xviij
Rad'o Gryffyn ...		xviijob'	Cristiana Mauncel'		xviij
Ric'o de Wesseleye		xjo'q^{u}	Thom' fil' Regin'	ij	

YOKOL'TON.

[Yockleton.[20]—This was held in Saxon times by Edric, and in 1087, by Roger fitz Corbet under Earl Roger. It possessed a mill, and a wood capable of fattening 100 swine. Its value had fallen from £8 to £6 since King Edward's time.

The Corbets held Yockleton in demesne, and in 1274 had 4 carucates there, while Roger Burnel held 1½,, and Roger Coly half a virgate there under Thomas Corbet of Caus. The tithes had be-

[20] Eyton vii., 50.

longed to the Abbey of Shrewsbury since 1094, by gift of the first Baron of Caus. The early name of this place is uniformly Yocklehill (Yokelulle). Possibly the artificial mound still existing north of the village is the point from which it took its name. A somewhat similar mound exists also in the low lying ground near Cruckton, in a very different situation. In 1292, William fitz John of Stoney Stretton, sued Humphrey de Beauchamp and Alice, his wife, for depriving him of rights of common, but it was found that the common in question belonged to Newton, and not to Stretton. Possibly this was the William the Shepherd (Bercarius) of the Subsidy Roll. In 1347, on the death of Beatrice Corbet, Yockleton and Stoney Stretton passed to Robert, son of Robert de Harley, and Margaret de Brompton.

Members of the family of Godmund appear in connection with Amaston, the adjoining manor of Yockleton. In 1263, Lucia Meverel, daughter of Robert de Say, sued Roger Godmund for 40 acres there, and he called Roger Godmund, senior, to warranty. The same Roger in that year had a protection as a retainer of Thomas Corbet, but in 1267, he and Agnes his wife, sued Thomas Corbet, William Bont, and Daniel Russell, for disseizing them of a house and land in Yockleton, and another in Horton. Roger had been employed by Thomas Corbet in the wars with Wales, and had been castellan of his Welsh castle of Wythigrue, which the Welsh had taken and demolished, and Thomas had accused Roger of traitorously surrendering it, and sued him for £300 damages. Probably this act of injustice had to do with this matter. The Godmunds also held land at Onslow. In 1302, Richard Godmund and Agnes, his wife, bought two messuages there from John le Monner and Katherine, his wife.

Reginald de Wigley took his name from a hamlet of Westbury.

Hugh Meriloun was possibly son of Richard Meriloun of Stoney Stretton, who also, in 1256, had an interest in Little Woolaston, which his family held under the Barons of Caus.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom'Goughtmond	iij	vj	Thom' Tymmes ...		xvjo'
Galfr'o fil' Joh'is ...		xx	Thom' fil' Thom'		xix
Regin'de Wyggeleye		xvijo'	Ric'o Piscatore...		xvjo'
Will'o Bercar ...	ij	jq^{a}	Ric'o de Ambastone		xvjq^{a}
Will'o Molendinar'		xijob'	Rog'o Bunt' ...		xjob'q^{a}
Alic' Balles ...		xx	s'bt' ibid'm { Rog' de Hampton'		xij
Joh'e Gordor ...		xixo'	s'bt' ibid'm { Hug' Meriloun		xij
Will'o fil' Regin' ..		xijob'			
Rob'to Palfryde ...		xxj			
			p' Sm^{a}	lj^{s}	xj^{d}

LONGGEDONE.

[LONGDEN.[21]—This was held at Domesday by Robert fitz Corbet under Earl Roger. Leuric, a franklin, had held it in Saxon times, when it was worth £4. Later its value fell to 30s., and in 1087 it was worth £2. It possessed a wood capable of fattening 60 swine. Robert was, probably, a brother of Roger fitz Corbet of Caus. His daughter Sibil, after bearing at least three children to Henry I., became the lawful wife of Herbert fitz Herbert, the King's Chamberlain. Her sister Alice married William de Boterell, Sheriff of Devonshire 1158 to 1160. Their son, William Botterell (II.) held large estates in Cornwall, and married Isabel de Say, Lady of Clun, widow of William fitz Alan. He seems to have taken his part in the war of the Borders, and about 1189 was on the *Curia Comitatus* of Shropshire. Isabel de Say and William de Botterell her husband gave the churches of Clun and its surrounding district to Wenlock Priory. In 1201, William Botterell had been serving in the French wars, and in 1203 he became possessed of his Shropshire estates as a co-heir of Robert Corbet. In 1204, he was Sheriff of Cornwall, and in 1210 he was dead, and succeeded by his son William (III.), who died in 1243, and was succeeded by his brother Reginald. Longden formed part of the dower of Albreda Waleran, widow of William Botterell (II.), who survived her husband many years. Reginald Botterell died in 1274, having held Longden by service of two men-at-arms, one with a lance, the other with bow and arrows, for 40 days in time of war. He was succeeded by his son William Botterell (IV.), who exchanged Longden for lands in Somersetshire, with Bishop Burnell. In 1292, it was held by Philip Burnell, the bishop's nephew. In 1315, Edward Burnell was said to have held it of the Honour of Montgomery. Rents of free tenants in Bishop's Castle, and Priests' Weston are then said to belong to Longden. In 1316, John de Handlo, husband of Maud Burnell, was Lord of Longden.

Members of a family of De Longden occur in the 13th century, and early in the following Edmund de Longden witnesses a Habberley deed.

Roger de Marscote was a juror for Ford Hundred in 1292. Probably he was of the family from which Eaton Mascote takes its name.]

	s	d		s	d
Edmundo de Longgedon ...	iij	viij	Will'o fil' Joh'is ...		xvj
Rog' Mascot' ...	iij	vj	Regin' fil' Rad'i ...		xiij
Ric'o Mauncel ...		xvj	Rog' fil' Ric'i ...		ix
Rog' fil' Will'i ...		ixo'	Will'o le Skynner' ...	ij	vj
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...		x	Ric'o Chasegrey ...		xij
Rog' Harald ...		xviij	Ric'o Fabro		xij

[21] Eyton vii., 156.

WODECOT'.

[WOODCOTE,[22] Parish of Oxon (St. Chad, Shrewsbury).—This was held in 1087 by Robert Corbet under Earl Roger. It had been held by Uluric, a Saxon franklin, and was then valued at 8s., but in Domesday at 15s. It was the only manor in the Hundred of Ruesset which passed to the Fitz Herberts as co-heirs of Robert Corbet.

Herbert fitz Herbert, husband of Sibil Corbet, died before 1155, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who died childless about 1165, and was followed by his brother, Herbert fitz Herbert (II). Herbert possessed estates in several English counties, and in 1177, the kingdom of Limerick was granted to him and his half-brother William, and Joel de la Pumerai, their nephew. They declined to accept it, however, and the King then granted it to Philip de Braose. Herbert fitz Herbert only possessed an interest in one of Robert Corbet's manors, that of Ratlinghope, and his son Peter fitz Herbert had very slight connection with Shropshire. Peter died in 1235, and was succeeded by his son Herbert who held the manor of Pontesbury. After 1255, the Fitz Herberts seem to have lost the over lordship of Woodcote. It had been held under them by a family of De Woodcote, who held half a hide, and the family of De Horton a whole hide. Several of the former names appear on Ford juries. Buildwas Abbey possessed 2 virgates at Woodcote, by gift of Meyler de Woodcote, which in 1255, were held under the Abbot by William de Woodcote. William de Horton, in 1255, held half a hide at Woodcote under Sir Reginald fitz Peter, and Nicholas, William's son, another half hide of the same fee.

Reginald de Shelton, Philip de Walleybourne, and William de Onslow all take their names from neighbouring hamlets.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' Joh'is ...	ij		Nich'o Milde ..		xviijob'
Will'o de Wodecote		xvjo'	Ph'o de Walyng-		
Adam fil' Thom' ...		xx	borne	ij	viij
Nich'o fil' Ph'i ...	ij	jq"	Will'o de Ondes-		
Regin' de Shelton'		xvjq	lowe		xij

HANWODE.

[HANWOOD.[23]—Roger fitz Corbet, in 1087, held this under Earl Roger. Edic (possibly Edric Sylvaticus) had held it in Saxon times when its value was, as it had continued to be, 10s. Roger Fitz Corbet seems to have enfeoffed Reinald de Hanwood here, and the manor continued with his descendants. Reinald was followed by John de Hanwood, who also held land under the Fitz Alans, and John, by Robert, who occurs frequently in connection with Robert

[22] Eyton vii., 111; see also *Transactions*, 2nd series, ix, 205—214.
[23] Eyton vii., 117; see also *Transactions*, 2nd series, v., 363—383.

Corbet of Caus. In 1240, and 1255, Reginald de Hanwood held 2 hides of the Barony of Caus, and in 1259 he was still owing half his fine for declining to take knighthood. He was followed by John de Hanwood, a military retainer of Thomas Corbet. In 1292, Robert and Reginald, sons of Reginald de Hanwood, made a settlement (to Robert for his life, and then to the heirs of Reginald) of 2 messuages 1 carucate, and 1 virgate of land, and 32s. rent in Hanwood and Wallop, and the advowson of Hanwood Church In 1316, Reginald de Hanwood was Lord of the Vill of Hanwood. He is the Reginald of the Subsidy Roll, and by no means a rich man. He seems to have been dead in 1347, when Hanwood was held by John de Leyborne, and Sibilla de Hanwood. Later the manor was held by co-parceners.]

	s	d			s	d
Regin' de Hanwode		xiijo'q^{u}	Sibill' vidua	...	xijob'	
Joh'e Veyr ...		xijq^{u}	s'bt'	Rob'to atte Walle		xij
Rob'to Onwyn ...		xjob'	ibid'm	Adam Roberts...		xij
			p' Sm^{a}		xxxix^{s}	ij^{d}

WESTBUR'.

[WESTBURY.[24]--Roger fitz Corbet held this under Earl Roger. Ernui the franklin, its Saxon owner, had held four manors in Ruesset Hundred, and continued to hold three—Pontesbury, Fairley, and Onslow, after the Conquest, under the Fitz Corbets. Westbury passed out of his hands, but suffered no diminution of value, rising instead from 20s. to 25s. Domesday mentions two priests here, which shows the existence of a Collegiate Church, which foundation had probably been transferred from Minsterley.

The Corbets enfeoffed here an ancestor of the Hodnets, hereditary seneschals of Montgomery Castle, one of whom, Odo, occurs in 1200 as one of twelve Shropshire knights at a cause of *Grand Assize.* In 1201, Odo's eldest son Baldwin, joined Fulk fitz Warin (III.) in his rebellion against King John, and became an outlaw for two years in consequence. Odo died in 1201, and his estates, passing over the outlawed son, came to Walter, the second brother, and on his death, childless, soon after, to William, a third brother, who was a clerk. Baldwin, however, returned from outlawry that same year, and his estates were restored to him. In 1204, he married an heiress, Cecily de Hadley, widow of Robert Corbet of Tasley. In 1210 he was with the King in Ireland, and was at the siege of Carrick-fergus, but later in the reign he took the side of those against King John, and his estates were forfeited. They were restored by Henry III., including the castle of Kinnerley. In 1224, as seneschal of Montgomery, he was allowed, with Hubert Hussey and Godescall de Maghelines, to take a reasonable quantity of timber out of the woods of

[24] Eyton vii., 53.

Montgomery, wherewith to strengthen the fortalices of the district. In 1225, Baldwin was dead, and Godescall de Maghelines, in charge of his young son Odo, and his lands, with the exception of Welbatch and Moston, which were given up to Fulk fitz Warin, their over-lord. In 1255, Odo de Hodnet held two hides in Westbury of the Fee of Caus, doing suit to both County and Hundred. In the following years he appears several times in lawsuits with Thomas Corbet, his quarrelsome neighbour and over-lord. In 1265, he appears on the Royalist side, and on the accession of Edward I. occurs frequently in connection with the county. He died in 1284, and was succeeded by his son, William de Hodnet, whose only daughter and heiress, Matilda, married William de Ludlow, of Stokesay, and took Westbury, and the other large estates of the Hodnets to her husband. She is the Matilda de Hodnet of the Subsidy Roll. She was left a widow in 1316, when her son Lawrence was still a boy. She lived till 1317, having apparently married Sir William de Wyn as her second husband. Lawrence de Ludlow was outlawed in 1346, for assaulting John Wyard, and in 1348 his estates from his mother were valued for the Crown. They included rents at Westbury, and at Welbatch. He died in 1353, leaving his son John, his heir, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1360.

The two prebends of Westbury continued into modern times as the Rectors *in dextra*, and *in sinistra parte*. On the building of Yockleton Church in 1861, the rector *in sinistra parte* became rector of Yockleton, which then became a separate parish.

In 1290, Bishop Swinfield spent two days at *Westbury-juxta Caus*. The Bishop bore the expenses of the first day, except that hay, corn, and litter for the horses were provided by one of the Prebendaries. On the second, the Bishop and his suite were entertained by Sir William de Hodnet.]

	s	d		s	d
Matill' de Hodenet	iij		Adam Balle ...		xob'
Hug' Gerband ...		xviij	Ric'o Rul		ixq^{u}
Will'o Hyr ...		xvj	Ric'o de Wytton ..		xviij
Rog' de Eyton' ...		xijq	Adam de Pulrebach'		xij
Thom' Balle ...	iij	viij	Ric'o Croune ...		xvj
Ric'o Kempe ...	iij	iiij	s'bt' ibid'm { Rog' Louekyn		xij
Joh'e Coly ...		ix	Willofil'Rob'ti		x
Ric'o Hobyn ...		viijq^{u}			
Thom' Dun ...		xq^{u}			
Rob'to le Hayward		vijob'	p' Sm^{a}	xxiiij^{s}	x^{d}ob'
Rog'o (?) Lutemo'		ixob'			

MUNST'LEYE.

[MINSTERLEY.[25]—This, and apparently Habberley as one of its members, had been a manor of King Edward the Confessor. In

[25] Eyton vii., 15.

1087, it was held under Earl Roger, by Roger fitz Corbet. It was estimated as containing 6 hides, of which 2 were wood. Its value to King Edward of 60s., had increased to 65s. Domesday records among the ancient customs of Shrewsbury, that the Sheriff was bound to find 36 men for 8 days to guard the King when he went to the Park of Marstley. Marstley is in the parish of Habberley, and was part of the Royal Forest of the Stiperstones. The name of Minsterley seems to show that the Saxon mother Church of the district stood originally there, though before 1087, it had been transferred to Westbury, of which Minsterley became a Chapelry. The Corbets of Caus held Minsterley in demesne, and gave land there to Buildwas Abbey. On the division of the Barony of Caus, Minsterley went to Lord Stafford, and shared the same history as Caus The present Church was built in 1690, by the Ladies Thynne, who lived at Minsterley Hall, a half-timbered house still standing.

Habberley[1] was early held under the Barons of Caus by a family of De Arundel, one of whom Adam, occurs as a Corbet Vassal in 1180. In 1240, another Adam de Arundel occurs as holding half-a-fee in Habberley, and 1274 John de Arundel held a knight's fee under Thomas Corbet. Not long after this Habberley passed from the Arundels to the Corbets of Wattlesborough, and it was held in 1309 by Matilda, widow of Robert Corbet, who seems to have been an heiress. On the division of the estates of Robert and Matilda among their co-heirs, Habberley passed through the Mowddy and De Burgh families to the Myttons, who held it till the present century. The hall, a fine half-timbered house, was built in 1593, probably by one of the Leighton family, possibly the William Leighton who in 1601 sold Pontesbury to Sir Roger Owen.

In 1256 a family of De Coudray had an interest in Habberley. Possibly their name had come originally from Cowdry, not far from Arundel, and both they and the De Arundels sprang from Sussex.

In 1334, Thomas le Mareschall and Isabel his wife had a grant from the Abbot of Shrewsbury of land at Winsley, called Winsley hurst, "extending from the *Peremedow* to the field of Westley, and from Winsley moor to the Vivary called Tydeswall."

Thomas and Roger de Callow take their names, apparently, from the hill between Minsterley and Habberley. Malehurst is a hamlet of Pontesbury].

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Dun ...	iij	iiij	Joh'e le Wodeward		xviij
Ric'o Padelan ...		xviij	St'ph'o de Lake...		xx
Will'o fil' Regin'...		xiijo'	Will'e de Lake ..		xij
Joh'e Glaswey ...		xviijob'	Hug' Valk ...		xvjq[a]
Ric'o Wronow ...	iij	vj	Henr' le Proude...		xv
Ric'o fil' Nich'i ...		xv	Thom' Redberd		viij

[1] *Transactions*, 1st Series, viii., 187.

	s	d		s	d
Howell' fil' Madyn		ixq	Thom' de Calewe	ij	vj
Matill' relict' Joh'		xvo'q	Rog' de Calewe...		xviij
Ric'o de Cotene		xviij	Ad' de Mathe-		
Ph'o de Pentref'		ix	hurst'... ...		ixo'q[u]
Joh'o fil' Walt'i		xv	Alano de Charles	ij	
Thom' le Mares-					
chall'... ...		iij			

ASTERLEYE.

[Asterley,[26] Parish of Pontesbury.—Pontesbury Church had an estate of two hides, one of which was situated at Asterley, and was held in 1255 by Robert Wyscart, while the other hide was held by 10 tenants. In 1274, the men of Asterley were in disgrace for the escape of Hugh fitz Roger, a felon In 1278, William de Lake and Isolda his wife enfeoffed William le Clerk of Acton and Isabel his wife in land here, and in 1292, Roger, son of William Glasweyn, held land at Asterley. Lake is a farm near Asterley. John Corbet was, probably, that last Baron of Caus who died before his sister-in-law Beatrice, and never enjoyed the possession of Caus. There was a contemporary John Corbet of Binweston, who died in 1356, and there were also Corbets at Leigh, near Worthen.

In 1316, William Banastre is called Lord of the Vill of Asterley.]

	s	d			s	d
Joh'o Corbet	...	xxjob'		Rob'to Glas-		
Will'o de Lake	...	xixob'	s'bt'	weyn ...		xij
Ric'o de Polileye	...	xvjo'	ibid'm	Ric'o de Pul-		
Henr' fil' Rog'i	...	xxj		rebach' ...		x
Ric'o de Lake	...	xiiij				
Joh'e de Lake	...	xij		p' Sm[a]	xlv[s]	vj[d]ob'

PONTESBUR'.

[Pontesbury.[27]—Pontesbury probably goes back to Roman times, and possibly is the *Possentes byrig*, where in 661 a decisive battle was fought between the king of the West Saxons and the king of Mercia. In 1087, Roger fitz Corbet held the manor under Earl Roger, and Ermui, the owner in Saxon times, under him. The value had fallen from £8 to £6. There was a mill, and a wood capable of fattening 10 swine.

Later Robert Corbet of Caus seems to have enfeoffed Herbert fitz Herbert (II.) here, and in 1203, Herbert or Edric, his Steward, dis-

[26] Eyton vii., 143.

[27] Eyton vii., 129; see also *Transactions*, 2nd Series, v., 229—252.

seized Philip de Stapleton and Emma his wife of a tenement in Pontesbury. The parish of Stapleton joins that of Pontesbury still, but this complaint seems to have had to do with land at Boycot, north of Pontesbury. Thomas Corbet had several law suits with his tenants of Pontesbury, in one case as to the boundaries between Pontesbury and Caus. In 1255, Reginald fitz Peter (grandson of Herbert) held Pontesbury and Malehurst of the Barony of Caus, doing suit to County and Hundred. Reginald died in 1286, having held the Vill of Pontesbury for half a knight's fee. The capital messuage, a garden, the moorland, a mill, &c., brought £18 14s. 2d. the year. In 1305 John, son and heir of Reginald, sold the manor and advowson of Pontesbury to Rees ap Howel In 1309, Edward II. gave Master Rees ap Howel, Clerk, the reversion of lands at Talgarth in exchange for the manor of Pontesbury, which the King then gave to John de Charlton. In 1316, John de Charlton is entered as Lord of Pontesbury, and the manor remained with his descendants the Barons Charlton of Powis. On the death of the last Lord Powis, Pontesbury was for a time in the hands of the Vernons of Stokesay, and in 1601, the manor was bought from William Leighton, who had married an illegitimate daughter of Lord Powis, by Roger Owen of Condover, eldest son of Judge Thomas Owen, the builder of Condover Hall.

Malehurst was held under the Fitz Herberts by a branch of the Corbets. In 1265, Richard Corbet held "Mathelhurst." Isabel de Malehurst may be a widow of a Corbet. At the end of the following century there were Burleys of Malehurst, possibly descended from John Burley, who was of the Council of the Barony of Caus in 1408.

John de Arundel, probably a branch of the Arundels of Habberley, was of Woodhouse, near Little Hanwood.

The three prebends of Pontesbury Church mark it as of Saxon origin, though it is not mentioned in Domesday, and the large extent of the original parish is further proof of the matter.

In 1290, Bishop Swinfield was at Pontesbury, having come from Church Stretton with a guide, to whom 1d. was paid. One of the Rectors provided hay and corn for the 35 horses of the Bishop's train, the other expenses being charged to the Bishop's household accounts].

	s	d		s	d
Isabell' de Mathehurst' ...	iij	ij	Ric'o Genow ...		viij
Thom' Hert ...		xiijo'	Ric'o fil' Galfr'i...		xviij
Joh'e Fabro ..		xviij	Adam de Hyneton'		xvj
Ric'o fil' St'ph'i...		xq^{u}	Hug' de Holt ...		xxo'q^{u}
Thom' de Farleye		xij	Joh'e fil' Thom'...		xvo'
Rog' Bowemon ...		ixo'q^{u}	Joh'e de Holt' ...		xviijo'q^{u}
Thom' de Egge...		xij	Rob'to Reuen ...	ij	
Ric'o de Meole ...		xijq^{u}	Will'o fil' Joh'is...	ij	
Thom' Eyl ...		xob'	Ric'o Twyn ...		xij
			Joh'e de Poullemer'		xxj

	s	d		s	d
Adam de leye ...		xiiij	Will'o de Calewe		xiiij o'q^{u}
Ric'o Thedrych'		xiijo'q^{u}	Ric'o de Padele ..		xiij
Ric'o de Pontesforde		xviijq^{u}	Emma Heued ...		xij
			Madoco de Cotene		xij
Ric'o fil' Eynonn		xix	Thom' fil' Ric'i ...		x
Joh'e de Arundel		xij			
Rog' Wyleons ...		xij	p' Sm^{a}	xxxix^{s}	ix^{d}o'q^{u}
Joh'e Gogh' ...		xijo'q^{u}			

WYTTONE.

[WHITTON,[28] Parish of Westbury.—Roger fitz Corbet held this under Earl Roger, in the place of the three Saxon franklins, Lenenot, Lenner, and Uchetel, and its value had increased from 9s. to 15s. The Kirons of Caus had two Feoffees here, one of a family taking its name from the place, and the other a younger branch of the Burnell family, who held Acton Burnell under the Lords of Caus. In 1255, Robert de Whitton and Roger Burnell held two hides in Whitton, and in that and the following year they both appear as jurors for Ford Hundred. The two hides seem to have included Vennington. Robert and Roger appear among the retainers of Thomas Corbet in 1263, and in 1272, and 1274, they were again jurors, and in the latter year as tenants of half a fee, each under Thomas Corbet. In 1292, Simon Lewis of Whitton was a juror for the Hundred, and in 1316, Simon de Whitton and Hugh Burnell were Lords of Whitton. This is the Simon of 1327, but Hugh Burnell seems not to have been living at Whitton then. Possibly he was represented by the Roger Burnell who was living at Caus.

At a later date Whitton was held by the Spencers, one of whom seemed to have married the heiress of one of the former owners.]

	s	d		s	d
Simone de Wyttone...		vj	Will'o Kempe ...		viij
Will'o fil' Joh'is ...		vj	Thom' de Eyton' ...		vj
Joh'a de Etone ...		xvj			

MERSH'.

[MARSH,[29] Parish of Westbury.—This was a divided manor a Domesday. Roger fitz Corbet held one part under the Earl, and hi brother Robert the other. Roger's had been three manors in Saxon

[28] Eyton vii , 65.
[29] Eyton vii., 127.

times, held by Leuiet, Dainz, and Weniet, franklins, and had been worth 9s. ; in 1087, it was worth 5s.

Robert's part had been held by a franklin Aluric, who had also held Wigmore, and was then worth 15s., later it was worth 12s. This part of the manor descended to Robert fitz Corbet's co-heirs, the Boterells, Lords of Longden, and was held under them by the family of Marsh, who held the other part of Marsh, and Eyton, near Alberbury. The Abbot of Strata Marcella had a rent of 5s. in this part of Marsh.

Roger Corbet's part of the manor remained with the Barons of Caus. Their tenants here are sometimes called "De Eyton," and sometimes "De Marsh." The first of whom mention occurs was Hugh de Marsh (*Merse*), who was living about 1190, and who with Wido de Merse, was a tenant of Robert Corbet in 1209. Both Hugh and Wido were dead in 1220, the former leaving two sons and nine daughters, and Wido's widow Margery was suing Alice fitz Hugh, one of the daughters, for a share of land at Eyton and Bretchel. In 1222, Margery and Roger her son were concerned in a law-suit over a free tenement in Marsh. Hugh's son Robert, under the name of Robert de Eyton, gave half a virgate of land in Marsh to Haughmond Abbey, together with his body in burial This grant was confirmed by Roger de Merse, his nephew, who held Marsh and Eyton in 1240. In 1243, Ascelina de Bretchel, probably one of Roger's nine aunts, surrendered 30 acres in Eyton and land in Marsh to Roger de la Merse, who in return conceded to her half a virgate of the premises at the rent of a pair of white gloves, or one penny, and agreed to pay her a life annuity of 19d. In 1263, Roger seems to have been employed by Thomas Corbet in the wars of Wales. He was succeeded by a son of the same name, who possibly was the Roger de Merse, who with John his son, in 1272 accused Richard Kempe and others of unlawfully rescuing certain cattle which Roger and John had seized at Marsh, apparently in lawful distress for some debt. In 1277, Roger de Marsh (II.), under his other name of Roger de Eyton, was nominated by Peter Corbet as one of the men-at-arms ready to perform a share of the military service due from the Barons of Caus. Under the name of Roger, son of Roger de Eyton, he covenanted for himself and his heirs to pay 3s. rent to the Abbot of Haughmond for the half virgate in Marsh belonging to that Abbey, and as Roger, son of Roger de Mersh, in 1280 he was concerned in land in the vill of Perndon, which was a divided tenure between the Barons of Caus and of Longden. Perndon seems to have been not far from Hargrave. Wigmore, which now goes with Marsh, was a distinct manor at Domesday, held by Robert Corbet, and descended to the De Boterells. It was held by members of a family called sometimes De Wigmore, and sometimes De Brerlawe. According to the *Heralds' Visitation* John Eyton, of Eyton, near Alberbury, married Alice, daughter and heir of Roger de Marsh, and their grand-daughter took Marsh to the family of Gough, who were living there in the 15th century. John

Gough of the Hundred of Ford disclaimed arms in 1584, but the family pedigree was entered at the Visitation of 1623, when Thomas Gough was living at Marsh.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Dauy		x	Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		x
Ric'o Broun		vj	Ric'o de Hab'leye ...		xij
Will'o de Cawes ...		xij	Rog' fil' Rog'i ...		xij
Joh'e Madyn... ...		xij			

EYTON'.

[Eyton,[30] Parish of Alberbury.—This was also a divided manor. In 1087, part was held under Earl Roger, by a Saxon Elric, in the place of two Saxons, Siward or Ulurie. It was waste land in 1087, and the other part, held by Roger fitz Corbet was only valued at 3s. *per annum*. Its Saxon owner had been Elmar.

Elric's manor went, as did also Stapleton held by him before the Conquest, to form part of the Honour of Montgomery. The first tenants under that over-lordship seem to have borne the name of De Aston At the end of the 12th century, Henry de Aston had a son Roger, and a daughter Suzanna, wife of Ralph fitz Picot. Aston Rogers, near Worthen, takes its name from this Roger, as Aston Pigot does from Ralph's father Picot, to whom it belonged, under the Barons of Caus. In 1240, Roger de Aston and his co-parceners held part of Eyton under William de Cantilupe. Roger seems before 1255 to have parted with his interest here to Roger fitz Matthew, who held half a hide in Eyton in that year. The monks of Alberbury held at that time half a virgate in Eyton by gift of William fitz Adam.

Roger had been blind for 7 years in 1255, and died in the following year, leaving an infant nephew, John, his heir. In 1274, John of Aston is mentioned in connection with a moiety of Eyton. From 1280 to 1284, Milisent la Zouche, sister and co-heir of George de Cantilupe was suing various tenants of her brother's Barony for services due to herself. Mention is made of Eyton-Stokes as it is called, and of Roger de Eyton, and Roger fitz Matthew, who may be the same person. In 1284, half the vill of Eyton was held under Milicent la Zouche by the Prior of Alberbury, Roger de Horton and Roger fitz Matthew.

The other part of the manor was held under the Barons of Caus by the Marshes of Marsh. In 1243, Roger de Merse sued several people, possibly in some way related to him through his nine aunts, for small pieces of land at Eyton. Ascelina de Bradeshull (Bretchel)

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[30] Eyton vii., 120.

petitioned him to grant 12 acres of land in Eyton, part of 30 acres, which she had conceded to him, to Robert fitz Matthew of Eyton, her nephew. This seems to show relationship with Roger fitz Matthew, who in 1255, held the other part of the manor. Robert fitz Matthew was a juror of Ford Hundred in 1256. Margery Eyton, a co-heiress of Eyton, is said in the *Heralds' Visitation*, to have married William Acton of Acton Scott. According to the same authority, a daughter and heiress of Fulk fitz Warin married William Eyton of Eyton, by Alberbury.

In 1303, Roger, son of Richard de Aula (de la Sale) demised to Richard, son of Thomas Hord, a messuage and virgate of land in Eyton. Possibly he was the father of John de la Sale of 1327, or this John may be the John Eyton of the *Heralds' Visitation*, who was living in 1391, the father of Margery Acton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de la Sale ...	iij	iiij	Mabill' de Crokton'		vj
Will'o Simmes ...	ij		Joh'e de Neunh^{a}m		viij
Ric'o Simmes ...	ij		Will'o Russel ...		x
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...		viij			
			p' Sm^{a}	xix^{s}	viij^{d}

WYLASTON'.

[Great Wollaston.[31]—This was one of Roger fitz Corbet's manors in 1087, and had been held by a franklin, Uluiet. It was waste, and had been, but produced 12d. rent. Great Wollaston was afterwards held under the Corbets by the knightly family of Pigot of Aston Pigot; Little Wollaston, not far from Yockleton, by a family of Meriloun.

Ralph fitz Pigot occurs in 1180 as having "passed false judgement against Fulk fitz Warin." He acquired Aston Pigot by marriage with the daughter of Henry de Aston.

The next to occur in connection with Wollaston is Robert Pigot, who in 1240 and 1255 held land there. The Abbot of Pole (Strata Marcella) also held half a virgate in Wollaston of the Fee of Caus. In 1256, Robert Pigot was one of those who held 15 *librates* of land but was not yet a knight. In 1257, he was suing Thomas Corbet for disseizing him of his free tenement in Wollaston, and in 1263, he was with him in the war with Wales; and in the following year, as Robert son of William Pigot, he made a grant to Alberbury Priory. In 1274, the jurors for Ford Hundred complained that: "Whereas the men of Robert Pigot had been used to hold by English law, and to

[31] Eyton vii., 113.

follow the King's peace, as Englishmen, they had been compelled within the last 30 years, by Sir Thomas Corbet, to hold their land by Welsh law. The said tenants were at the present moment in the hands of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales." In 1316, Howel Pigot was Lord of Wollaston, the same who, in 1300, had enfeoffed Robert Corbet of Wattlesborough, and his wife in 14 acres at Bretchel. He seems to have been succeeded by the Peter Pigot of the Subsidy Roll, who, according to the pedigree in the *Heralds' Visitation*, left a daughter and co heiress, married to Hugh de Paunton, from whom the Williams family who held Wollaston in 1623 were descended. Johanna, sister of Petronilla, married John Corbet, ancestor of the Corbets of Wollaston.

The names on the Subsidy Roll show that the majority of the tenants here were Welsh.

	s	d		s	d
Petr' Pigo	ij		Youan Gogh' ...		xv
Dauid ap Yaret' ...		xij	Dauid Kenwrek' ...		viij
Rob'to de Wylaston'		xviij	Dauid ap Youan ...		ix
Johe de Neuuh'm		vj	Dauid ap Eddeneuet'		xvj
Rie'd Wylcok' ...		xij	Dauid ap Kenwreke		viij
Griffino ap Reryth'		xx	Griffyn ap Youan ...		xv
Gorgoniow		viij			

WYN'ATONE.

[WINNINGTON,[22] Parish of Wollaston.—This was held as a member of Cleis and in 1292 the point was questioned as to whether it were in the Hundred of Ford or the *Walesheria*. The jury found it to be in Shropshire. In 1289, there had already been a question raised as to whether the tithes of 14 vills "in the parts of Gordowr," of which Winnington was one, were to pay tithe to the Prior of Alberbury (who held the advowson of the Church there), or to the Rector of Welshpool and his vicar. The decision was in favour of the Prior, as all the vills that can now be identified of the 14 are in the parish of Alberbury, of which Great Wollaston is a chapelry.

The Subsidy Roll shows that there was a large element of Welsh in the population, the only English name being that of Hugh de Paunton. According to the Visitation of 1623, Hugh son of Hugh de Paunton, married Petronilla, daughter and heiress of Peter Pigot of Wollaston, and from them descended in the female line the Williams family of Wollaston and Winnington, and the Goughs of the Marsh. Thomas Williams of Wollaston, was Sheriff in 1582.

The chief interest of modern days in Winnington is the cottage at Winnington Green where old Thomas Parr passed a great part of his

[22] Eyton vii, 31.

long life. He was born at Glyn in 1483, and was buried at Westminster in 1635].

	s	d		s	d
Reryth' ap D'd ...	ij		Madoco ap Youan ...		viij
Gryffino ap Cadugan		xij	Cadogan ap Heylyn ...		vj
Bouan Thloynd ...		xij	D'd Vaghan		vj
Kenwrek ap Yaref'		xviij	s'bt' Thom' Robyn ..		x
D'd ap Griffyn ...		xx	ibid'm Howell Gogh,...		viij
Youan le Crouther'		xij			
Howell' ap Reryth'...		x	p' Sm[a]	xxix[s]	vij[d]
Hug' de Paunton' ...	iij				

p'b' Sm[a] totius Hundr' xxiij[li] xiiij[s] iij[d]ob

THE MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF SHREWSBURY.[1]

By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

During the last five years a committee—I will not say of experts, but—of local gentlemen and one lady, who are very much interested in local antiquities, and have most of them had some experience in dealing with and deciphering old documents, have under the authority of the Mayor and Corporation been engaged in the work of cataloguing and arranging the Corporation Records. They have carefully examined the whole of the records prior to the year 1837, and have cleaned them, tied them up in separate brown paper packages, 2798 in number, and have sorted and classified them, and attached a label to each package, bearing a note of contents and date, and have arranged them in 78 tin boxes, all carefully grouped, so far as regards the subject matter. They have also made a detailed catalogue or index to the whole of the records, so that now any single document can at once be found without any long search being necessary. They have within the last few weeks presented their report and the MS. catalogue to the Mayor and Corporation, who have directed the same to be printed.[2] The total number of documents is nearly 3,000, and some of the series commence as early as the reigns of Kings John and Henry III., and

[1] Read at the Shrewsbury Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, July 27th, 1894.

[2] This Catalogue has since been printed, and fills a volume of 136 pages. Copies can be had from the Town Clerk of Shrewsbury.

are practically complete to the present time. Probably few boroughs have so complete and unrivalled a series of records as Shrewsbury. No thorough examination of the records has hitherto been made. A few have been examined by Archdeacon Owen, the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, and other historians of the town, who have made much use of the records they have examined. But when a thorough examination is made, it is certain that much new light will be thrown on the history of the town and liberties of Shrewsbury. The new catalogue will vastly assist and lighten the labours of any future investigator.

The records must have had a narrow escape from destruction by fire in November, 1881, when the Shire Hall was burnt down; but I believe I am correct in saying that none of the Corporation MSS. were lost at that time; at least the committee cannot learn that any were burnt, and there are no great gaps in any series, which point to destruction.

Very few also have been injured through damp, or any similar cause of decay, often so disastrous to records. The number of documents which are not accessible to students, owing to decay caused by damp or otherwise, can probably be counted on one's fingers. Taken as a whole they are in a splendid state of preservation.

The committee have arranged the records under the following main heads or classes:—

I. Royal Charters, and Grants of Fairs and Markets, Murage, &c.
II. Gild Merchant, Admissions of Burgesses, and Assembly of the Common Council.
III. Finance, including Imperial Subsidies, Assessments, and Taxes, Bailiffs' and Mayors' Accounts, and Poor Relief, &c.
IV. Courts of Law.
V. Deeds affecting privileges and property; and Town Bye-Laws.
VI. Military Papers.
VII. The Royal Free Grammar School Accounts, &c.

VIII. Miscellaneous, including Petitions and Letters to Bailiffs, Horse and Cattle Fairs, Council of the Marches, Borough Charities, Town Property, Mint, Bonds of Sergeants at Mace, Poll Books, Bridges, County Papers, and general miscellaneous documents not included under any of the first seven heads.

I do not propose to enter into any details concerning any particular records, but simply to give some general idea of the contents of the various main heads or classes.

I. First, as to the *Royal Charters*, and grants of Fairs and Markets, and Murage. There is a complete series, from the first extant charter, which is dated 11th November, 1 Richard I., 1189, to the present time. There must have been an earlier charter still, granted by Henry II., as it is mentioned in a charter of John; but it has long since been lost, certainly as long ago as the reign of Elizabeth, when all the then existing charters were copied into a quarto volume which still remains. The charter of Richard I. grants the town of Salopesberia to the burgesses thereof, to be holden of the King at the annual rent of forty marks of silver.

King John granted two charters to the town, before he had been a fortnight on the throne. The first confirms the lost charter of Henry II.; and the second sanctions the formation of a common council of the town, and authorizes the burgesses to elect two of the most loyal and discreet burgesses, and present them to the Sheriff; and these two burgesses so chosen were to keep the præpositure (*i.e.* the office of provost or reeve) of the town, and they could only be removed by the common council. The common council were also employed to elect four burgesses to keep the pleas of the crown. And so in 1199 the burgesses apparently first elected their own common council, and the office of King's provost or reeve, by whom the town had formerly been governed, came to an end.

King John granted yet a third charter to the burgesses, 24 Feb. in the sixth year of his reign, 1204-5, by which he granted them the town and hundred

(afterwards called the liberties) of Shrewsbury, to be holden of the King at an annual fee-farm of 45 marks. He also granted them all pleas and causes, and the right to elect two of their number to keep the pleas of the crown. They were no longer to be compelled to plead for their tenements by writ of mort d'ancester, but might conduct themselves by the old law of the town. They were permitted to take toll from all Welshmen coming to the town with merchandise. And lastly (to omit many other matters) they had the grant of a fair for three days on the 1st and two following days of June.

King Henry III. was at Shrewsbury in 1226, and a few months afterwards, on the 20 March, 1226-7, granted a charter to the town, which recognised and established the authority of the merchant gild of Shrewsbury; and a second, on the same date, probably because the provision was momentarily overlooked, which forbade any person purchasing raw hides or undressed cloth within the borough, unless he be in lot and scot, and in assesments and talliages with the burgesses.

Thirty years later, in 1256, Henry III. granted two additional charters to the burgesses; by the first he granted that if any burgess died with or without a will, his goods should not be confiscated by the Crown, but the whole should go to his heirs. The second gave to the Shrewsbury burgess freedom from arrest for the debt of any co-burgess when passing through another town, a most valuable privilege at that time.

Edward III., on 3 March, 1326-7, granted the burgesses a fair on the Feast of St. Matthew; and 14 months later, licence to erect mills for grinding corn and malt,—a privilege hitherto belonging only to the Abbot of Shrewsbury. In 1341, he granted them a prison and the power of attachment, and of fining persons convicted before the bailiffs. And this charter was confirmed by Parliament then sitting.

In 1398 Richard II. confirmed by Inspeximus a composition of the bailiffs and burgesses, by which the

latter elected twelve men to assist the bailiffs in the government of the town. The bailiffs were to nominate 25 resident householders, whose duty it should be to choose annually six sessors and two coroners. A new composition was entered into in 1433, which was also allowed by an Inspeximus for three years. Another composition of 1444, confirmed by charter 12 January, 1445-6, appointed 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, and gave the bailiffs power to hold sessions of gaol-delivery.

Henry VIII., in April, 1542, granted the burgesses a new charter on the dissolution of Shrewsbury Abbey, to wit, all the liberties, franchises, and privileges within the parishes of Holy Cross and St. Giles which the abbots formerly enjoyed.

Queen Elizabeth by charter in 1586 extended the liberties of the town, adding to it not only the newly acquired parishes of Holy Cross and St. Giles, but also a number of adjacent villages and townships. She also gave the town a court of conscience, to be held every Thursday for matters not exceeding 40s., and a court of record, to be held every Tuesday, with cognisance of fines, statutes-merchant, &c., and power to prove wills of freeholds. The inhabitants were also to be free from all tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, and aids, granted to the Crown by the Commons.

In 1638, Charles I. gave the town a new charter, and instead of two bailiffs the chief magistrate was henceforth to be mayor. There were to be 24 (instead of 12) aldermen, and 48 assistants, who were to be called the common council. This is the working charter of the Corporation of Shrewsbury. In 1664, a new charter was drawn up, which did little more than confirm the charters of Elizabeth and Charles I. In June, 1684, the burgesses surrendered their charter to King Charles II. under pressure, which James II. renewed nine months later, shortly after his accession. By this charter, the town was to be governed by one good and discreet man of the aldermen, who should be mayor, by 12 aldermen, 24 assistants, "one famous man" as

recorder, one steward, and one common clerk. The corporation were to fill up vacancies, the King reserving to himself power to remove any at his own will. This power the King attempted to exercise in January, 1687-8, but presently found it necessary to retrace his steps, and on the 17th Oct. following, issued an order restoring corporations to their ancient charters and privileges, and removing all officers put in by the Crown since 1679. This was the last of the long series of Royal charters to Shrewsbury.

II. The second class of documents are the rolls of the *Gild-Merchant*, Trades Gilds, Admission of Burgesses, and the Books of Assembly of the Common Council.

The gild merchant rolls commence as early as 11 John, 1209. The earliest is a series of nine parchment rolls, all sewed together. There are lists of "those who are in the gild-merchant, and whose fathers were not before in the liberties of the gild," thirty names, probably previous members. Then follows a list of "those who first entered the gild," nine names, probably new members in 1209. Then "foreigners who entered the gild, and their fines," which varied from half a mark to ten shillings, fifty-six names. Then foreigners "who entered at the last session for the first time," fifty-nine names. Upwards of three hundred names are endorsed on this first roll; and there are altogether upwards of two thousand two hundred names on these nine rolls. On the second roll there appear one hundred and sixty nine names, the first born burgesses of Shrewsbury, whose fathers were burgesses before them. The gild-merchant must have existed some time before 1209, as there were then persons "whose fathers were before in the gild," but it continued a *voluntary* association until 1227, when Henry III.'s first charter compelled tradesmen to become members of it.

The later gild-rolls are exceedingly valuable for genealogical purposes, giving very often, on a burgess's admission to the gild, his own name, his father's name, and the names of all his sons.

The earliest of the assembly books of the common council is of high interest, and its contents are very varied. It begins with the order of the procession (of gilds, &c.), on the feast of Corpus Christi, and a list of places within the liberties of the borough, and goes on to give the lists of bailiffs, coroners, and sessors from 13 Richard II. It also contains compositions and ordinances of gilds, admissions of burgesses, copies of deeds, bonds, fines, wills, &c.

III. *Finance* forms the third class of records. Under this head we have placed the following:—

1. Imperial Subsidies and Aids. The earliest subsidy roll for Shrewsbury is dated 1296, thirty-three years earlier than the earliest Shropshire roll preserved in the Public Record Office. As is well known, the roll of 1 Edward III., 1327, is for most counties the earliest, and it is generally a well preserved and full roll. There are several subsidy rolls, prior to 1327 amongst our corporation muniments. There is a very good one for 1313, 7 Edward II., a grant of one-fifteenth of all moveable goods, which contains particulars of one hundred and eighty nine persons taxed, and is unusually full. It gives details of a man's goods down to his minutest possessions; heifers, sheep, pigs, hides, cloth, wheat, barley, and even spoons, silver buckles, boots and gloves, are all enumerated in this detailed list.

These subsidy rolls, with other assessments, land tax, house and window tax papers, fill two boxes.

2. Bailiffs' Accounts commence in 1256, and are fairly complete until 1638, when the bailiffs came to an end, and mayor's accounts begin. The rolls fill six boxes. These accounts are, as we might expect, among the most valuable records we have for elucidating the history of the town. The historians of Shrewsbury (Owen and Blakeway) have made great use of them, but they have done little more than touch the fringe of these invaluable documents. Any future historian will find here a mine of wealth, as yet scarcely touched.

In almost the earliest roll, we find the charges for our town being fortified to withstand the aggressions of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and the townsmen providing for their own safety in consequence of the disputes between Henry III. and his barons. Fines, and tolls arising from the gates, fill a considerable number of rolls.

3. Papers relating to the relief of the poor, and accounts relating to the highways, form the last item under the head of Finance, and commence in the year 1559.

IV. The Records of the *Courts of Law* form the fourth class, and we have arranged these in the following order :—

1. Curia Salop; Court Leet and Court Baron and View of Frankpledge; Mayor's Court. The rolls of these Courts are very voluminous, and fill twenty-six, or more than one-third, of the boxes. They commence as early as 1259, and form a nearly complete series of rolls. The earlier rolls of the Curia Magna, arranged under streets and localities, throw much light upon the state of the borough in mediæval times.

2. Court of Piedpoudre, otherwise Piepowder. There are only four rolls, ranging from 1435 to 1453, of this court, which was a court of summary jurisdiction held in markets or fairs, when justice was awarded on the spot. It is so called, as Wharton tells us, from the dusty feet of the suitors, or because justice is done there as speedily as dust can fall from the foot. The steward of the owner was the judge, and the matter in dispute must be determined on the same day on which the injury was done.

3. Court of Record. The writs and pleadings in this court fill fourteen boxes. The proceedings commence in the year 1508, and are civil. Queen Elizabeth, by her charter of 1586, sanctioned the erection of a court of record to be holden every Tuesday, with cognisance of fines, statutes merchant, &c. But there must have been a court of record long before the date of her charter, as we have proceedings seventy-eight years

earlier. The first mention of a recorder is in Henry VI.'s charter of 14th January, 1445-6, when the bailiffs were empowered to hold sessions of gaol-delivery, and to associate with themselves some sufficient person learned in the law, recorder or seneschal of the town; but there is no appointment of any person to act as recorder until the year 1473, when the town clerk of Shrewsbury is styled recorder. In later times we find prominent local noblemen and gentlemen appointed recorders, such as the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Powis, and Lord Clive; but these usually appointed deputy-recorders to act in their stead.

4. The Quarter Sessions rolls and papers occupy eight boxes, and date from the year 1564. Power was given to the bailiffs to hold sessions of gaol delivery, as we have just seen, by Henry VI.'s charter in 1445-6; but if any record of the proceedings for the first one hundred and twenty years after the foundation of the sessions was ever kept, it has long ago been lost.

The Sheriff's accounts, including fines de banco, post-fines, quietus, &c., which were associated with the quarter sessions, date from 1444.

5. The Court of Conscience was established by Queen Elizabeth's charter in 1586, to be holden every Thursday, for matters not exceeding 40s.; but we have no separate record of the proceedings of this court.

6. Superior Courts. Under this head are included all proceedings in the civil courts at Westminster, very few in number, those that exist being chiefly records of fines and recoveries.

V. *Deeds* affecting privileges and property, and the Town Bye-Laws, together fill two boxes, but need no further mention.

VI. *Military Papers* form the sixth class of records. They commence in the reign of Henry VIII. For the reign of Elizabeth, very full rolls are preserved of the musters raised in the town and liberties, with the names of the trained soldiers and statement of the arms in their possession, and minute instructions as to their

training, &c. Some of these have been carefully edited by Mr. William Phillips, F.L.S., and are printed in the Shropshire Archæological *Transactions* for the years 1890 and 1891.

VII. *The Royal Free Grammar School* accounts, deeds and papers, fill a large box. Amongst them are numerous seventeenth and eighteenth century leases of the tithes and property granted to the school by its royal founder. A curious list of books presented to the school library deserves mention.

VIII. The eighth and last class we have styled *Miscellaneous.* It comprises a number of papers which could not conveniently be classed under any of the preceding seven heads. Amongst these are a large number of petitions and letters to the bailiffs and mayors, many of the sixteenth century of high interest, some few of historical value. Horse and cattle fairs and sales. Certificates of officials receiving the sacrament, signed by the ministers and churchwardens, under the Test and Corporation Acts. Letters and papers relating to the Council of the Marches of Wales, very few. (Most of these were lost or destroyed at Ludlow, many years ago.) Borough charities. Town property. Bonds of Serjeants-at-Mace, whose duties are defined in the charter of 1389. Poll-Books and papers relating to elections. Bridges, and general miscellaneous documents.

Amongst these is one solitary paper relating to the Shrewsbury mint, a roll of the assays made by the keepers of the dies at Salop, in 1272, 33 Henry III. From this roll it appears that two forges were at work, and that during the twelve months there were two hundred and thirty one assays, and pennies coined to the amount of £7060. Money was coined at Shrewsbury from the reign of Æthelstan (924-940 A.D.) down to the reign of Henry III.; but, with the exception of this one roll, we have no records of the mint here. It might be remarked that money was also coined here by Charles I. in 1642.

As regards *County Records* there are but very few preserved amongst our municipal records. They are numerous, so far as those villages and places are concerned which lie within the limits of the hundred or liberties of Shrewsbury, but outside these limits practically *nil.* Just two or three tax rolls for various hundreds, a document or two relating to collections for the plague here and there in the county, and that is all.

And I fear that the Shropshire county records in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace are very few and very modern. The County Quarter Sessions orders commence only in the year 1709. The earlier ones, of which little is now known, are said to have been destroyed in the fire already referred to, which burnt down the Shire Hall in the year 1881.

I might point out that amongst our court rolls are a great many allusions to the *Tensors* of Shrewsbury, those persons who traded in the town, but did not belong to the gild, and who therefore were fined at the Great Court. We find them mentioned in records of the fourteenth century, and onwards; and non-burgesses who traded were fined as recently even as the early part of this century.

I must ask you to pardon this imperfect and inadequate description of the contents of our Borough Muniment Room. I am sure any of the members of the Records Committee present will gladly answer any questions you may like to ask about our records. They have suggested to the Corporation that it would be well to invite the Historical MSS. Commissioners to send one of their inspectors to examine and report upon the records, when documents of real historical value might very possibly be brought to light.[1]

By the kindness of the Town Clerk, I am enabled to exhibit a few of our early records.

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[1] This was duly acted upon. The Rev. W. D. Macray came to Shrewsbury, and made a careful examination of the Records, and it is expected that his Report will very shortly be printed.

List of Shrewsbury documents exhibited.

(1.) Royal Charter, 11 Henry III., 1226.
(2.) „ „ 13 Richard II., 1389. (Beautiful initial letter with portraits of the King and Queen).
(3.) Gild-Merchant Rolls, 11 John--36 Henry III., 1209-1251.
(4.) Subsidy Roll, 6 Edward II., 1312-13.
(5.) „ „ 7 Edward III., 1313-14.
(6.) „ „ no date (temp. Edward).
(7.) Minters' Account, 33-34 Henry III., 1249-50.
(8.) Suit between the Abbot of Shrewsbury and the Burgesses, *re* the Abbey Mills, 34 Edward I., 1305-6.
(9.) Bailiffs' Accounts, 3-5 Edward I., 1274-6. (Contains record of building the Guild Hall).
(10.) Assembly Book of Burgesses from 13 Richard II.

SHREWSBURY DURING THE CIVIL WAR OF CHARLES I.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOROUGH RECORDS.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

Although much light is thrown by the Ottley Papers, lately printed in these *Transactions*, on that great calamity which befel England in the reign of Charles I., especially as it affected Shropshire and its capital, other sources of information are far from being exhausted. There remains much in the records of the Borough of Shrewsbury which has never yet been printed, and as everything connected with that eventful period has absorbing interest for students of local history, those documents deserve to be searched. A small contribution from them is given below, which shows the impoverished condition of the inhabitants in the year 1644. This was caused by the continued exactions of money, materials, and labour wrung from them by Lord Capel and Prince Rupert in succession. The cessation of business in all its branches, the dearness of provisions owing to the ever-increasing activity of the Parliamentary Generals in the immediate neighbourhood, causing almost a state of siege, and the pressure of the iron heel of an imperious commander on the breast of a prostrate corporation, combined to produce a condition of things almost unbearable. It is no matter of surprise that a sullen spirit of discontent pervaded the minds of many, and made them long for at least a change of masters, in the hope of some relief, and led a year later to the betrayal of the town.

On the 18th February Prince Rupert arrived in the town, and the question of finance, among others, was taken into consideration. Large arrears of expenses already incurred had to be met, besides which 1,700 Irish soldiers were on their way to Shrewsbury as their head quarters. As a sequence of his consultations with the Corporation, and the officers of the garrison, the following Orders were issued.

It is somewhat significant that Sir Francis Ottley is not present on this occasion, when the Commissioners met to draw the Orders. He had not yet been superseded as Governor, and his absence can only be accounted for on the ground that he had probably gone to Oxford to pay his homage to the King, for we know that he returned thence nine days afterwards.[1] He had received his appointment direct from the King, and it was but natural, if compelled to resign, that he should tender his resignation to the King in person. The condition of affairs in Shrewsbury was such that the Governor felt himself unfitted to cope with it. Born within a few miles of the town, and having lived in it for some years, he knew intimately the circumstances of every family, and his sympathies were little in accordance with the drastic measure about to be taken to replenish the military exchequer.

Sir Thomas Edwardes was High Sheriff, and Robert Betton, junior, Mayor; the other Commissioners are well known.

To the minister of the p'ishe Church of St Chadd in the towne of Shrewsbury.

By vertue of auethoritie to us given by his highnes Prince Rupert by his Comission to us graunted these ensueing orders were agreed upon and made at ye sitting at his highnes Quarters in this towne of Shrewsbury upon the 17th and 20th daies of this instant March 1643 and ordered to be published

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[1] Shrop. Arch. Society's *Trans.*, 2nd Series, vol. viii., p. 236.

as in them is expressed at the makeinge whereof the Comissoners following were present.

Mr high Sherriffe	Sr John Mennes
Mr Maior of Shrewsbury	Sr Paull Harris
Sr Vincent Corbett	Doctor Llewen, advocate gen'all
Sr Thomas Eyton	Edward Kynaston Esqr
Som'sett Foxe, Esqr	Francis Thornes, Esqr
Mr Ball, tresurer.	Francis Smith, gent.
Richard Treves, Esqr	

It is ordered that all that are or lately have beene Bailiffs ten'nts Chiefe Agents receav's of Rents or possessors of lands or houses of any delinquents, be p'sently sent for to this place bringing w'th them all Rent Rolls, leases, Indentures and whatsoever deeds or leases they p'tend to hold by, And that all such Bailiffs agents and Rent receav's shall continue their places for one yeare to come (without good cause shewed to the contrary) and that for the p'vencon of hinderinge the due course of husbandry all such ten'nts and possessors of Lands shall soe continue for the like space yf they appeare not to be insolent, and yf their rents upon due consideracon had shall be found to greate that then they shall have abatem't as shall seeme fitt to the Com'issioners. And further that noe Rents or arrears thereof shall be paid to any but the Com'issioners. And that all that have any Sequestracons bringe in the same in their accompts thereof. And that this order shalbe published in all p'ishe Churches within this County by the ministers thereof when the congregacon is most full upon the next Sabath day that may bee.

This Order to be put in execucon one Monday next the 25th March. It is also ordered that ev'y sould[ier] within this Garrison of Shrewsbury and the Suburbs and liberties thereof (wives and children under 16 years of age Com'on Servants Souldiers and their wives who are not of the towne suburbs and libertys only excepted) shall, towards the Fortifications thereof one day in e'vy weeke till the workes be fully finished, pay 6d the weeke in money, or worke one day in p'son. This order to be published in all p'ish Churches within this towne and liberties in like sorte.

These are therefore to require you to publish the aforesaid orders in your p'ish Church upon Sunday next in such sorte as they are ordered to be done at Shrewsbury the 23th day of March 1643. p. Cur.

[Written on the margin] This order to be
put in execution on Monday next the 25th of March.

To the right worll the Maior of the Towne of
and liberties of Shrewsbury.

By vertue of Comission from Prince Rupert his Highnes to us directed. These are in his Mats name strictly to charge and comand you to give notice and Warning to six, fower, or two at the Least of every Constablewick or towneshipp w'thin yo'r Lib'ties (accordinge to the greatnes and extent of the place), and to tenne of every Ward within your towne of the most honest sufficient and best knowinge men of the Condicion and state of the Towne and liberties, that they be and p'sonally appeare before us at the towne of Shrewsbury upon Wednesday the xxvijth day of this instant Moneth of March by nine of the Clock in the forenoone then and there to receave such instruccons and direccons as shall be given them by his highnes comand, Lettinge every man soe warned know that if he faileth to appeare accordinge to your warninge he shall he deewly fined and otherwise severely punished. Further we require you then to deliver us a faire List of the names of all such men by you warned as aforesaid, and to be there p'sonally p'sent to make a true and p'fect return of yo'r reall execucon thereof Also we require you to comand every Collector of the last assessment either to deliver unto you or to bring in to us the said day and place a true Coppy fairly written of the Schedule whereby he Levied the same, which if you receave you are then to bring it unto us. Also you are to send to ev'y p'son or vicar w'thin yo'r Towne and Liberties the warrants herewith sent you to them directed. Hereof you may not fail at yo'r p'ells: dated at Shrewsbury the xxiijth day of March 1643.

Tho: Edwardes, Vic.
Tho: Eyton John Mennes
Wm. Lewen Somerset Foxe
John Ball. Edw. Kynaston
Francis Thornes
Francis Smyth.

To Thomas Wicherley under officer for the
Welsh Ward, greeting.

By vertue of a war't to me directed from the Com'rs appointed by PRINCE RUPERT his highnes These are to require you forthwith to give notice & sumons to the p'sons whose names are subscribed to be & p'sonally apperre before me & other the said Com'rs in the Guildhall of the Towne of Shrewsburye to

morrow by seaven of the Clocke in the morninge to receave further orders & direccons touchinge the last & the 2 next monethes p'visions & Cesments, for PRINCE RUPERT Letting all & ev'ye the p'sons soe by you warned knowe, that upon defaulte of his or theire appearance the time & place aforesaid, they & ev'ye of them shall be deeply fined & otherwise sev'ely punisshed for theire contempte in that behaulf. And further that you give warning to all the Collectors appointed for the Collection of the last Cesm't within yo'r warde, to bringe into me the said time a true Coppy fairly written of Scedule whereby they levyed the same. And that you p'sonallye appeare then and there to make a true returne of yor reall execucon of this my warr't. Salop the xxiiij^th day of March 1643.

Robert Betton
Maior.

Francis Hynckes	John Cotton
James Davyes	Tho : Cadd' [Cadwalleder]
John Griffies	Nath : Teggyn
Andrewe Vivers	Nath : Lea
John Lea	Tho : Allen
John Gardener	Dan : Brickdale
Ed Brickdall	Joseph Baynes
Wm. Hill	Wm. Watkyes.

William Davyes underofficer of the Castle Warde within the Towne of Shrewsbury greeting.

Vill
ff.
Salop

By virtue of a warr^t to me directed from the Comissionrs appointed by Prince Rupert his highness These are to require you give notice & sumons to the p'sons whose names are subscribed to be and p'sonally to appear before me & other the Com^rs aforesaid in the Guildhall of the said Towne &c. &c. [as in the preceding]

Stephen Studley, Butcher	Ric : Fawckner
Hum : Rane, Yeom'	John Downes
Griffith Evance	John Walthall
Wm Walter	Tho : Betton
Thomas Clarke	Richard Studley
Abraham Ph'es	Richard Sandford
Lewis Davyes	Tho : Meredith
Richard Meredith	Roger Downton
John Jeffryes	Samuell Ph'es.

It would extend this paper to too great a length to point out the more well-known persons here selected for their respectability to discharge the duties laid upon them in the order of the Commissioners; many, however, among those now living will recognise the names of their ancestors who were sufferers by this heavy assessment; for such it was, if we make allowance for the difference in the value of money between that time and the present.

The names of the persons somoned to appeare before Prynce Rupert his Highnes Comissioners upon Wednesday the 27th daye of Marche 1644.

Francis Hinck, drap. } of
James Davyes, Tanner } Frank-
John Griffies, drap. } well
William Watkyns, Maulster.
Andrew Vyvors, Cor'sr
John Lee, drap.
John Gardener, Ironmong'.
Edward Brickdale, Chandler.
William Hill, Clothier.
John Cotton, Clothier.
Thomas Cadwallader, Tanner.
Nathaniel Toggin, glov'.
Nathaniel Lee, m'cer.
Thomas Allen, Vintner.
Daniell Brickdale, Chandler.
Joseph Baynes, drap.
Thomas Ryton, glovr.
Humfrey Fawckner, baker.
David Maddox, glov.
John Cooke, Dyer.
Walter Grinsell
Tho. Jucks
Zack Griffies
Wm. Lloyd, merc.
Wm. Walle, weaver.
John Millington, baker.

Stone Ward.

Richard Prowde, baker.
Thomas Osburne, Yeom. } Abbey
John Hande, Yeom. } Forgate
Thomas Gittyns, baker }
Nicholas Haper, glov. } Cole-
Thomas Tipton, Yeom. } ham
Rowland Prichard Cor'ser.
Josias Prees, glov.
Robert Forster, Stationer.
John Harding, gent.
Thomas Cotton, drap.
Richard Berrington, gent.
Edward Davyes, m'cer.
Edward Morris, gent.
Randle Turner, Leather-dresser.
Henry Weston, Taylor
Richard Watson, Yeom.
John Davys, Tanner.
James Paddye, Clothier.
Nathaniel Prowde, drap.
John Payne, weav.
Richard m'cer.

Robert Greene, Sherman.
Sampson Porter, Cardmaker.
James Peerson, Cutler.

Castle Warde.

Stephen Studley, baker
Humphrey Rane, Yeom.
Griffith Evans, Yeom.
} Castle Forgate and Cotton.

William Puller, drap.
Thomas Clarke, butcher.
Abraham Phillippes, bucher.
Lewis Davyes, M'cer.
Richard Meredith, bucher.
John Jeffreyes, drap.
Richard Fawckener, baker.
John Downes, Cor'ser.
John Wallthall, drap.
Thomas Betton, drap.
Richard Sandford, bucher.
Thomas Meredith, bucher.
Roger Downiton, m'cer.
John Hayward, baker.
Thomas Peate, m'cer.
Samuell Ph'es m'cer.
Tho. Bache
John Brayne
John Pride or Prees
Hugh Spendloue
Ed. Stanley, dyer.
Ric. Swayne, Yeom.
James Prowde
John Howe, drap.
Richard Jones, Clothworker.
John Ph'es, baker.
Fran. Newton
Geor. Tidder
Fran, Bowyer
Richard Wolf, Junr, of Acton Reynold
Edward Onslowe, of the same
John Newans, of Grinsell
Robert Emerye, of the same
Richard Twysse, of Hadnall
George Hussae, of the same
Thomas Newans, of Haston
Richard Cotton, of the same
Richard Walford, of Smethcott
Richard Trevor the same
William Whitcombe, Hardwick, gent.
Thomas Spendlowe, of Clyve
Micheall Baughe, of Clyve
Richard Smyth, of Sandsall
George Hynckes, of Broughton
Richard Prees, of the same
Thomas Downeton, of Alderton
William Cross, of Yorton
Roger Wood, of the same
Richard Maddox, of Asteley
Thomas Oakeley, of the same
Thomas Kilvorte, of the same
Edward Pigeon, of Albright Lee
Robert Wilson, of Battlefield
William Bony, of the same
Roger Burd, of Harlescott
Robert Bayley, of the same
John Huett, of Abrighton
Abraham Bayley, of the same
Owen Corbett, of Hencott
John Bowyers, of the same
William Breathen, of Preston Gobalds
John Grafton, of the same
Andrewe Bowdler, of Meriton
Wm. Colefoxe, of the same
Thomas Morris Senr of the same
Raph Standley of Little Berwicke
Abraham Manning of Great Berwick
Richard Betton, of the same
John Steele of Almon Parke
Richard Humphreyes of the same
Samuel Ellesmere, of Newton

John Burnell, of the same
Moses Sharpe, of Leaton
William Jenkyn, of the same
Francis Wicherley, of the same
Thomas Gough, of Wollascott.

John Davyes, of Up Rossall
Robert Poole, of the same
Thomas Poole, of the same
Edward Wilkoxe, of Down Rossall
Francis Poston, of the same
Thomas Cross, of Shelton
Morris Lewis, of the same
Thomas Griffies, of Onslowe
Edward Pursell, gent., of the same
Edward Maunsell, of the same
John Tydder, of the same
John Watson, of the same
William Griffithes, of Calcott
Thomas Caulcott, of Preston Monford
John Morris, of Woodcott
Edward Maunsell, Junr, of the same
Henrye Duckes, of Horton
Wm. Littlehales, of Munckmeol and Gooshill
John Cureton, of Shotton.

Francis Burton, of Longnor, Esq.
Roger Warter, of Betton
William Kenricke, of Alkemeare
William Kocke, of the same
William Francke, of Meolbrace
David Vaughan, of the same
Arthur Davyes, of the same
Thomas Betton, of Pulley
Francis Baynes, of Pulley
Francis Milward, of the same
Adam Downes, of Noboulde
John Peers, of the same
William Perry, of Newton
William Belton, of Newton
Roger Warter, of Edgebould
Thomas Owen, of Whittley, gent.
John Phillippes, of Little Hanwood
Richard Littlehales, of the same
John Greenewollers, of great Hanwood
Reignold Niccolls, of the same.

To the Wor^ll the Mayor of the Towne and Liberties of Salop

These are in His Ma'ts name strictly to charge and comand you as you will answeare the Contrary w'th all yo'r goods and estate that p'sently upon receipt hereof you give warninge to all the Collectors of the first Cessment which was made halfe in money and halfe in provision w'thin yo'r towne and Lib'ties that they upon the like penalty bringe in all the said money and provisions in such sorte and to such places and p'sons as they were required to bringe the same by our Warrants formerly to them directed, upon or before Friday the tenth day of this instant May and that upon that day they give us a full and p'fect accompt thereof at the towne of Shrewsbury.

Further we required you upon the like penalty that you take accompt of all petty Constables in yo'r said towne and Liberties concerninge the paym't in of all the p'visions, or money in lieu thereof required by the second Warrant and to see that they be fully paid in, in such sort as they were by that Warrant required Wherein if any Constable or p'son be faileinge we requeste you to apprehend and bring him before us forthw'th. And hereof we require you to give us an exact account at the towne of Shrewsbury upon Tuesday the xiiijth day of this instant May then bringinge w'th you all the acquittances given for receipt thereof by the Comissary gen'all or any his deputies; you are also to require all the Collectors of the last Collecton to pay in their whole money forthw'th, and to give us their accompt thereof upon the said day. And hereof you may not faile at yo'r uttermost p'ill. Dated at Salop the Second day of May, Anno d'm 1644.

You are to observe that the provisions of the hundreds of Stotesden and Brimstrey are to be brought to the Magazine at Bridgnorth and the hundred of Overs to the towne of Ludlow.

M Ballendine
John Ball
Ri: Treves.

Tho: Edwardes, Vic.
Paul Harris
Will: Lewin
Fra: Smyth.

From the above order it appears that only about five weeks were allowed to bring in the produce of the assessment.

The names of the Cessors for the Towne and Suburbs of Shrewsbury.

Welsh Ward.

Francis Smith, drap.
James Davyes, Tanner
John Griffies, drap.
Andrew Divers, (or Vivors, or Pivers), Corv'r
John Lee, drap.
John Gardener, Ironmonger
Edward Brickdale, Chaundler
William Hill, Clothier
John Cotton, Clothier
Thomas Cadwallader, Tanner
Nathaniel Toggin, Glov.
Nathaniel Lee, mercr.
Thomas Allen, gent.
David Brickdale, Chandler
Joseph Baines, drap.
William Watkyns, Maulster.

Stone Ward.

William Betton, Corv'r
Thomas Osburne, yom
Thomas Tipton, yom
Nicholas Harper, glov.

Thomas Harris, gent.
Roland Prichard, Cor'sr
Josias Prees, glov.
John Gardener, gent.
Robert Forster, stationer
Thomas Colton, drap.
Thomas Colton, drap.
Richard Berrington, gent.
Edward Morris, Inholder
Edward Davyes, mercer
John Sands, Yom.
Thomas Gittyns, baker.

Castle Ward.

Stephen Studley, baker
Humfrey Rand, yom.
Griffith Evans, yom.
William Puller, drap.
Thomas Clarke, butcher
Abraham Phillipps, butcher
Lewys Davyes, m'cer
Richard Meridith, butcher
John Jeffryes, drap.
Richard Fawckener, baker
John Downes, Cov'r
John Walthall, drap.
Thomas Betton, drap.
Richard Studley, drap.
Richard Sandford, butcher
Thomas Meredith, butcher
Roger Downton, m'cer
Samuel Phillipps, m'cer
John Heyward, baker.

L.

William Francke, of Meolebrace
David Vaughan, of the same
Thomas Belton, of Pulley
Francis Baynes, of Pulley
Symon Downes, of Noboulde
John Pars, of the same
William Betton, of Newton
Roger Warter, of Edgbould
William Konwicke, of Alkmere
Thomas Owen, of Whitley, gent.
John Phillipps, of little Hanwood
Roger Warter, of Betton
Arthur Davys, of Meolebrace
Francis Milward, of Pulley
Adam Downes, of Nobold
Francis Burton, of Longnor, Esqr

M.

Morris Lewys, of Shotton
John Greenwollors, of Great Hanwood
Thomas Griffis, of Onslow
Edward Maunsell, of Onslow
John Morris, of Woodcott
John Tidder, of Bickton
Isaac Tidder, of Bickton
Robert Pool, of Up Rossall
Thomas Poole, of the same
Edward Wilcox, of Up Rossall
Thomas Calcott, of Preston Monford
William Littlehales, of Monckmeole
Thomas Peers, of Shelton
Thomas Cross
John Sherer, of Hanwood
Edward Maunsell, of Woodcott
John Weston, Bicton
Wm. Harris, of Munckmeole
John Griffis, Calcott.

O

Owen Corbett, of Hencott
John Bowors, of Hencott
Francis Witcherley, of Leaton
John Peers, of Leaton
Thomas Gough, of Wollascott
John Steele, of Almon Parke
John Burnell, of Newton
Samuel Ellesmere, of the same
Thomas Spendlove, of Clyve

Micheall Baughe, of the same
Richard Smith, of Sandsall
William Cross, of Yorton
Robert Huett, of Broughton
Richard Prees, of Broughton
Samuel Downeton, of Alderton
Richard Walford, of Smethcott
Seeth Pickstock, of Haston
Thomas Newans, of Haston
Robert Wilson, of Battlefield
William Colfoxe, of Meriton
Andrew Bowdler, of the same
Richard Twisse, of Hadnall
George Hussae, of Hadnall
John Newnes, of Grinsell
John Felton, of Grinsell
Richard Wolfe, of Acton Reynold, Jur
Edward Onslow, of the same
Roger Burde, of Harlescott
Robert Bagley, of the same
Thomas Olivers, of Asteley
John Maddox, of the same
Thomas Maddox, of the same
Edward Pigton, (or Pigeon), of Abrightlee
Richard Betton, of Berwick, gent.
Abraham Maninge, of the same
John Grafton, of Preston Gobolds
Richard Kilvort, of the same
John Steenton, of Abrighton
John Phillips, of Acton Reynolde
John Huett, of Abrighton
William Breathen, of Preston Gobalds
George Smith, of the same
Raph Stanley, of little Berwick
Richard Cotton, of Haston, yom.
Thomas Kilvort de Asteley
Richard Maddox, of Asteley
Thomas Oakley, Yom.
John Chawner de Albright hussy
Richard Nightengall, of Harlescott, Yom.
John Onslow, Yom. of Clyve
Roger Wood, of Yorton
Thomas Downeton, of Aberton
Richard Evans, of Leaton
Richard Humfryes de Almon Parke
George Passand de Berwick.

Following the above papers are nineteen sworn declarations of persons who claim exemption from the payment of the sum levied upon them, on the ground that they are too poor. Whether they obtained a remission, or entire relief, we are not informed.

Nicholas Illedge of the Welch Ward in Shrewsbury beinge Assessed in tenn Shillings for his personall estate doth depose that his debts beinge discharged he hath not in stock or good

debts oweinge him above the value of one hundred and tenn pownds

Jurat 1° die Aprilis NICHOLAS ILLEDGE.
1644 coram
Boberto Betton, maior.
John Mennes, mil.
Rico Treves.

John Bell of Shrewsbury, drap', makes oath this 8th day of Aprill 1644 that he hath not of ready money, goods, debts, or money at use Thirty pounds but hath lost a good parte of his estate & what remains is in such hands that is little to be had of them.

Jurat 8 die Aprilis cora'
nobis
Tho: Edwardes Vic.
Fra: Smythe
Ri: Treves.

Mary Roman, of Shrewsbury, widdowe, being in an Assessment of that towne to be levied for his Mat's service Assessed for her personall estate maketh oath that shee the said Mary is not possessed of anie personall estate att all of her owne but lyveth with & is releeved only by her Mother, Mrs Anne Fouck, Widdowe.

The Mark M R of Mary Roman

Jur apud Salop pred. vjto die
Maii Anno Dm. 1644. coram
me Robto Betton Maior Vill Sallop.

---

vijo May 1644

Whereas I John Betton of Shrewsbury Cor'sor am cessed in the sume of ijs vjd for my personal estate, I doe take my Corporall oath that my debts beinge paid I am not worth the sume of Fiftye powndes in money.

JOHN BETTON.

Jur. coram me
Roberto Betton
Maior vill Salop

To the ho'ble the Comission'rs of the Illustrious prince Rupert his highnes The humble peticon of John Betton of Shrewsbury, Shoomaker
Shewing

That in the Assesment nowe laid uppon this towne for Raising of Money for his highnes use yo'r peticon'r though farre indebted & have a greate Charge of Children is taxed equally with his neighbors according to his estate & abilitie both for his house & Shop, and for his p'sonall estate which he hath paid, & willingly & readily doth pay.

That some bearing a Causeles grudge against yo'r peticon'r have pryvately informed that yo'r peticon'r hath a by estate, of some moneys att interest, which yo'r peticon'r disclaymeth & uppon his oath if neede required will affirme the contrary, & yett yo'r peticon'r for that pretended by estate is now assessed.

May it therefore please this hon'ble Court the premisses considered to graunt that yo'r peticion'r mabe eased of that imposicon Layd uppon him for his said pretended by estate.

And yo'r peticon'r as in duty bound shall daily pray &c.

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viij° die Maii 1644.

Thomas Irelande, Esquire, maketh oath that hee hath neither money at use nor any other money in any gainfull stocke of trading, But payeth use for more money then he hath in present.

Jurat die suprad'ct THOMAS IRELAND.
cora' me
Ri: Treves.

The 8th of May: 1644.

Whereas I Henrie Reeve of Sallop, Trowman, am cessed in the some of three shillings for my personall estate I doe take my Corporall oath that my deptes beinge payd I am not worth above the some of tenn pownds in money.

Jurat coram me HENRIE REEVE.
Robto Betton, Maior
Vill Salop.

Anthony Hunt of the Welch Ward in Shrewsbery beeing assessed in forty shillings for his personall Estate doth depose that his debts being discharged, and desperate debts deducted he hath not in good debts owing him above five hundred pounds

Jurat 9° die Maii 1644 coram Roberto Betton Maior Vill Salop. ANTHONY HUNTT.

Richard Scott of Frankwell in the Towne of Shrewsbury being assessed in ij^{s} for his personal estate doth depose that his debts being discharged he hath nott any personall estate att all.

9° Maii per coram me Robto Betton Maior Vill Salop. RICHARD SCOTT.

13° die Maii 1644

Richard Treves maketh oath that hee hath not in Money out at Interest or in other debts or in present mony to the value or sume of his engagements & debts

Jurat 13° die Maii 1644 Coram me Roberto Betton Maior: vill Salop. RI: TREVES

---

iiij die Junii 1644.

Henry Smith, draper, maketh oath that hee hath neither mony at use nor anie other monie in anie gaynefull stocke of tradinge but payeth use for more money then hee hath in present. HENRY SMYTH

Rondulph Jones of the Towne of Shrewsburye, maulster, beinge Cessed in xij^{d} for his personal estate maketh oath that he hath noe money in stocke or in use, or any other gainfull trade.

Jur coram me apud Salop xxj° Junii 1644. RANDULPH JONES.

John Davyes of the Towne of Shrewsburye, Baker, deposeth the very like.

Jur. coram me apud Salop xxj die Junii 1644. JOHN DAVIES.

Francis Newton of the Towne of Shrewsburye, gent, being assessed in v^{s} for personal estate deposeth that his debts being paid he hath not in good debts above xxx^{li} & that hee hath noe gaynfull course of Tradinge

Jur' cora' me xx^{o} die Junii 1644

Roberto Betton Maior FRAN: NEWTON.

Whereas I William Bennett of the Towne of Shrewsbury Clothworker am assessed in the sume of ij^{s} for my personall estate I doe hereby take my Corporall oath that I have neither any money at use, or stocke, or other gainfull Trade.

Jurat 20 Junii 1644 cora me Roberto Betton Maior. WILLIAM BENNETT.

---

xij die Octobris 1644.

Francis Bowyer of the Towne of Shrewsbury, Joyner maketh oath that hee hath nyther mony at use nor any gaynfull stocke of tradinge but payeth use for more then hee hath in present.

Signed

Jurat coram me Cha: Benyon. FRANCIS BOWYER.

William Boraston, Gentl, and practicer for Phisike beinge assessed for the Stone ward of this Towne in five shilings for his p'sonall estate deposeth that he hath not any money for stocke of tradinge, nor at use any money

Jurat cora' me Roberto Betton maior vill Salop. Per me WM. BORASTON.

October the xiiijth 1644.

Elizabeth Whichcott, Widdow, beinge ceased in fower shillings for her personal estate deposeth that shee hath noe money at use nor any stocke in trade, and for her Joynture, or estate beinge tenements in London she hath not receved any part thereof this two yeares and is Informed they are sequesterd for the Parliaments use.

Jur. coram me xiiij die october
A° R. Rs Caroli Angl &c.
xxv.

Cha: Benyon Maior
vill: Salop.

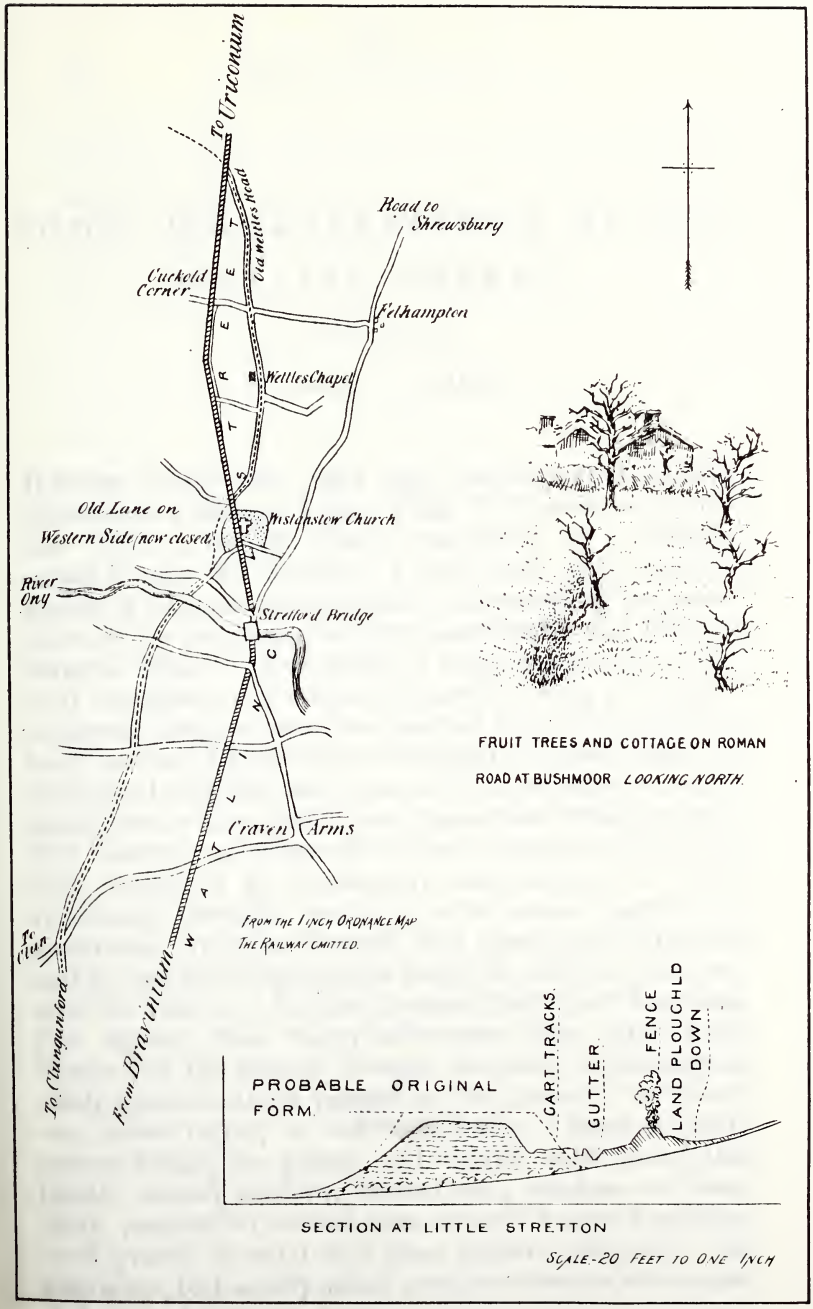
October the xiiijth 1644

Thomas Heyes, Draper, maketh oathe that he hathe neyther money at use, nor any gaynefull stocke in tradinge and am to paie xxv^{li} p. ann' out of my lands during my Mother Heyes her life the wch I paie poundishe for.

THO: HEYES.

Jurat coram me 14 Octobris 1644
Cha: Benyon.

[Borough Records, Box LXXVI., Roll No. 2711.]



WATLING STREET.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD WATLING STREET.

[WITH PLATE].

By JOHN G. DYKE.

Having about four years ago communicated to the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club some notes on the Watling Street, relating especially to a section across it near All Stretton, I have since then availed myself of frequent opportunities of examining its route through the parishes which are comprised in the Church Stretton Union. The section I refer to showed an old road composed of 8 inches of gravel resting on a layer of stones, such as would be selected from the adjoining land, making a hard surface of about one foot deep. I also stated that the road appeared to have been generally raised two or three feet above the surface of the ground. The existence of these characters appears to me to be fully confirmed by subsequent examinations of many remaining portions, and are, to a certain extent, in accordance with the formula laid down by Vitruvius, and quoted by Wright in his book, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon.* In that formula there are described four layers; first, the *pavimentum,* fine earth hard beaten in; the second termed *statumen,* consisting of small squared stones ranged on the ground; the third was called *rudus,* or *ruderatio,* being a mass of small stones broken to pieces, and mixed with lime; the fourth termed *nucleus,* formed of a mixture of lime, chalk, pounded or broken tiles, or earth beaten together, or of gravel, or sand and lime mixed with clay; the final layer, technically called *summum dorsum,* or *summa*

crusta, was composed sometimes of stones set like the paving stones in our streets, and sometimes of flagstones cut square or polygonally, and also, probably oftener, of a firm bed of gravel and lime. These roads were thus raised higher than the surrounding grounds, and on this account the mass was termed *agger* (p. 182). Of these several courses the only two I have found are the upper one and the *statumen*.

That the embankment *(agger)* varied a little in height with the irregularities of the ground is certain; many remaining fragments are four feet in height, but the position of the layer of field-stones—the *statumen* of the early builders—in relation to the surface appears more uncertain on examination. It seems to run on the surface of the ground, but to be in places omitted. Where present it always has a gravelly stratum above it—the *summa crusta*, but the difficulty is to determine the height to the old surface, the gravel varying much in thickness. In the section referred to in my previous paper I traced the gravel to a width of sixteen feet, which would give a width available for traffic of twelve or fifteen feet, the gravel being thin at the sides, and from a comparison of many parts, I think there can be no doubt that this was the usual width of the road.

That the builders used the materials of the district is, I think, also confirmed, for I cannot find that the hard gravel of the Church Stretton neighbourhood was taken farther than a field belonging to Wittingslow, the gravel in the road further south corresponding to the weaker and softer gravel of the Wistanstow gravel pits.

Having noticed in my former paper the simplicity of its construction, and the perfect route chosen by its engineers, it may be instructive now to notice its isolated and independent course in relation to other existing roads and houses, and this character applies to its whole length throughout the district. It is most marked at Church Stretton, where all the roads and

houses are on the other or western side of the valley. Except a few cottages, all very modern, and a cluster of cottages at Leemore Common, it has been quite abandoned for residential purposes—isolated and yet near to. A road in Corve Dale called the Row, probably a Roman road, has the same features of isolation from other roads and settlements, and similar clustering of cottages on its sides. This disregard of local needs may have always been characteristic of it, even during the time of the Roman occupation, it being a military road, driven nearly straight through the country.

I will now ask the reader to accompany me in thought to a spot on the Aston-on-Clun main road, where the Watling Street, descending from the woody knolls which have hampered its course from Leintwardine, crosses the valley straight as an arrow to Strefford bridge.[1] Here we are, undoubtedly, on the old road, which is not, however, apparent at first except from its straightness, but if we proceed northwards we find that when passing Craven Arms, a little south of Newington, the road has an elevation of quite two feet above the plain. This *agger*, which has not worn down in thirteen centuries, is, I think, a greater characteristic of the Roman road than even its straightness, as it maintains a constant distinction from mediæval roads, which are nearly always deep in the ground.

On emerging into the main road near Strefford bridge, the Watling Street is lost until the River Ony is reached, where it is again perceptible as a slightly elevated mound on the north side of the river.

It is unlikely now that it will ever be known whether there was a bridge here in Roman times, but it may be observed that the road bends to this point apparently to avoid the deeper river channel and river banks immediately above us. This would seem to point to the spot being selected as suitable for a ford.

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[1] See plate.

The road from the river runs straight through the village of Wistanstow, the most interesting and perhaps the oldest place on our route, as we are here confronted with deviations and parallel lines, as is the case at Leintwardine (Bravinium). The modern road—the main street of Wistanstow—seems to have diverged a little to the western side of the Roman road. Many of the houses, and even part of the churchyard, are on the top of it on the eastern side. This is apparent when tried by three tests—alignment; the sectional form of the modern road, which is that of a one-sided road, having its high edge resting against the Roman road; and fragments of the *agger* of the Roman road to be found above and below the village.

There is an opinion in the neighbourhood—a tradition—that the Watling Street ran partly around the village on the western side, and then diverged on the line of an old road leading past the Wettles.[1] I don't find anything in confirmation of this except that the word Wettles has a somewhat taking sound,[2] but it may simply mean small bundles of twigs laid across in the mud, which is a common device in dirty places up to the present day.

When the *Stow* of Wistanstow was a Saxon hold, and probably stockaded, it had complete possession of the Watling Street at this important point; and no doubt all traffic was stopped for a long period, and, when confidence was partially restored, divergences and parallel tracks had grown into use. They may have existed previously, as we have seen that the Watling Street is not conformable with them; but of one thing we may be sure, that roads running parallel, and yet not far away, show how completely the old Roman road was abandoned.

Above the village, but still perfectly straight, the

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[1] See plate.

[2] It was at one time thought that the name Watling was derived from the use of wattles in the construction of Roman roads.

modern road proceeds towards Leemore Common. Years ago, but within living memory, this was a deep lane filled up by throwing down the gravelly bank on the eastern side. Now, how came that bank on the eastern side of the lane, which is also its lower side, and on a clayey subsoil? Simply by being artificially placed there. It is the *agger* of the old Roman road, and portions of it still remain, having escaped being quite obliterated.[1]

Proceeding across Leemore Common (enclosed in the beginning of this century), we find the Watling Street intercepted by a number of cottages and gardens. Several of the cottages are near to, or on the top of, the old road, and the ridgeway dug down makes excellent garden ground. It is quite perceptible at Bushmoor (see sketch), and passing up through a deep channel worn in the edge of the bank we find sure traces of it in the gravel across a ploughed field, the track being now used as a footpath. Further on towards Marsh Brook several very distinct ridges show the old elevation. Descending into the valley at Marsh Brook the old road is quite perceptible to the brow of the bank, where suddenly it changes into a ravine worn so deep and wide that it has the appearance of a natural dingle. There are also several other deep worn tracks, which were, no doubt, abandoned one after the other for the open turf. They mostly run down towards Mr. Teague's house,[2] and are now called the Watling Street. The true line, however, is the deep dingle or ravine going straight for the railway station. This great traffic which produced the deep tracks, came down by way of Wittinglow, and must struck the Watling Street just at this point, and only have been in use until the present county road from Horderley, quite a modern road, supplanted it.

From the railway station the Watling Street is on

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[1] An example of the *agger* reduced down by cultivation, is shown in the sketch at Bushmoor. (See plate).

[2] At Marshrook Railway Station.

the line of the main road to Little Stretton, it then becomes lost in the meadows, to reappear, still on the true line, as a little rough lane.

Near Little Stretton there is a large stone on the road side, said to have fallen down off the hill, but it has so remarkable a resemblance to another large stone at Longnor Green, 10,150 yards distant, that it may possibly have been placed there for some purpose in connection with the road.

Here at Little Stretton we find a piece of the old Watling Street in tolerable preservation, with a modern cart track clinging to its side, as shown in the section.[1] It reveals the slight divergences so constantly met with a little to one side or other, and the *agger* of the old road would be stocked down to repair bad places. I once found a roadman in my employ stocking down this interesting relic to fill up the ruts. This is one of the few places where we may be sure that we are on the true surface of the Roman road somewhat worn down. The fact of the water breaking a deep gap through it must have diverted the traffic, and so helped to preserve it.

At Church Stretton the road passes near the traditional battle field, which has no authentic history, nor does the modern town seem to be on the site of an older one, for all excavations in the streets show undisturbed earth. If there are any Roman foundations here, their site is somewhere in the meadows.

Pursuing our way along a very narrow lane we find near Botvyle a few undoubted fragments of Roman work, and an enormous gravel pit. Such pits are frequent in the fields for the next mile or two. At Hollyhurst a fence has been placed along the middle of the Roman road for a considerable distance, and the same thing has been done in several other places, thus throwing the remaining portion of the road on one side. Here it is clear that the first person who enclosed the

[1] Plate.

land advanced his boundary to the high ridge of the road, regardless of its value as a highway, and the traffic had often to turn out on the adjoining turf, and a few parallel tracks are to be observed here and there. The elevation of the old road is easily traceable in many parts from here to Longnor, and it is quite straight and stony at a point where a mediæval road (now closed) ran athwart of it, and is worn quite deep into the ground in the adjoining meadows. Thus the fundamental difference between the Watling Street and mediæval roads always appears. The mediæval road was a track which the water washed deeper and deeper. The Roman road was a low rampart which, even when ploughed down, often leaves a perceptible swell of the ground. It is said that many of the principal thoroughfare roads in England are on Roman foundations. Such is not the case in this neighbourhood. Here it is a ruin, and it is only in two places that there is a bit of modern main road upon it.

Since the date of my first paper, describing a section, across the road near All Stretton, I have built a new bridge at the Dayhouse, excavating in this instance down to a hard clay. This excavation showed only loose gravel without the hand-placed stones underneath; but brushwood had been placed across, under the gravel, some of the larger sticks being two inches in diameter: unless these had been found further away from the brook it would not be quite safe to say that they were placed there at the first construction of the road; the subsequent deviations of the brook may have necessitated repairs. I am, however, of opinion that they were the original wattles.

At Longnor Green we complete our district, and from thence to Acton Burnell the fences have been removed, and the old road obscured by modern repairs.

From Acton Burnell to the Severn Valley it is now closed in some parts, and except a short length south of Cound brook, its abandonment has been more complete than anywhere in the Stretton district.

ABSTRACTS OF THE GRANTS AND CHARTERS CONTAINED IN THE CHARTULARY OF WOMBRIDGE PRIORY, CO. SALOP.

By the Late Mr. GEORGE MORRIS, of Shrewsbury.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IX., p. 106).

430. IIiiij. Uniuersis s'ci mat's &c Rad' Lichesfeld eccl'ie decanus & capitulu' salute' &c Litt'as ven'abilis in Xpo p'ris d'ni R. dei gra' Couentr' & Lich' Ep'i inspeximus in h' verba Uniu'sis s'ce matris eccl'ie filiis ad quos p'sens sc'ptum p'ne'nit Rog's miseracone diuina &c ex inspexione Instrumentor' Galfr. & Alex^r Ep'or' p'decessor' n'ro' intelleximus eosd'm de Sutton & de Lopinton Ecc'as cum suis p'tin' nec no' & capella de Opinton cum suis p'tin' dilect' in Xpo fil' p'ori &c de Womb. in p'p'os vsus p'petuo possidendas co'cessisse nos igitur eor'd'm p'or' & conuentus in religionis obs'uancia denoco'm attendentes ac ip'or' i'digenciam compassionis occ'lo confidantes p'deor' antecessor' n'ro' concessiones in hac p'te ratas & g'tas h'ntes ip'as pontificali auc'te duximus conf'mand' saluis nobis & succ' n'ris In eisd'm jur' pontificali & p'chali & Couentr' & Lich' Ecc'ar' dignitate Vt autem h' n'ra conf'mac'o futurib' temp'ib' rata &c &c. Dat 5 Kal, Januar. A.D. 1258 Nos igitur concessiones & conf'macones an'dc'as q'ntum ad nos attinet in forma p'missa duxim' confirmand. In cujus rei &c Dat 4 Kal. [*sic*] Anno D'ni M° ducentesimo octauo.

431. IIv. Uniu'sis &c fr. Will's Eccl'ie Couentr' P'or Humil' et ejusde' loci conuent' sal'm &c (as in last) inspeximus inh' verba (as in last to confirmacones) an'd'eas sicut Juste & canonice f'te sunt ratas habentes & gratas ip'as auc'te ecc'ie n're cathedralis duxim' confirmand. In cujus rei &c Dat s'ci Vital. martiris 1262.

432. IIvj. In dei nomine Amen. Cum nos Walt's p'missione d'ina Couentr' & Lich. Ep'us in visitac'one n'ra q' in archidiaconati Salop n're dioc. A° 1320 p'sonalit' exercuim' inuenerim' q' religiosi viri p'or & Conuentus eccl'ie conue'tual' de Wombrugg n're dioc' eccl'iam p'rochiale' de Sutton Madoc vna cu'

capella de Uppinton & eccl'iam de Lopinton in d'co Arch'iatu situatus inusus p'prios possident atq' tenent eosdem religios' ad certos diem & locum cora' nobis in d'ca visitatione ad p'pone'd & ostendendu' in suu' sup' possessione et retenc'one eccl'iar' & capelle p'dictar' legitime fecim' enotari Qui jux' forma vocaconis n're sufficient' comp'entes sup' assecuc'one cano'ica d'car' eccl'iar' & capelle cum sus p'tin' cartas concessiones appropiacones & p'uilegia p'tin'ia exhibebant quib' insp'tis intellect' & cum diligencia indigat' seu discussis Quia p' exhibita eor'd'm religiosor' loculent inuenim' ip'os sup' retenc'one d'car' eccl'iar' de Sutton Lopinton & capelle de Vppinton cu' p'tin' eor'dm sufficient esse unmitos ipos tang^m veros rectores & possessores cano'icos ear'd'm ab officio nostro dumsim' & absolvimus p' decretum In cujus rei &c Dat apud Egemoudon viij Id. Maii Anno d'ni suprad'co.

433. llvij. Same as last, except that it is "Cum nos Robertus;" the date 1362, and Dat' apud Heywode 8 Kal. Aug. a. sup'd'co & cons' n're sec'do.

434. llviij. Uniuersis presentes litteras inspectur' Johannes p'missione diuina Couentr' & Lich' Epis' salt'm in om'i saluatore ad v're vniu'sitat' noticia deducimus p' presentes quod comp'entibus coram n'ris c'tis comissar' ad inf'scripta specialiter deputat' relig' viris p'ore & Conuent' de Womb. ordini s'ci Augustini n're dioc' ac sup' ap'p'acionib' et detenc'oib' eccl'iar' p'och' de Lopinton & Sutton Madoke cum capella de opinton d'ce n're dioc' l'ras & munimenta super h'uimus ap'p'aconibus confecta n^cno' varias tam R'onor' pontific'um q^u predecessor' n'ror' Couentr' & Lich' Epis' ac Cap'lor suo' confirmacones inde fact' coram huius n'ris com'issar' exhibentib' & petentib' subseq'ntib' quat'nus Id'm com'issar' n'ri ip'o sup' h'mus ap'p'ac'onib' & detenc'onib' munitos suffi^c p'nu'ciar' reputare & decernere p'ut suadet insc'ia dignarentur Quia discussis p' eosdem n'ros com'issar' diligent' et exami'atis l'ras & munimentes p'dcis uel ex eor'd' com'issar' relac'one n're' constitit manifeste q'd d'ce eccl'ie cum Capella s'dca' p'd'cis relig' viris et eor' mon' ap'p'iate fu'int Canonice & vnito Ideirco eosd'm religiosos viros sup' ap'p'ac'onib' sup'd'cis fuisse et esse pronu'iciamus reputamus & dec'umus communitos ac considerantes piam denoc'oem qua in orto relig' incessant op'antes altissimo famulantur p'd'car' eccl'iar' de lopynton & Sutton Madok cum capella de opinton p'dict ap'p'ac'ones p'sentib' co'firmauimus & au'cto pontificali quatenus ad nos attinet communib' Jurib' n'ris & eccl'iar' n'rar' Cath' Couen' & Lich'en In om'ib' sep' saluis Inquor' om'i & singulor' test. &c. Dat. in castro n're de Eccleshall 21 Sept. A.D. 1400 & n're translac'onis t'cio.

435. llix. Uniuersis s'ce matris &c Thomas p'missione divina Cantuarien' Archiep's tocius anglie &c cum nup' cora' nobis Cunt' & dioc' Couent' & Lich' jur' n'ro metropo' actualit' visitantib' in n'ra visitac'one h'ui q' religiosos viros p'ore & conuentu' p'orat' de Wombrugge ordinis s'ci Augustini dict' Couent' & Lich' .dioc' ad p'ponend' &c ius seu titl'm si que h'erent sup' eccl'is p'och de Lopinton Sutton Madock & cum lib'a capella de opinton dict' Couent' & Lich' dioc' suis q' jur' & p'tin' vniuersis quas p'ceperunt h'uerunt & possiderunt p'cipiunt hunc et possident ecia' in p'nti ip'is & eo'r' p'orat' in p'p'os vsus p'tine'tes fecim' ex officii n'ri debito ad c'tos diem & locum ad iudic'm l'ime euocari Qui quid'm religiosi viri dict' loco & t'mino eisd'm au'cte n'ra assignat' sc'd'm forma' citac'ois ejusd'm l'ime comp'entes sup' assectic'one & possessione canonicis de et sup' ecc'is p'och' & lib'a capella p'dict cu' suis jur' et p'tin' vniuers' porc' vicar' in eisdem constitut' dum taxat exceptis ip'is & eor' p'orat'm an'dict ap'p'at' annex' vinc' in corp'at concess & assignat' ip'os & ip'or' p'oratu' p'dict ta' p' litteras ap^cas^ q'm alia docume'ta l'ima instrume'ta pu^ca^ & alias p'bac'ones cano'icas & l'mas plenu' jus & titl'm in p'missis h'uisse & he're u'no' suffi' fore munitos coram nobis docuerunt ostenderunt ac ecia' p'bauerunt quib' in forma iuris p' nos admissis visis examinatis ruuat' & plenius intellect' inuenimus eosdem relig' viros de & sup' eccl'is p'och & lib'a capella an'dict' ponderat' vndiq' ponderand' suffi' fuisse & e'e munitos titl'm q' cano'icu' & jus sufficiens in hiis om'ib' & sing'lis optinere ip'os q' om'ia & sing'la p'missa p' temp'a diut'na ac a temp'e & p'te'p^m^ cuius contrarii memoria homi' non existit pacifice possidisse h'uisse possidere & h'ere inp'nti vnde nos uiris ordine qui in hac p'te requiritur in o'ib' obseruato pro jur' tit'lo & possessione ip'os et relig' viror' in & sup' om'ib' premissis ecc'ias & lib'am capellam p'dict' eis & eor' p'oratum p'dict' rite & l'ime ap'p'at' ac eos om'ia & sing'la p'libata cano'ice fuisse & e'e assecut' dict' q' ecc'ias lib'am capellam possedisse p'cepisse & h'uisse ab antiquo ac om'i & sing'lorum p'missor' fuisse & e'e canonicos possessores in hiis sc^i^ptis pronunciamus & declaramus ip'os que super hiis ab offic'o n'rs ip'ius officii ex a'i'e sic suffi' munitos oblivimus & tenenore p'uc'm dimittimus absolutos ac dictas ecc'ias ac lib'am capellam ac cetera jura om'ia & singula sup'sc'pta eisd'm relig' viris & eo' p'orat'm sup'dict ex n'ra c'ta sci'a jure n'ra in et^o^poc^a^ confirmavimus In cujus rei &c Dat in man'io n'ro de Lamheth 8 Feb. mille^mo^ quadringentesimo [*sic*] & n're translac'onis anno quinto.

436. In dei no'ie Amen in causa seu negoc'o mota coram nobis offic' d'ni Arch' Salop auctoritate ordinaria in hac p'te

cognoscente contra religiosos &c (*Wombridge Priory*) Etchard de Suttone Madoke in p'p'os vsus h'entes. Et quia jnventum fuerat in visitacone d'ci d'ni Archid' Salop vltimo in Eccl'ia de Sutton Madoc' ante d'ca facta p'dcos viros religiosos diffamatos e'e q'd ip'i duos cereos p'cescional' subtraxerunt vel saltem de jure hujusmodi cereos in cancello Eccl'ie de Sutton memorate in venire deberem d'eis vir' religiosos coram nobis in p'missis in judic'o leg'ie vocatis ip'isq' religiosis anted'cis p' Ric'm de Kembricton p'curatorem cor' leg'ie constitutum cora' nobis in iudic'o comp'rens objecto q' sibi et d'nis suis anted'cis ac in forma juris articulato p'ut in visitac'one hujusmodi moris est vid' q'd ip'i religiosi duos cereos p'cessional' in cancello p'fate eccl'ie de Sutton inueniend' vt p'mittit' subtraxeru't & inuenir' hujusmodi cereos de jur' debuer'nt vt dict' p'ochianis vero eccl'ie de Sutton Madoc memorate officiu' n'r'm in hac p'te p'monetib' et p' Rog'm Brusebon Ric'um le Foular & Robertu' de Rugge p' curatores cor'dem p'chianoru' leg'ie constitutos coram nobis in judic'o comp'entib' c'tis die & loco lit'ie lega' pro p'curatorem d'cor' religiosos' ad d'c'm artic'l'm eid'm p'cur' no'ie d'nor' suor' an'd'cor' l'r'e p'rectu in iu'dic'o negatiue ducend' narrata p'ut narrantur in d'c'o artic'lo veru' no' e'e et idio petita p'ut petebant' fieri de jur' no' debere't jurator d'co p'cur' d'cor' relig' de calumn'a & de veritate ducenda' i'd'm vt p'us dicente juratis p'curatorib' d'cor' p'ch consumit'r dicentib' vera e'e que in d'co artic'lo continebant' p'fixor' eisd'm p'cur' d'cor' p'och t'cio ad p'ducend et p'b'tis p'd'c'm artic'l'm ad que' terminum nullos testes p'duxerunt demu' p'fixo p'tib' aud'cis t'mino ad p'ficiend' om'ia ins'to & in jur' consistencia quo die nichil p'posito S' de concensu p'tin exp'sso concluso in d'ca ca' seu neg'oco et quia nichill inveniebat^r p^sfixo' eisd'm p'tib' die ad audiend' in d'ca ca' & iudic'o negoc'o p'n'nciacone' & sentencia' diffunctu'ia Quo die runato toto p'cessi in d'ca ca' seu negoc'o & quia nichill inveniebat^r in eodem p'cessu p'batu' cont^a d'cos relig' quar' ad d'cos cereos inueniend' compelli de jur' deberen't p'pt' q' nos offic' au'dc's exofficii n'ri debito inuocata s'ci sp'c grad' de consilio jur' p'itor' nobis assiduc'm ip'os a p'stac'one seu inue'cone' d'cor' cereor' vt p'mittitur sentencialit'r & diffinite absoluimus. Dat' apud Novu' Burgu' die Mercur^o in pleno capit'lo p'x' post com'emorac'o'm a'iarum Anno D'ni M^o ccem^o xv^o.

DE LOPINTON.

437. j. Sciant &c ego Richardus de Lopinton concessi &c p' salute anime mee (& anc.) *to Wombridge Priory* Quod ip'i

possint lib'e & salute sine visu & licencia mea u'l he'dum meor' u'l forestarior' nostror' h're & p'cipe omne genus bosci in singul' boscis & moris meis ad d'cam villa' de Lopint' sp'tantib' ad om'ia edificia sua facienda & ad om'ia n'ccia sua habenda & ad lauarium faciendum Et omimoda' claustura' q°cuiscumq' &c ad opus suu' & homi' suoru' de Lop. Concessi etiam &c (not be molested &c) p'terea concessi &c lib'am commune pastura' ad omimoda averia sua & homi' suo' infra feodum de Lop. &c. Volo siquidem et concedo &c habeant omnes porcos suos & om'i ho'i suor' de feodo de Lop. quietos de pannagio in omib' boscis meis & moris meis. Concessi etiam et plenariam licenciam dedi omib' hominib' qui de feodo meo de Lop. & de Burwell tenent' u'l de cetero tenere poterint dar' leg' et assignar' in lib. & p'p'am elem. (*to Wombridge Priory*) terras redditus &c. Concessi et' d'cis can' &c lib'm ing'ssum in toto feodo meo &c Concessi insup' & remisi &c Ecc'iam de Lop. cum jur' aduoca-c'onis ejusdem Ecc'ie &c. &c. H. T. D'no Rad' le Botiler D'no Walt'o de Dunstanuill D'no Thoma de Roshall Joh'e de Ercalew Joh'e fil acer Ric' de Pecton Joh'e de Burwelltona Ric' de Francket' Joh'e Cap'llo de Lopinton Rad' le Bret & m.a.

438. ij. Sciant &c ego Alexand' D'n's de Lopint' dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) Eccl'iam de Lop. cu' o'ib' p'tin &c p' a'i'a mea (pat. & mat. & anc.) assensu & pet'on Ric' He'des mei H. T. Walt'o Abb'e de Lileshull' Eustac' Canonico Henrico Canonico Ric' Decano Ric' Griffin' Rog' Cap'llo Hug' de Cestr. Ric' de Franket' Will'o de Hedley Rog'o Bret Gilb'to f're eius Ada' f're ejus Ric' fil' Alexandri Reginaldo fil' Ric'i de Franket & m.a.

439. iij. Uniuersis &c Alex' miserac'one diuina Cov'entr & Lich. Eccl'iar' minist' humil' et'na' in d'no sal'm Com'endabilis dil'eor' in xpo filior' p'or' & can. de Womb. vite conuersacio n^e no' & eor' paup'tas nos inuitat' ut cum possimus eor' in sufficiente subveniamus ea p'pt' eccl'iam de Lopynton cum p'tin' q^u quid' n'ris temporib' contigit vacare que in q^a de patronat eor'd cano'-ico' fuisse dinoscitur ad egestates eor' releuandas eisdem in vsus p'p'os p petuo possidendam auctoritate pontificali duximus confirmandam saluis nobis & succ' n'ris jur' pontificali & parochiali salua & Couentr' & Lich'den' Eccl'iar' auctoritate Salua insuper moderata & competenti sustentac'one p' facul-tatib' ejusdem eccl'ie vicario qui in eadem eccl'ia pro tempore ministrabit Vt ante h' nostra confirmac'o futuris &c &c Dat. apud stanlege t'cio nonas Julij Anno gr'e 1232.

440. iiij. Uniuersis &c Rob'tus p'missione diuina Cov. & Lich. ep'us salt'm in n'ri saluatore Dudum bone memorie d'n's

Alexander quond'm dei g'ra Couent. & Lich. Ep'us p'decessor noster eccl'iam p'och' de Lopynton n're dioc' religios' viris p'ori & conue't' de Womb' ordinis s'ci Augustini d'ce n're dioc' & eoru' monast'ic habito p'cessu qui in ea p'te requirebatur auite sua ordinar' & pontificali Vniuit' & ap'ponit ac in eor' vsus p'p'os eis concessit possidend' Res'uat' de ip'ius eccl'ie fratribus p'petuo vicar' in ead'm seruituro Congrua porc'one ex qua possit com'ode Sustentar' ver' quia ip'a vicaria n'ouo dum est in c'tis porc'oib' ordinata nos ip'am vicariam de conss^{n} d'cor' Religiosor' in porc'oib' subsc^{i}pt' sic duximus ordinand' vid' q' vicarius qui p' t'p're fuit' h'eat p' manso suo unu' mesuagiu' vna cum domib' sup' edificatas & dimidia' v'gata' t're in Lopynton que Ric'us Steuen tenet de eisdem Religios' ad f^{m}am p'cipiet ecia' om'es & omimodas minutas deci'as et oblac'ones quas c'nq' in d'ca eccl'ia aut p'och' facie'dum om'es q' fructus redditus p'uentus quibuscu'q' sp'ualib' ad d'cam eccl'iam quomodocumq' p'tine'tes p't decima Garbar' tocius p'ochie de Lopinton & decima feni de Burleton ordinamus inst^{r}p' qd vicar' qui p't'pre fuit' p'fato eccl'ie & p'rochial' ejusdem in diuinis officiis suis sumptib' congrue faciat ministratri & et'a vera o'n'a siue ordinar' siue extraordinar' eid' eccl'ie qualitercumque incumbencia d'ce eccl'ie R'tores subeant & agnoscant In quor' om'i testim'o &c Dat' apud Heywode 5 Sept. 1374 T'con's n're quartodecimo.

441. v. Omnib' &c Henr' dei gr'a Cant. Archiep. Tocius Angl. p'mas salt' in auctore salutis Ad vniuersitatis n're noticia' uolumus p'uenir' controversla' Rat' p'orem & can' de Womb. & R. Valensou cl'icu' sup' eccl'ia de Lopiton diutissime ventilatam tand' cora' nobis sub hoc fine quieuisse vid' quod p'd'eus Rad' tota' querela' suam sup' p'dca' Eccl'ia' p'fatis Can. imp'pet. remisit nullatemus illos sit' fide interposita cora' nobis firunt' p'misit inde de cetero uexaturis sepedicti aut canonici intuitu caritatis & p' bono pacis p' a'i'a quoq' illustrissimi Angloru' Reg. H'nric de bonis Eccl'ie sue t'res marc' sepe d'co Rad' cl'ico concesserunt ad duos t'minos &c nativ. J. Bapt. & nativ. d'ni &c.

442. vj. Uniuersis &c Roger' miseracone diuina Couentr' et Lichefeld Ecc'ar' minist' humilis salt'm in d'no sempiterna ex inspexione Instrumentor' Galfr et Alex. Ep'or' p'decessor' n'rorum Intelleximus eosd'm de Sutton et de Lopinton Ecc'ias cum suis p'tin' nec non et Cap'llam de Hupiton cum suis p'tin' dilectis in x'po filiis p'ori et conventu de Wombrugg In proprios vsus p'petuo possldendas concessisse Nos igitur eor'd'm p'oris et Conuentus In religionis obs'uancia deuoc'oni accidentes ac ip'or' indig'nciam compassionis occ'lo considerantes p'decr'

antecessor' n'ro' concessiones in hac p'te ratas et gratas h'ntes ip'as pontificali auctoritate duximus confirmand' salvis nob' & succ' nostris in eisd'm jur' pontificali et p'ochiali & Coventr' & Lich. Ecc'ar' dignitate &c Dat 5 Kal. Januar. 1258.

443. vij. Universis &c G. dei gra' Cov. ep'us salt' et dei b'n dicc'one' sic' honestu' patru' p'cedenciu' facta q' sed'm d'ni et forma eccl'ie acta s'nt immolobilit' observare Ita indecens & inhonestum vobis videtur ea que ab ip'is rite & miserecordit' gesto s'nt irritare Ideoq' vniversitati u're not' facimus nos attendentes religione' canonicor' deo servienciu' in Eccl'ia s'ci Leonardi de Wombrugg eor' q' paup'tate n^e no' & jus illor' in Eccl'ia s'ce Marie de Suttona ex concessione vid' regis Henr' s'di et ex concessione p'decessores n'ri pie memorie Hug' Ep'i concessisse Eccl'ie s'ci Leonardi de Womb. & supradict' Can. Eccl'iam p'dicta de Sutton cu' omib' p'tin' suis in p. & p. elem. Concessimus eciam eis Capella' de Vppiton cum p'tin' suis ad concessione' Rog'i Muissune in p'p' elem. Ita quide' quod Canonici p'd'ci sic' in scripto p'decessoris n'ri continet' nobis & successorib' n'ris capellanos Idoneos p'sentabunt qui de manu Episcopali curam a'ima' recipiant & Eccl'ie p'dicte et capelle deseruic't eisq' sed'm more' patrie & facultates Eccliaru' congrua' sustentac'one' assignab't tot' u^e residuu' ad vsus p'pios & paup'um recepc'one' eis imp'p'm concessimus retin'edu' Et ut h' n'ra concessio rata &c Dat' apud Lichefeld anno quo celebratur' est conciliu' A Joh' Cardinal' apud Redu' presentib' hiis Magist. Rob'to de i'sul Archid' abbat' Rad' de Hagemon Henr. abb' de Salespesb' B. p'ore de Lileshull Magist. sant' de Peshall M'ro Nichol' de Weston Magist' Henrico de Salop official' Will de Bassachyrch ph'o de Welinton & m.a.

444. Sciant &c ego Fulco Extraneus d'n's de Wrocwardyn dedi &c Henr' fil. Hamunde de Wodehouse & Auicie vx' suis p' 60 sol. vna' placea' t're in bosco meo de Wrocwardyn &c extend' se a bosco de Lyleshull usq' ad sichetu' de Russhemew' p' diuisat' q^ut eid' Henr' & Auicie fieri feci. Hend' &c imp'pet. Redd. 2 solid. concessi eciam &c 2 acr. terr. &c. in nemoris de Wroc. extend' se ab Hanekehurstesbrok v'sus le Hundshoc Hend' &c imp'p' Redd' 2 sol. salvis michi & her. meis sectis duor' magnor' Cur' annat' imp'pet. H. T. M'ro Joh'e de Charleton Petro de Eyton pageno de preston et de Erlecon Ric'o de Makeleston et m.a. Dat' Salop die Convers. St Pauli 33 Edw.

465. Sciant &c Joh'es Extraneus dedi &c Hamunde filie Rob'ti de Hedleg p' homagio &c & p' 5 mares. arg. tota' illa' t'ram quam Henricus Cocus Socer ejus tenuit de me Hend' &c. Redd. 4 solid' sterlingor' H. T. D'no Will'o de Ercalue D'no Hug. fil Roberti D'no Petro de Eyton D'no Thoma Corbett de

Hedley wydone de perpu'd Rob'to de Brocton Rog'o de Eppeley Thoma de Erlet' Rob'to de Clocley Ada de Charleton Radulphe p'posito & m.a.

466. ix. Sciant &c ego Rob. Extraneus D'ns de Wrockwardyn dedi &c Henrico fil' Hamundi de Wodens tota' illa' terra' q' Ysota relicta Payn Carpent' tenuit juxta Watlynge-strete p' 40 sol. & dimid' marc. argent' &c Hend' imp'p'm Redd' 2 sol. &c. H. T. Joh'e Appele pet. de Eyton D'no Hugo Burnell & m.a.

467. x. Sciant &c ego Fulco Extraneus D'ns de Wrocwardyn dedi &c Henr. filio Hamundi de Wodhouse p' 40 sol. vna' placea' terr' in nemore mee de Russhemore Hend' imp'p'm Redd. 2 sol. H. T. magro Joh'e de Charleton Rector' Eccl'ie de Wrocwardyn Joh'e de Appley Will'mo de Erleton Joh'e filio Radulphi de Wrocwardyn Joh'e de Leyton & m.a.

VILLA TIBBRITON.

468. j. Pateat &c nos Ric' de Trilwardin Joh's de Buldewas & Ric' fil 'Than de Horton &c remisisse &c ad Garlet de Tibbriton hrs. & Ass. totu' jus &c in t'cia parte dim. vir' t're in villa de Tibbriton qui quidem ⅓ pt t're des' Ad. prius emit de Reginaldo de Haylis &c, pro hac autem concessione' &c dedit nobis d'es Ad' vna' marca' argenti H. T. Mich de Morton Will'o de Kainton Will'o Rondulf de Neuport & a. Dat. apud Wellynton Sund. af. f. St Leonard 21 E. I.

469. ij. Pateat nos Ric'us de Trillewardyn Joh's de Buldewas & Ric' fil' Thom' de Horton remisisse &c Will'o de Morton &c omne jus &c in vna nocata t're in villa de Tibbriton &c (as in last) pro hac autem remissione &c dedit nobis 3 mares arg.' H. T. the same with Will'o de Pickehley & a. Dat. Wellinton Sund. after f. S. Leonard confessore 21 E. I.

470. iij. Sciant &c. ego Reginaldus de Hales dedi &c Will'o de Morton[1] & her' suis p' homagio &c duas p'tes vnius virgate t're de libero tenemento meo in villa de Tibbriton Hend'as &c imp'p'tuu' lib'as ab om'i querela & demanda &c saluis duab' p'tib' forinseci d'ce virgate t're & warotia que ad illud tenementu' p'tinet scil. vno s'uiente pedite cum arcu & sagitt' apud Wemme in temp'e guerre p' duas p'tes vnius septimane p' annum. Reddendo 5 sol. & 4 den. saluo eciam m[i] & her' meis releuio d'ce t're silic' 5 solid' & 4 denar. p' hac aute' donacone &c mea dedit m[i] p'd'eus Will'us 3 mares sterling. H. T. Hug. fil' Rob'ti Joh'e de Hales Ada fil Pagani & a.

471. iiij. Sciant &c. ego Rog's le Wreynche de Tybbriton dedi &c Joh'i filio Ade Morewych de T. cl'ico quadam summa pecunie &c 24 ac. t're & 6 ac. bosci cum p'tin' in Tibbriton &

Blakemer' vnde 8 acre terre jacent divisim in Wodefelde Et 8 v° ac. in venlachfeld Et 8 acre in Rouwemarisfelde Et p'dce 6 ac. bosci &c juxta Stockeley Hend' &c. de cap' d'nis feod' imp'p'm H. T. Miles Hurtesley Ric'o de Tibbriton Joh's de la Forde & a. Dat apud T. Thurs. af. f. Inven. of the Holy Cross 10 E. 3.

472. v. Sciant &c ego Will'us filius Reginald' de p'ua Ha'es dedi &c Jacobo filio Will'i de Morton redditum 5 sol. & 4 den. in T. quem anuatim recip'e solebam de Will'o de Meston[1] Hend' &c Imp'p'm p' hac aute' concessione &c dedit michi 4 mares argenti H. T. Rob'to de Wodecote Jurdano de piuelesdon Hugon' de Eton Will'o de Mokeleston Michaell de Morton Ric' de Cherinton Ric' Bernardo Joh'e de p'ua hailes & a.m.

473. vj. Sciant &c. Same to same. An annual rent of 2 sol. in T. que anuatim recip'e solebam de Adam Garlet Hend' &c imp'p'm H. T. Hug' de Eton Michaell de Morton Ric' Ric'o Bernard de Cherinton Rob'to de Wodecote et m.a.

474. vij. Sciant &c ego Jacob' filius Will'o de Morton p' salute a'i'e mee (& anc. & om. fid. def.) dedi &c *to Wombridge Priory* a rent of 5 sol. & 4 den. in T. que emi de Will'o fil' Reginaldi de p'ua Hailes &c & vnu' redditu' 2 sol. que emi de eodem Will'o Hend' imp'pet p' hac autem donacone &c p'd'co cano'ci receperunt me in f'tnitatem domus sue & in omib' b'nficiis que fi'nt & fient in eodem domo imp'p'm H. T. D'no Edone de Hodenet D'no Joh'e filio Hug' D'no Joh'e de Ercaleu & m.a.

475. viij. Sciant &c ego Henricus Moday p'petuus vicarius de Leghton dedi &c D'no Bartholomeo de Grenehull cap'llo 2 p'ts of a virg' of land with a croft & Mess. adjacent in T. que Will's Mille mihi dedit Hend' &c imp'p'm Reddendo (*to Wombridge Priory*) 5 sol. & 4 den. H. T. Will'o de Barton Rog'o Chuff Will'o Mille Rog'o Payn de Cherinton Thom' Jeokes de eod'm & m.a. Dat. T. Thurs. af. f^t St Bartholomew apos. 7 R. 2

476. ix. Sciant &c ego Will'o Mille de T. dedi &c D'no Henr' Moday Vicario de Leghton p'ts (&c. as in last) quod Will'o de Meston quondam tenuit. Hend' &c Reddendo (*to Wombridge Priory*) 5 sol. & 4 den. H. T. Thomas Cresset Will'o Forst' Rog'o Freynch Rog'o Schuff Rog'o payn & a. Dat. T. (*sic*) s'ci pet' ad uincula 7 R. 2.

477. x. Sciant &c ego Ric' Garlec de T. dedi &c D'no Bartholomeo de Grenhull Cap'llo ⅓ pt. of a virg. of land cu' p'tin' in T. illa scil' q' Adam Garlec quondam emit de Regin-

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[1] Like Meston, but clearly should be Morton. See No. vij.

aldo de Halys. Hend' imp'p' Redd. (*to Wombridge Priory*) 2 sol. H. T. Ric'o Mille Rog'o Schuff Rog'o Payn Thos Jcokes de Cherinton Ric'o fr'e ejus & a. Dat. T. Wed. af. f. St Luce 7 R. 2.

478 xj. Sciant &c ego Jacobus fil' Will'i de Morton p' salute a'i'e mee (anc. & an. fid. def.) dedi &c *to Wombridge Priory* a virg. of land in T. q'm emi de Will'o fil' Reginaldi de Hales. H'endum &c imp'p'm p' hac autem donacone &c p'dci can' recep'unt me infraternitate domus &c H. T. (as 474) with D'no Joh'e fil' aeer Mag'ro Joh'e de Cherleton Joh'e de Appelleg Joh'e de Steuinton & m.a.

479. xij. Sciant &c (same to same) a virg. of land in T. bought of same Hend' &c imp'p' pro hac autem donacone (as in last) H. T. same as last except Joh'e de Apelleg.

480. xiij. Sciant &c ego Radulphus pant p' sal. a'i'e mee & vx' mee (par. & anc.) concessi vnum forendellum terris in T. (*to Wombridge Priory*) H. T. Hug. Panton Alano de Hetleia Will'o de Ercaleu pagano de Hetleia Will'o de Tibbriton Drio presbitero ejusdem ville Adam de Chorleton Ric' de Cherleton pagano de Chorritone Waltero de Clatlegge & m.a.

481. xiiij. Sciant &c ego Alanus Pant p' sal. a'i'e mee & vx' mee par. & anc. concessi &c. 6 acres t're q's Reinerus Deth tenuit in T. (*to Wombridge Priory*) imp'pet. H. T. Rob'to de Wodecotte Walt'o de Stirchleia philippo p'sona de Madeleia Will'mo Cap'llo de Delileia Walt° & Leonardo de Leis Rob'to de Cheteleia & m.a.

WELLINTON.

482. j. Omib' &c Joh'es Dews de Welynton &c noverit' me remisisse &c Ric'o Henr' de Wodehous totu' jus &c in omnibus tenementis que pred'c'us Ric' tenet in eadem villa de W. Dat. W. Thurs. bef. f. St Andrew Apos. 16 E. 3.

483. ij. Sciant &c ego Rog's Corbet d'n's de Hadelege dedi &c Will'o fil' Ric'i Bleyn de Hadelegge duo burg' mee in W. in via qui vocatur le Newstrete H'end' &c de Cap' d'nis feod' Redd. p' a'i'a mea & Hawyse vx'is mee 2 sol. (*to Wombridge Priory*). H. T. Joh'e p'or de Womb. Will'o de Leuersich Joh'e de Diton Hug' vicar de Welynton & a. Dat. Mond. af. f. St Dionysius socior' q' ejus A.D. 1309.

484. iij. Sciant &c ego Angnes de Billesleye de Cocton quondam vxor Thome de Baschurche &c dedi Ric'o fil' Rog'i de Lyches vnu' annuu' redd' 3 sol. & 4 den. in villa de W. de quod'm teneme'to quod' Joh'es pylch quondam tenuit &

jacet int' t'ra' que quondam fuit Will'i de penne & t'ra' Will'i Lythewod de Welinton & extendit se in longit. a t'ra d'ni de W. que d'r le Beryerd vsq ad viam regalem que d'r le Newstret H'end' &c imp'p'm H. T. Joh'e le Brette ph'o le fyscher Joh'e Scharp & a. Dat. W. Friday in f. St Leonard 23 E. 3.

485. iiij. (c. 1226). Sciant &c ego Henricus d'eus p'or de Womb. with consent of Convent dedimus &c Ric' fil Hug' de Loskesford & hered' a virg. of land with app. in villa de Valeton illam scil' q' seeburga mat' Alani de Hadelegee dedit (*to Wombridge Priory*) in escambiis molendini prefati Ricardi q'd est in man'io de Chelwordin cum p'tin Et no'i'ati p' 10 solid' quos debuimus redde annuatim ei'd' Ric' & her' suis p' no'i'ato molendino suo cum p'tin duob' ½ at Annunc. & ½ at Mich'as p'terea omnib' notu' fieri nolimus quod' nos & Domus n'ra simul cum p'd'eis escambiis reddemus annuatim jam d'co Ric'o & her' suis 3 sol. arg. in Annunc' b'. Marie de quib' ip'e Ric' & hered' sui adquietabit' nos & domu' n'ram annuatim ad p'scriptum t'minum v'sus abbatiam de Hagemon p' seped'co molendino H'end' &c in feodo & hered. Redd. (*to Wombridge Priory*) vnam lib'am cumin u'l 6 denar. Saluo forinseco & excepto q'd sepe noue't' et heredes sui si porcos hunc in pessone' bosci de Ercalea tunc prescriptus Ricardus & hered' sui dabit nob'is & domui n're de Womb. vnu' porcu'. H. T. Hug. fil' Rob'ti Will'o de Hedelegee Walt'o de Optun ph'o de peninton Thoma' de Hadelegee Rog'o de Eppelee & m.a.

486. v. Hamo pap'ellus heredi suo & omnib' amicis suis &c tam angligenis q' francigenis salt' notum &c me dedisse Seburge filie mee quida' frondellum in Waletonia scil' frondellum siwardi cum homino ejus in feodo & hereditate &c Test. Ranulfo abbate de Salopesbur' Rob'to f're suo Rad' fil' tealdi Rob' fil' Nigelli Rob' de Meleburna & m.a.

HADELEG.

487. j. Hec Indentura facta inter Rob. Corbet mil. d'n'm de Hadlegh ex p'te vna & Joh'em p'orem de Womb. &c et p'te alt'a test' q'd d'es Rob. concessit &c (*to Wombridge Priory*). vnu' mesuagiu' edificat' cu' ½ virg' t're in hadelege q'd mesuagiu' cum t'ra Will's Saundres nunc tenet & vnu' molendinu' cum crofto sibi adjacent' inf^a man'iu' de Hadlegh cu' stagnis &c H'end' for 99 y'rs s^d Prior & Can. during said term to find vnu' canonicum de confr'ibus suis v'l vnu' capellanu' idoneu' divina celebrante' in capella infra portas Man'ij de Hadlegh an'dict' p' saluto a'ie d'ci d'ni Rob'ti & a'iar' vxor' ejus liberor' & om'i' an'cessor' & hered' suor' p' tres dies in qualibet sop'ti'a Anni

vid. Sund. Wed. & Frid. H. T. D'no Joh'e Appeley milit' petro de Eton philippo de Rodinton Will'o de Forst' de Welenton Rog' le Freynche de ead'm & m.a. Dat. Hadleg. 21 May A. R. R. Edw. 3cii 51.

488. ij. Notum sit &c q' cum qued'm contencones suborte fuissent betw. Wom' Priory & Rog' f. d'ni Thom. Corbet d'ni de Hadley occaone cui'd'm com'une pastur' in terris & tenem' eor'd'm P. & Can. ten'tis de feodo de Hadley Tandem omnimode lit'es controu'sie & contenc'ones int' eos p'habite in hunc modum co'quieu'unt vs'q' p'd'cis Rog's concessit &c that Womb. Priory h'eant & teneant do cet'o bene & in pace om'es terras & teu' sua que h'uit in feodo de Hadley soluta & quieta ab om'i exacc'one &c Itaq' beste & pecora eor'd'm Rog'i Hered' ul. assignat' vel hominu' suor' p def'tu' claustur' no' introeant &c Et salua com'una pastur' p'd'eor' prior' & conuentus p' totu' feodu' de Hadley sicut Hattenus vsi sunt &c pro hac aute' concessione & quiet' clam' dederunt p'd'ci p'or & conuentus p'd'co Rog'o 10 mares' argenti &c. H. T. Petro de Eton Pagano de Preston Joh'e de Stiuinton Will'o Hode Joh'e de Bekeburi & a. Dat. Womb. Sund. af. f. St Luce Evang. Anno r. r. Edw. tricesimo.

489. iij. (1373-9). Hec Indentura f'ta inter D'nm Rob. Corbet mil. d'nm de Hadleigh & Joh'em Prior' de Wombrugge &c d'eus Ric' tradidit &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) a mess. & ½ virg. of land (*sic*) in H. (as in 487 for same term & same condn). H. T. D'no Joh'e de Appeley mil. petro de Eyton pl'o de Rodynton Will'o le forst' de Welynoton Rog'o Freynch de ead' & a.m.

490. iiij. Omnib' &c Rog. Corbet d'n's de H. Noverit' me dedisse p' a'iabus anc. (*to Wombridge Priory*) 5 sol. annui reddit. exeuntes de manerio meo de H. p'd'co ad emendum vinu' p' celebrac'one missar' in eccl'ia p'd'ca imp'p'm power to distrain &c. H. T. Joh'e Corbet fil meo p'mogenito d'no Waltero de Huggeford milit. petro de Eyton & m.a. Dat. H. Sund. af. f. S. Hilar' conf. A. r. r. Edw. fil' Edw. xvjo.

491. v. Henr' dei gra Rex Ang. & dux Norm' & Aquit. & com' And' Arch. ep'is Abb. com. Baron. Justic. vic' & om'ibus forestariis & ministris et fidelibus suis tocius Angl. Salutem Sciatis me dedisse &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) 80 acr. Essartis apud Wombrugge Habendas &c quietas ab om'i rewardo et exaco'one pro rewardo foresto Quare uolo et firmiter p'cipio apud Eccl'ia' sci Leonardi de Wombrugga et Can' in ea deo seruientibus illas lxxx acras de Essartis hat e' & teneant in lib'a & p'pet. elem. T. Godefr. de Luci Mag'ro Jocel Archid. Cicestr. Humfr. de Buhun Cos'tr Rog'o Bigod Rob'te fil' Bern' Rad' fil' [?] Cam'ar Mich' Belet And. Lichefeld.

492. vj. Will'o fil' Al' &c Notum sit me concedo & carta mea confirmar' donac'one Will'i & vxoris ejus Saburge de Hadlega & Alani eor' filij &c q' ip'i in p'petua elem. can' de Womb. p' salute a'ie sue dederunt vid' locu' illu' in silua de H. qui ex vno lat'e rivulo vno terminatur qui silva de H. & silva regis disc'minat. s'c'do v° lat'e alio rivulo finitur qui d'r Sprungewallabroc tercior' lat'e sui terminu' facit Wetlingestret & dimidiu' frondellu' illud morsan quidam iherosolimitanus tenuit in hectona libere & quiete &c. H. T. Waltero filio Alani Will'a fr'o Alani de Hedlega Will'o Burnello Joh'o Extraneo Mag'ro Rog'o & a.

493. vij. (c. 1190). Sciant &c ego Alanus de Hadlega p' salute a'ie mee & vx' mee (et par.) concessi &c vnu' frondellu' t're in Chorrintona & ½ frondellu' in Hethonia quod moyse iherosolimitanus tenuit *(to Wombridge Priory).* H. T. Ric' Abb'e de Hagemon Walt'o Abb'e de Lyleshull Will'o de Ercalew payn' fr'e ejus Rog' de p'stuna Henr' Malvesin Petr'o de Heyton philippo de Welinton Adam de Horleton Ric' de Chorinton & m.a.

494. viij. Sciant &c ego Rog'us Corbet d'ns de Haddelege dedi &c *(to Wombridge Priory)* 10 sol. annui redditus p'venientibus de vno mesuagio et vna' dimid' virgatam t're &c in H. que Joh'es acte ouenteu et i' exca'biu' p' nono p'te possessionu' mear' quar' unus decimandar' que d'cti religiosi clamant de man'io meo de H. H'end' imp'p'm Power to distrain. H. T. Joh'o Corbet filio meo & herede Thoma de Halughton Will'mo de Ercaleu Joh'ne de Boulewas mil. Joh'ne de Eyton Joh'ne de prayers Thom' de Styuinton & a. Dat. Womb. Wed. f. St Laurence Mart. 2 Ed. 3.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE HUNDREDS OF PURSLOW AND CLUN TOWARDS THE REPAIR OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1634.

THE following is a copy of the original document in the possession of the Earl of Powis at Walcot, and with other Subsidy Rolls for the Hundreds of Purslow and Clun, dated 1604, 1624, 1629, 1641, and 1663, have his Lordship's kind permission to be printed in these *Transactions*. It contains an account of moneys collected within the Hundreds of Purslow and Clun for St. Paul's Cathedral in September, 1634. On June 4th, 1561, a terrible fire had broken out in the Cathedral, which almost destroyed the whole building. The City of London promptly contributed, and a compulsory contribution was levied from the clergy in the province of Canterbury, and these with some private gifts brought up the total to £6,702 13s. 4d. With this money the main body of the church was completed, but the spire remained untouched until 1620, when James I. issued a commission to repair the structure. Little, however, was done until 10 April, 1631, when Laud, then Bishop of London, obtained a new commission under the Great Seal, after which letters patents for general collection were to issue, and the moneys to be paid into the Chamber of London. (Bewes's *Church Briefs*, pp. 66, 67).

The Commission of 10th April, 1631, directed collections from responsible persons towards the reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral; and the work was taken in hand by Inigo Jones in 1632. On 20th December, 1633, the Commission was renewed, and further directions given for summoning and collecting from indivi-

duals, and in addition for collections in the parish churches, or otherwise at the houses of the parishioners "because it may be damage for many the meaner sort of Our people (of whose willingnesse, to further the repaire of this house of Gods service We make no doubt) to be drawne from their workes and occasions." The money was to be returned into the Chamber of the City of London. The brief was to continue in force for one year; and the collection was to be made in church or from house to house within the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, and Lincoln. (Bewes's *Church Briefs*, pp. 135-6). It must, however, have extended to other dioceses. Up to 25 October, 1639, the sum of £89,489 4s. 5d. was received, and up to 1643, £101,330 4s. 8d. was received. A large balance of £35,551 2s. 4d. was, however, unaccounted for, but probably most of it was expended before the Great Rebellion, when the work was suspended, and finally stopped in 1643 by the Long Parliament, and much material was sold for the support of Cromwell's army, and the Cathedral itself used for quartering soldiers. A new Commission was issued by Charles II. on 18 April, 1663, for repairing and beautifying the Cathedral; and after the Great Fire of 1666 other briefs were collected for this building. (See Bewes' *Church Briefs*, and Dugdale's *St. Paul's*).

		s.	d.
SALOPP	xvi September 1634. Contributions towards the repaire of St. Paules Church in London, before Humfrey Walcot & Richard More Esq^rs Comissioners amongst others wh'in the County of Salop for the said contributions with the names of those that have contributed wh'in the said hundreds the somes at their names app'ing		
PURSLOW HUNDRED			
BISHOPPS CASTLE VILLA	Collected in Bishopps Castle Church	2	2
	William Blunden Esq.	6	
	Morris Tanner...	4	

		s.	d.
	Edward Mason	4	
	Walter Wollaston	4	
	Ambrose King...	4	
	Esay Thomas	4	
	Hugh Richards	4	
	Hugh Sayce	4	
	Ffrancis Crowther	4	
Broughton	Walter Waring Esq.	5	
	Thomas Broughton	2	
	Morgan Preice...	2	
	John Stitch	1	
	[1]Edward Broughton		
Lee and Oakley	Richard Oakley Esq.	5	
	Symon Edwards Gen.	4	2
	Robert Oakley...	2	
Colbatch	Phillipp Jones...	2	
	Richard Watters	2	
	Richard Carpenter	2	
	Henock Knight	1	
Widbatch	Richard Longveld	2	
	Thomas Thomas	2	
	John Latward	1	
	[1]Tobias Collins...		
	[1]Edward Thomas		
Lidbury North	Collection in Lidbury Church ...	3	8
	Humfrey Walcot Esq.	40	
	John Morris	2	
	Charles Bright	2	
	John Hay Jun[r]	2	
	William Corfuld	2	
	Henry Howells	2	
	William Lucas...	2	
	John Meyrick	2	
	Richard Phipps	1	
	Charles Hochkis	1	
	Humfrey Hochkis	1	
	Richard Bayliffe	1	
Downe and Acton	Leonard Hackston	2	
	John Hochkis	2	
	Andrew Bright	2	
	Edward Norton	2	
	Widow Evans	2	

[1] Names and amounts erased.

		s.	d.
	Charles Halcester	2	
	[1]Widow Powell...		
	[1]John Halcester		
Totterton	Rowland Baker	4	
	Charles Bright	2	
	[1]Timothy Millward		
Eyton and Plowden	Andrew James	2	
	Richard Wotton	2	
	John Towse	2	6
	Rowland Williams		
	William Cartwright		
Eaton and Choulton	Richard Cartwright	2	
	Richard Needham	2	
	Mary Cartwright Wid	2	
	Prissilla Anthony Vid	2	4
Moore and Moorswood	Collected in Moore Church ...	6	8
	[1]Thomas More		
	Charles Moore...	2	
	Henry Tomson	2	2
	John Clarke	2	6
	Thomas Ffarmer	2	
Linley	Richard Moore Esq[r]	30	
	Edward Mathews	2	
	Humf. Davis	2	4
	John Collins	2	
	Richard Everall	2	4
	Humphrey Spencer	2	
Astanton	William Jones...	2	
	[1]Edward Brees		
	Humphrey Bright	2	
	[1]Rowland Acton		
	Peter Amias	2	
Whitcott and Hardwick	Edward Maddox	2	
	Thomas Hickes	2	
	[1]Thomas		
	Eleanor Whitcott	2	
	[1]Griffith		
	Mary Morris vid	2	
Norbury	Anne Jackes wid	2	
	Edward Wilkes	2	
	Tho[s] Madox		
	Alice Clerke	2	

[1] Names and amounts erased.

		s.	d.
	Collected in the Church ...	3	3
WENTNOR	Collected in Wentnor Church ...	2	1
	Samuell Collins	2	1
	[1]George Mountford		
	Edward Home thelder	2	2
	Edward Home younger	2	
	Mathew Sned	2	2
	John Medlicot...	2	2
HOME	Thomas Rogers	4	
	[1]Humphrey Parry		
LIDDOM	Collected in Liddom Church ...	2	6
	[1]Charles Bright		
	John Home	2	2
	[1]Richard Couper		
KINNERTON	John Parkes	2	
	Thomas Everall Sen.	2	
	Thomas Everall Jun.	2	6
	Thomas Price	2	
	Edward Ryton	2	2
MODLICOTT	Edward Modlicott		
	Thomas Modlicott		
	Margaret Wellins		
	Nicholas Bright		
	William Bright		
RATLINGHOPE AND STITT.	Collected in Ratlinghope Church ...		6
	Edward Everall	2	
	Humphrey Bigge	4	6
	Thomas Bright	2	2
OLDCHURCH MOORE AND PRIO'HOLD	Hugh Harris	2	
	Thomas Heath	2	
BUCKNILL	Francis Bottfield	2	
	William Marrett	3	
	Georg. Higgons	3	
	William Gretton	2	
	Thomas Howells	2	
	[1]Rees Ap Evans		
	Thomas Morris	2	
	Ffrancis Carter	2	
HOPTON AND BRODDART	Collected in Hopton Church ...	1	2
	Roger Boare	2	
	John Haggley...	2	
	Charles Boare	2	1

[1] Names and amounts erased.

		s.	d
	Will[m] Edwards	2	
	Hugh Corne	2	
Jay and Bedston	Collected in Bedston Church ...	3	1
	Mary Davies	4	
	[1]Christopher Hanley		
	John Heath	4	
	Edward Spencer	2	
	[1]Edward Makelan		
	[1]John Smalman		
	Charles Makelen	2	
Stow and Weston	Lewis Gough	2	
	Thomas Whittley	2	
	Thomas Collins	2	
	John Olley	2	
	Thomas Lewis...	2	
	[1]Name gone. John Lewis ...		
Clungunford and Abcott	Edward Sheapard	2	
	[1]William Harris		
	Thomas Reynolds	2	
	Thomas Corne...	2	7
	Anthony Riccas	2	
	Ffrancis Rawlens	2	
	Collected in Clungunford Church...	2	8
Coston and Shelderton	Henry Corne	2	
	John Ward	2	
	Alice Hawley wid.	4	
Beckey	Ffrancis Morris	5	
	John Harley	2	
	[1]William Morris		
Edgston and Brunslow	Collected in Edgston Church ...	1	9
	Thomas James	2	
	John Beynon	2	4
	Richard Bird	2	
Hopesay and Aston	Collected in Hopesay Church ...	3	7
	Tho[s] Broome	2	
	[1]Thomas Wall		
	John Riccas Sen.	2	
	[1]John Riccas Jun.		
	Danniel Wall	2	
	Thomas Evans	2	
	Jeremy Nethway	2	
	Thomas (John) Parks	2	
	Thomas ap Andrew	2	

[1] Names and amounts erased.

		s.	d.
	Thomas Paramour	2	
	Anne Broome wid.	2	
SIPTON	Charles Langford	4	4
	Thomas Corbet	2	
	Edw. Weaver	2	
	Will. Hopkis	2	
WOLSTON[n]	Richard Ball	2	
BROOME	Henry Dun	2	
	John Powell	2	4
	John Broome	3	3
WISTANSTOW	Ffra. Phillipps...	2	
	Roger Dike	2	
LONGVELD	John Marson	2	6
	Richard Child...		
CLUNBURY AND	Collected in Clunbury Church ...	2	1
BROMPTON	George Holland	2	2
	Roger Powell	3	
	William Lucas	2	
	Ellis Potter	2	
	John Mason	2	
	Thomas Bright	2	
	Griff. Madox	2	
BROCKTON	Charles Moore..	2	
	John Bluck	2	
	[1]John Beddoe		
	Richard Sayce...	2	
CLUNTON	John Morris	2	
	Thomas Gough Sen[r]	2	
	John Mason Jun[r]	2	
	Ffra. Churchman	2	
	Tho. Browne	2 }	4
	John Browne Sen.	2 }	
	Thomas Mitton	2	6
	[1]John Richards		
KEMPTON	John Symons	2	
	John Gretbatch	1	6
	Will[m] Lucas	2	
	John Lucas	2	
	John Rawlens...	2	
	John Richards	2	
	Edward Hughes	2	
	Tho. Richards	2	

[1] Names and amounts erased.

		s.	d.
MINTOWNE	Collected in Mintowne Church ...	1	5
	Edw. Keysell	2	
	Richard Cartwrit	2	
	Collected in Purslow hun[d] and the Churches £22 2	7	
SALOP	23[d] September 1634		
	Contributions for S[nt] Paules Church		
HUNDRED DE CLUN			
CLUN VILLA	Collected in Clun Church ...	3	7
	Thomas Clun	3	
	Erasmas Bowen	3	
	Thomas Atkinson	3	
	Henry Law	2	
	Thomas Jay	2	
	Thomas Glace	2	
	John Mathewes	2	
LIRKINHOPE	Morgan Walkyn	2	
	Rowland Mall	2	4
SHADWALL	Jeremy Powell...	4	
	Edward ap Evan	2	
	John ap Richard	2	
SPODE	Mathew Parry...	2	4
	John Howells	2	
	[1]James Ap Evan		
	Tho. Powis	3	2
OBLEY	Ffran. Harris	2	
	Henry Ffilly	2	
	John Lawrence	2	
	Hugh Edwards	2	
REILTH	William Modlicot	2	
	Charles Pryce	4	
	Stephen Ap Evan	2	
MIUNTHYN	Henry Thomas	2	
	[1]John Warburton		
NEWCASTLE	[1]Harry Ap Andrew	2	
DEFAULT	[1]John Harry Ap Griff	2	
	[1]John Powell	2	
	[1]Thomas Everall	2	
	[1]Morris Owens	2	
WHITCOT KYSELL	Robert Ffrancis	2	
	Ffra. Willins	2	
	Richard Downes	2	
	Meredith Ap Rees	2	

[1] Names and amounts erased.

		s.	d.
	Robert Ap Owen	2	
Bickton	Symon Thomas	2	
	Richard Reece	2	
	Ffra. Bowen	2	
Clewisly	Richard James	4	
	John Spender	2	
	Thomas Ap Hugh	2	
	Thomas Bright	2	
Howbenrid	Richard Middleton	2	
	[1]John Powell		
	Richard Lloyd	2	
	John Williams	2	
	John Olley	2	
	Roger Boyden...	2	
	John Launcilott	2	
Paitherodry	Richard Bigg	2	
	Hugh Hagley	2	
	Joseph Middleton	2	
	[1]Joseph Middleton		
	[1]Wil[m] Powis		
Edcliff	Hopkyn Bowen	3	3
	Nathaniell Mathews	2	2
Hobarris	Thomas Launcelott	2	
	Tho. Evans	2	
	Tho. Edwards	2	
Revenkelonop	Launcelott Weaver	2	
	Richard Harris	2	
	Tho. Lloyd	2	
Maynston	Collected in Maynston Church ...	1	7
	John James	2	
	Oliver Ap Howell	2	
Llanvairwater-dine	Gwen Mathews	2	2
	Edward ap James	2	2
	[1]Rich[d] Millichapp		
Ffinnonvaire	John ap Hugh...	2	
	Evan Ap Griffith	2	
	Edmund ap David	2	
	Owen James	2	
	[1]Susan Phillips, wid.		
	Eleanor James wid.	2	
Memthesney	Evan ap Howell Ap John ...	2	
	John Greeme	2	
	[1]Ric Millichapp		
Clewyloy	[1]Rich. James		

[1] Names and amounts erased.

		s.	d.
	[1]Thos. ap Hugh		
	[1]John Spender		
	[1]Thos. Bright		
TREBIRT	Evan Davis	2	
	Richard James	2	
	Morgan Pawwell Meredith ...	2	6
TREBRODER	John Lloyd Esq.	10	
	[1]Stephen Ap Evan		
	[1]Wm Ap John		
	[1]Eleanor Hobbins wid.		
SKIBORREY	Owen Evans	2	
	Peter Ap Rees	2	
	Stephen Price	2	10
	Mathew Foster	2	
	Richard Ap Evan	2	
RATHINRUGANTYN	John ap James	2	
	[1]James Ap Robert		
	[1]Hugh Ap Griff		
	Thomas Ap Hugh	2	
	John Thomas	2	
	Caddr Gethin	2	
SELLEY	Robert Selley	2	2
	Owen Ap How'		
EDENHOPE	Hugh Edwards	2	2
TREVERWARD	[1]Evan Ap John	2	
	[1]Thos Ward	2	
	[1]Thos Harley	2	
	[1]Thos Ap John	2	
PARLOYNE	John Warburton	4	
	John Marchant	2	4

The total collected in Clun hundred wth the money gathered in Churches is £8 10 7.

The total in Purslow and Clun is £30 13 2.

For St. Paules Church

Money collected in parish Churches £1 16 8.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bish Castle ...	2	2	Norbury	3	3
Moore	1	8	Ratlinghope ...		6
Mintowne	1	5	Wentnor	2	2
Liddome	2	6	Sipton	nil	
Lidbry North ...	3	8	Hopton	1	2
Clungunford ...	2	8	Stow	nil	
Bedston	3	1	Clunbury	2	1
Hopesay	3	7	Clun	3	6
Edgston	1	9	Llan	nil	
Bucknill	nil		Bettis	nil	
			Magnstone	1	7

[1] Names and amounts erased.

EARLY DEEDS RELATING TO CHIRBURY.

THE following early Deeds relating to Chirbury were extracted from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office, and translated into English by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society.

Grant from Hugh son of Hugh de Wdeuertun to the Prior and Canons of Chirbury of a messuage in Chirbury, in exchange for other lands, circa 1272.

(Ancient Deeds, B. 926. P. R. O.)

Know present and to come that I, Hugh, son of Hugh de Wdeuertun, have given and granted to Philip, Prior of Chirburi, and to the Canons of the same place, in exchange for a certain messuage which they gave to me in the Court (Curia) of Richard, the parson (parsona) in Chirburi, to wit, between our orchard and the messuage of Martin the Chaplain, and Cokemer, as the said messuage is surrounded with a ditch, a messuage in the same Chirburi. To wit, which is between the churchyard and the garden of the said Prior and Canons and the west way, and the court of the same [Canons]. To have and to hold to them and to their successors in fee and inheritance, freely and quietly, with all its liberties and appurtenances. Rendering nothing therefor to anyone. Because I, the said Hugh, or my heirs, or my assigns holding the said exchange will acquit and perform all the service to the said messuage, which I gave them, pertaining, &c.

These being witnesses. Henry and M . . . . . , Chaplains, Thomas, son of Wither, William de Meritune, William de Mulestune, Eustace the Clerk (Clericus), and others.

[See Eyton's *Antiquities*, xi. 60].

Agreement between Thomas de Montgomery lord of Lydun and the Prior and Convent of Chirbury, 9 Oct., 1310.

(Ancient Deeds, B. 928. P. R. O.)

On Friday next before the Feast of St. Ambrose the Bishop in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward it is so agreed between Thomas de Montgomery, lord of Lydun, of the one part, and Roger, Prior of Chirbury, and the Convent of the same place, of the other part. So, that is to say, that, whereas Adam de Montgomery, knight, father of the said Thomas, in time past, gave in pure and perpetual alms to the then Prior of Chirbury and the Convent of the same place, and to their successors their Mills upon Severn, with all their appurtenances, in the form and by the agreement that the said Prior and the Convent of the same place and their successors should for ever find two Canons celebrating in the same Priory, that is to say, one celebrating the mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the other for the soul of his father and mother and [the souls] of his ancestors and successors; and to do this therefore the same Adam constituted William Purcel and Philip de Montgomery Canons to celebrate in form aforesaid; who hitherto in time past celebrated until Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, on which day the said William Purcel went the way of all flesh. On account whereof the said Thomas was unwilling, to the prejudice of his ancestors and successors, that the said celebration should cease in part or in whole, and he constituted, with the assent of the said Prior, Walter de Clifford, Canon of the same Convent, instead of the said deceased to celebrate for the whole of his life together with the said Philip, first constituted by the same Adam; and also to celebrate for the soul of Thomas de Montgomery and Sybil, his consort. So that the celebration aforesaid may be always continued. And whenever one of the aforesaid Canons shall die the aforesaid Prior and Convent grant for themselves and their successors that the said Thomas, his heirs or assigns, within 15 days after the death of the said deceased, shall go to the Priory of Chirburi, and, by the assent of the said Prior, ought to elect one fit Canon of the same Convent, whomsoever they shall wish (except the Prior) to perform the said celebration as long as he shall live. And so concerning other like Canons who are constituted to perform the said celebration.

when they shall die. And if it happen that the said Prior or Convent shall wish to oppose or contradict the form of this writing it shall then be well lawful for the said Thomas, his heirs or assigns to have entry into the said Mills and to receive the issues thereof without hindrance of the said Prior or Convent until this agreement be fully completed by the same Prior and Convent. And for greater security &c. each party, have set their seals &c.

Dated at Chirburi &c. as above.

Quit Claim from Richard son of Hugh de Chirbury to the Vicar of Chirbury of lands and tenements in Chirbury &c., 15 February, 1354-5.

(Ancient Deeds, B. 931. P. R. O.)

Let it appear to all by these presents that I, Richard, son of Hugh de Chirbury, have remised, released, and altogether for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed to Sir Gervase, Vicar of the Church of Chirbury, all my right and claim which I have or in any manner I could have in all my lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Chirbury and in the fee of Bulkenul &c. In witness whereof I have set my seal to this present quitclaim.

These being witnesses . . . . de Hoculton, John de Boudelers, Philip de Mydelton, William de Wynnesbury, John Ha . . th and many others.

Dated at Chirbury, on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Valentine, in the 29th year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest.

Grant from John de Wyttrue to William son of Adam de Hocculton of lands and tenements in the fee of Chirbury 4 Nov., 1370.

(Ancient Deeds, B. 927. P. R. O.)

Know present and to come that I, John de Wyttrue, tailor of Chirburi, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to William, son of Adam de Hocculton, and Joan his wife, and to the heirs lawfully issuing of their bodies, for a certain sum of money which they gave to me in hand, all my lands and tenements with the buildings, in the

fee of Neutton and in the field of Bokenhwl, in the fee of Chirbury, with all their appurtenances, to me John de Wittrue by full seisin belonging. To have and to hold all my aforesaid ands and tenements, with the buildings, in the fees aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances, from me, John, and my heirs to the aforesaid William, son of Adam de Hocculton, and Joan his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully issuing, freely, quietly, well and in peace, by inheritance, for ever. Rendering to the chief lord of the fee the rents and services due and of right accustomed. And if the aforesaid William and Joan shall not have an heir lawfully issuing of their bodies (which God forbid) then all the aforesaid lands and tenements &c. shall remain to the right and next heirs of the said William for ever &c.

These being witnesses, Gervase, vicar of Chirbury, Robert de Steppelton, Walter de Hocculton, John le Boulers, William de Wynsburu, and many others.

Dated at Chirburi on Monday next after the Feast of All Saints in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest.

ON THE BRIEFS MENTIONED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WEM.

By the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. VANE, M.A., Rector of Wem.

1582 is the date at which these registers begin, and only twelve years later three briefs are mentioned in them. These three entries do indeed stand among the burials of 1610, but they have a page to themselves, and the evidence of the handwriting seems to show that they were made at their own time. They are as follows :—

Mem. that Richarde Jones did gather for the prisoners of the king's bench the xiiiith daye of July 1594 in the pishe churche of Weme. his license was dated in October 1593.

David Morris collected for the prisoners of the Marshalsee the 28th day of May 1595. his letters were dated September the 26, 1594.

Griffiths Ducket (?) did gather for the prisoners of the king's bench January the 4th. his letters were dated October vith 1595 to endure until octo. 9th.

Now though I have searched a good many Parish Registers in this part of the county, I have not found any other collections recorded at so early a date as these, except that Sir Thomas Butler, Vicar of Much Wenlock, on 3rd Sept., 1553,

Buried out of Calowton the bodie of an old walking man called Richard Bibbe, who had a proxie to gadder for a leprosie howse founded of St. Gyles in Stafford.[1]

Indeed it was not until the reign of Charles I. that briefs became at all common. Then eighteen were issued between 30 Oct., 1625, and 22 Sept., 1626, nearly all on certificates from Quarter Sessions. Many of the lists in our Shropshire Registers begin after the Restoration, others not until the Act of 1705, "for better collecting Charity Money on Briefs by Letters Patents," had limited the number of copies to be furnished

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[1] Transcribed by Rev. Chas. H. Hartshorne, 1840.

by the Queen's printer, and amongst other regulations ordered a registry to be kept in each parish of briefs received and sums collected.[1]

These entries in the Wem Register have therefore a claim to our attention, yet I can throw but little light upon them. Mr. Bewes in his very interesting book called *Church Briefs*, published in 1896, has nothing bearing on the subject except a statement that there is in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries a proof of letters patent, prepared for the press, authorising a collection in Kent and the Cinque Ports on behalf of prisoners in the Marshalsea. This proof is dated Sep. 29, 1596, i.e., two years later than the letters for the same purpose mentioned in the Wem Register. Mr. Bewes informs me by letter that he is unable to give any information about the collections recorded in our register, and suggests that they may have been made under Letters of Protection, not Letters Patent. The Calendar of State Papers fails to aid us, and the Acts of the Privy Council are only published up to 1588. However Mr. Scargill Bird informs me that such licenses to collect for prisoners were not uncommon, and that the Lord Chancellor seems to have had discretionary power to deal with petitioners for briefs, and to issue Letters for collection of alms if he thought fit.

Here, too, we may perhaps note that the London County Council has recently sanctioned an expenditure of £207,400 for the widening of Long Lane, and an extension of Tabard Street through St. George's Churchyard into High Street, Borough. The new street will absorb what is yet left of the late Marshalsea Prison. The site was originally that of the White Lion Inn, which was converted into a gaol circa 1558; but the old Marshalsea, or Borough Prison, wherein Bishop Bonner died in 1569, lay further north on the same side of the street.[2]

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[1] Vide S. R. Bird, F.S.A., in *The Antiquary*, 1881 (Jan. to June).

[2] *The Builder*, 13 Nov., 1897, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 18 Dec

The second list of briefs mentioned in the Wem Register follows the baptisms of 1692, and precedes the marriages of 1658. It is evilly written for the most part, and only collation with other lists has enabled me to identify most of the names. It is, however, unusually full, for after recording one collection in the year after the Restoration, it proceeds to 1670, and between that and 1685 it tells of no less than eighty others. Mr. Bewes in the first edition of his book gives some notes of 168 briefs issued in those fifteen years, a number which is likely to be increased in a future edition.

The entries in our Wem Register I have numbered for convenience' sake, and I add short notes gathered from various sources, and especially from Mr. Bewes' work, which was published shortly after I had transcribed the Wem list, and which has helped me largely, as I desire with gratitude to acknowledge.

1. 1661. Collected in the Pish Church of Wem and in Edstaston Chapple and Newtown Chaple the 31th day of March 1661 by Authority of letters Pattens for the Rebuildinge of Condever Church granted out his Majistie king Charles the second.

Collected in Wem Church and of ye Inhabitants of the town	i	i0	4
Collected in new Town Chaple	0	4	3

This was evidently a "walking brief," the churchwardens going from house to house as well as from pew to pew and from parish church to chapels of ease. Of these chapels of ease, that at Edstaston is an ancient Norman building, and that at Newtown is said to have been founded about the end of the civil war,[1] and is one of the very few in England dedicated to King Charles the Martyr.[2]

Bewes gives 69 briefs as published in the year 1660-1, including three for the aid of individual Salopians,

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[1] Garbet's *History of Wem.*

[2] *Notes and Queries*, Aug. 24, 1895. The others are at Falmouth, Tunbridge Wells, Peak Forest, and Plymouth (2).

two for the rebuilding of Salopian churches injured in the civil war, one for a fire at Market Drayton.

Towards the rebuilding of Condover Church, which was not injured in the civil war, but by the fall of the tower, St. Juliana's, Salop, gave £4 14s. 5d. in 1661, and Selattyn £0 3s. 4d. on Mar. 24, 1660, while Sheriffhales paid 4s. 4d. to "Jo. Webb, Bailiff of the hundred" for the same object.

2. An'o Dom: 1670. Collected for the Inhabitants of Cotton End in the parish of Hardingstone and Countie of Northampton the sume of 12^s 9^d.

The register of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, explains that this was for "several persons susteining great loss by a sad fire in Coton End in Hartyngston Parish." Bewes shows that S. Mary's, Reading, also contributed for the relief of "Cottonend, Hadington." *(sic.)*

3. (1670). Collected for the Towne of Isleham in the Countie of Cambridge Sep. 18th the sume of £00 14s. 00d.

Loss by fire £6,770 (Vide St. Mary's, Reading, &c.)[1]

4. (1670). Collected October 9th for the Inhabitants of Bentleys in the Countie of Suffolke the sume of 00 13 00.

I can find no mention of this brief elsewhere.

5. (1670). Collected in the parish of Wem for John Tanner (?) of Bentley in the County of Suffolke 0 11 0.

Apparently a walking brief; but why churchwardens must perambulate their parishes in aid of this Tanner, I wot not.

6. (1670). Collected for the Inhabitants of ye Towne Yarum in the Countie of Yorke in ye parish Church of Wem 11 00.

Of this particular brief I find no other mention, though Yarm Bridge got a brief for a fire in 1682, and Yarm itself another for its church in 1727. S. Juliana, Salop, gave it 6s. 3¼d. in 1726, no doubt towards the £1,772 then required.[2]

7. (1671). Collected in the Parish Church of Wem for the Towne of Mere in the Countie of Wilts the sume of 13 01.

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[1] Bewes. [2] Bewes.

East Wellow gave 2s. 1d. to this brief, and Stanton St. John 3s. 2d. St. Margaret's, Westminster, sent the great sum of £2 12s. All these—and we hope many more—were "towards the great loss by fyre" at Mere. Of this fire, however, ungrateful Mere itself has kept no record, and even local tradition speaks not of it.[1]

8. (1671). Collected in the parish church of Wem for ye Towne of Tansley in the Countie of Derbie the sume of 12 11.

This was to repair loss caused by fire.[2]

9. (1671). Collected in the Pish Church of Wem for Tho. Brise of Oxford the 12th May the sume of... ... 0 17 0
and at Newtown Chaple the sum of... ... ... 0 3 10

Mr. Brise is ἅπαξ λεγόμενος, but he benefited more by Wem generosity than most applicants.

10. (1671). Collected in Wem pish Ch. for the town and Inhabitants the Hamlett of Ligrave in ye Parish of Luton in the Countie of Bedford June 26 the sume of ... 0 15 8

Ligrave had suffered by fire. It tried to raise £2,946. North Luffenham gave it 9s. 1d on 19 April, 1672, and sent that money to "Will. Moyses Apparitor of Okehā." Bewes has noted that at least four other places gave, and recorded the fact.

11. (1671). Collected in Wem pish Ch. for the Inhabitants of the Town of Bulkington in the Countie of Warwick Agt. 25th the sume of 0 10 9

Bulkington also had been afire. To it North Luffenham gave 5s. 2d., Clent, Worc., 3s., on April 28, 1672, and Sheriffhales 4s.

12. (1671). Collected in the Parish Church of Wem for Jane Perrey of Hinstock in the County of Salop the 24th of 9ber for loss by fire the sume 0 15 00

A brief for Hinstock at this date has got into Bewes from *Notes and Queries*, and from our own *Transactions* (x. 253), and I am glad to make him a present of the name of the sufferer.

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[1] *Notes and Queries*, July 4, 1896.
[2] Bewes.

13. (1672). Collected in Wem P'ish Church the 29th day of December for the Inhabitants in ffortingsbridge in the Countie of Southampton for loss by fire the 13th day of Aprill the sume of 1 4 6

This entry is more explicit than most of ours of this period, and the sum collected larger; still it would not go far towards making up the £13,633 9s. 9d. required. Bewes shows that many other places gave, and also that Fordingbridge again sought to raise money, to wit £5,059 19s., for loss by fire, in 1703.

14. (1672). Collected in Wem Pish Ch. for William Suker tan'er of Tamworth in the Countie of Warwick Ap. 24th the sume of 00 14 10

This gentleman appears in Bewes as Wm. "Shuter of Panworth (? Panxworth, Norf.)" But, tanner of Tamworth! King Edward IV.'s rencontre with such a one was a ballad of fame among our ancestors. And that ancient tanner needed no brief, for

> A fayre russet coat the tanner had on,
> Fast buttoned under his chin,
> And under him a good cowhide,
> And a mare of four shilling.[1]

15. (1672). Collected for the Inhabitants of the borough of Knaresborough in the West Riding of the Countie of Yorke June 22th day... ... ... 00 17 5

S. Nicholas, Durham, Sheriffhales, Salop, and Clent, Worc., all gave to relieve Knaresborough, which had suffered by fire.

16. (1673). Collected the 16th day of November for 38 of the inhabitants of Russell Street in the County of Middlesex in St. Martins of ye field wch fire began in ye house called ye theater Rial the sume of 18 3

This brief is well known, and it has often been alleged that it was issued for the rebuilding of "ye theater Rial." Our entry helps to show that this is not true; no, not in the days of Charles II. and the theatre-loving Pepys. Well might pious John Evelyn join the gay Samuel in his plaint against briefs had

[1] Percy's *Reliques* (Wheatley, 1876), vol. ii., p. 91.

they been issued for such a purpose. Other houses were destroyed by this "voyalant Fire," which consumed property valued at £11,488 2s. 6d. Dr. Brushfield quotes the following interesting account of the fire from a letter preserved in the collection of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe :—

1671-2, Jan. 27. A fire the King's playhouse between 7 and 8 on Thursday evening last, which half burned down the house and all their scenes and wardrobe: and all the houses from the Rose Tavern in Russell Street on that side of the way to Drury Lane are burned and blown up, with many in Vinegar Yard. 20,000*l.* damage. The fire began under the stairs where Orange Moll keeps her fruits. Bell the player was blown up.[1]

17. (1673-4). Collected Jan. the fourth for Thomas Gibbon of S^nt^ Margret's pish in ye County of Kent the sume of 12 10

Bewes has noted that certain gave at this time for a fire in St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Kent. Wem has recorded the name of the sufferer, and this most evilly scribed, but Samuel Collier, vicar of Sheriffhales, gives "Thomas Gibbons in Kent" clearly enough.

18. (1673-4). Collected for ye poore being a fast day feb. 11th 1 1 1

Why Feb. 11th was a fast day I have not discovered; but evidently this appeal opened the purses of the Puritans of Wem wider than that for the unfortunate and ungodly thirty-eight who lived nigh to "ye theater Rial."

19. (1673-4). Collected March 15th for a fire in S^nt^ John's street of a 100 25 housen ther losses being 25000—300—50 & 5 powndes the sume of 19 & 3^d^.

The sum thus quaintly figured, and not according to Cocker, enables us to identify this great fire with that which on 26th May, 1672, destroyed St. Katharine's Hospital and "about 100 houses without the iron gate," alias St. Katharine's Gate, of the Tower of London. St. Katharine's Hospital was not removed to Regent's Park till 1827. This brief is frequently mentioned.

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[1] *Notes and Queries*, Oct. 10, 1896.

20. (1674). Collected June 14th for fire in parish of woollerhampton for Thomas Wakering at black halfe his losse amounting to 400—58^{l}—3^{s}—3^{d} the sume of ... 14^{s} 5^{d}

Bewes gives "Blackhalf, Wolverhampton," and the Rev. Thomas Walker, vicar of Clent, then in Staffordshire, has recorded that on Dec. 21, 1673, his congregation gave "for a fire at Blackhalf in ye parish of Wolverha'pton" 1s. 8d. Sheriffhales gives both the name of the man and the place, as this entry does.

21. Collected October 18th '74 for a great and dreadful and sudden storme and lightning and thunder which set on fire the steeple of the Church of Benenden and melted the bells ther the sume of 16 7

The North Luffenham Register adds to this appalling description, under date July 13, 1675, thus:—"for y^{eir} g^{rt} losse by fire thro Thund^{r} and Lightning w'ch burnt and brak downe their Church and mony houses, the whole losse amounting to ye summe of 3920^{l} 14^{s} 00, collected 6^{s} and 6^{d}." Albrighton, near Shrewsbury, contributed 2s. 9d. to the same object on Nov. 8, 1674, and S. Juliana, Salop, 9s. 2d. in 1717 for Benenden Church and Steeple; that is, for a second brief, which was issued for £1,552. Bewes gives several references for both.

22. (1674). Collected for the Inhabitants of S^{nt} Albons in the County of Herford for losse by fire the sume of 13^{s} 9^{d} Jan. 17th And also for the town of Redburn in the County of Hertford their losses beinge both 1000 900 and 1 powndes 17^{s}.

Albrighton, Shrewsbury, gave 1s. 11d. on Dec. 6, 1674, "for relief of John Halsey the Elder of Radburn within the liberty of St. Albans." Bewes gives the value of the property destroyed as £1,948, and has apparently not found the name of Halsey in the references which he furnishes. Briefs for the repair of the Church of St. Albans were also issued in 1681 and 1723.

23. (1674-5). Collected for John Downton glover Jan. 31th the sume of ... ... 16^{s} 10^{l}

Alas, "E'en Glover's works I cannot put my frozen hands upon."

24. (1674-5). Collected for the Inhabitants of Nether Wallop in the County of Southampton for fire their losses beinge 7000 700 56 pownds in Wem Church the 14th day of March the sume of 13 10

This brief figures in the registers of Wellow and elsewhere. A second for a fire in the same place was issued in 1786, the loss then being appraised at £749 12s. 10d.

We may note in passing that our local scribe's somewhat peculiar idea of arithmetic makes the age of a certain Elizabeth Jones, who died in 1687, appear in our Parish Register as 1001.

25. (1675). Collected the 13th day of June for loss by fire at Watton in the County of Norfolke ther losses being 9000: 700 and 10 pownds the sume of 15 2

The North Luffenham record gives the loss at "about 960*l.*" Bewes gives it at £7,450, and refers to St. Mary's, Reading, &c.

26. (1675). Collected for John Stockall Agst 8th 16 8

Stockall is an old name in Wem, so perhaps this John was an inhabitant.

27. (1675). Collected for the Inhabitants of bridgenorth by a petition for fire Agst 15th ?

The men of Bridgnorth got their first brief under the Commonwealth on 10th Jan., 1647, and their second in the year of the Restoration, for indeed, they had suffered many things in the Civil War. Briefs again they had for S. Mary Magdalene's Church in 1791 and 1796. The collection of 1675 was perhaps not made under a brief, but a "petition" addressed to their charitable fellow Salopians.

28. (1675). Collected by a petition for a man of the pish of bolas magna 11 6

Money was collected for the church of "Great Bowlas" under a brief of 1725, but I have found no other record of the "petition" of this man of fifty years before.

29. (1675-6). Collected January 16th towarde the repayeringe of the pish Church of Newent in the County of Glossester the sume of 10 6

Bewes states that this church fell down, and that a brief was issued to raise £2,000 to rebuild it. This brief is mentioned in many places.

30. Collected feabruary 11th 1676 for the Inhabitants of Eaton in the County of Bucks for losses by fire the sume of 13 3

A fire took place in the College buildings at Eton in June, 1667. What damage was done does not appear; but a considerable sum was paid for clearing away the rubbish and for the purchase of timber and bricks.[1] This brief figures in several parochial records.

31. (1677). Collected for the Inhabitants of Sn^t Saviour and Sn^t Thomas in the Burow of Southwork in the Countie of Surrey for loss by fire May 6th 0 13 07

This fire occurred on 26th May, 1676, consumed the habitations of above 500 families, caused great damage to St. Saviour's Church, with loss of the free school and school houses, and destroyed property valued at £84,375 13. The collection was made from house to house, and the accounts of the £393 14s. gathered in the City of London on May 29th are in the City of London Library.[2]

32. Collected Jan. 26th '78 at the schoolehouse for losse by fire 0 11 11

"This Towne was burnt the 3 of March 1677" is an inscription in ornamental ironwork still to be seen affixed to the ceiling of the first floor of an old house in Wem; and this short entry refers to that calamity and to the brief for £23,677 3s. 1d. by which it was sought to compensate for it. The brief was dated 31st May, 1677, and this collection was made at Sir Thomas Adams' foundation, because the church was numbered

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[1] *Etoniana*, 1865, p. 56.
[2] Bewes.

with the "seven score dwelling houses, besides treble the number of outhouses and buildings," which suffered in the flames. Happily, the Parish Registers escaped. Garbet's *History of Wem* gives a detailed account of the origin and progress of the fire.

33. Collected fea 23th (1678) for the Inhabitants of the Town of Burne in Lincolnshire 0 10 1

This refers, I take it, to that birthplace of two great Englishmen, Hereward the Wake, and the Lord Treasurer Burghley, Bourne; but I know no other mention of the brief.

34. (1678). Collected for one phips of Riton March 9th for loss by fire 0 7 3

"One fips of Riton . . . a milner" is the last of our beneficiaries (vid. sub., No. 81) He was, probably, a neighbour from Ruyton-xi-Towns, "with leter of request," and not armed with all the authority of a brief.

35. (1679). Collected August 3d for one Captayne Cro the sume of 0 11 2

This cannot be that Lieutenant of Shrewsbury Castle, who after the surrender of the castle to the forces under General Mytton, went down, as Gough tells us,[1] "to Gloucester, where hee was hanged either for his cowardice or treachery." Doubtless he is the unfortunate, who appears in Bewes under this date simply as "Crowe," but we may believe that he is also the same who appears in 1688, thus:—"To Timothy Crowe, of Helston, Cornwall, for his son taken by a Salé man of war, and not to be redeemed under £350." Several briefs were issued about 1679 for prisoners and captives taken by the Algerines, and three or four collections for captives in Algiers appear to have been made at Albrighton, Shrewsbury, in 1692. At The Clive, too, there is kept with the parish registers a small parchment book containing numerous affi-

[1] *Antiquities of Myddle*, 1875, p. 177.

davits of burials in woollen from 1679 to 1681, and these are preceded by a list of subscriptions given in the parish in 1671 "for redeeming our prisoners from the Turks."

36. (1679). Collected for one phillips of frogley for loss by fire Augst 17th 12 6

A suffering neighbour, no doubt. Perhaps a man of Frodesley, and the same, for whom five years later, a rather larger sum was collected in Wem (vid. sub., No. 57).

37. (1679). Collected november 9th for Roger Cotton and Alles Redhill (?) of Shifnall for loss by fire 0 9 3 farthing.

More suffering Salopians, not traced elsewhere, their briefs (so called) being issued by the local justices.

38. (1679-80). Collected January the 11th for Edward Jones alias Sturdy being sick 0 10 10

A man of Wem, may hap, and a sturdy beggar, when laid low by sickness.

39. Collected Jan: 25th, 79 for loss by fire in the county of Wilts and in the town of burgeshill the sume of ... 0 10 10

This is one of the place-names in our list most "hard to be spell'd," as is shown by an entry at Albrighton, Shrewsbury, of 3s. 3d. collected for the inhabitants of Burgishal in 1678, while Bewes refers to Wellow, &c., and spells the word Lurgishall, stating the loss at £1,292 0s. 0d.

40. (1680). Collected fea. 16th for loss by fire for the town of weeden beck in the County of Northampton ... 0 11 5

Briefs for Weedon Beck appear in Bewes' list under date 1688, as well as 1679.

41. Collected July 25th, 80, for the town of East derham in the County of Norfolk.

East Dereham had suffered by fire and received help from St. Mary's, Reading, &c.[1]

42. (1680-1). Collected Jan: 9th, 80, for fire in duxford in the County of Cambridge 0 10 0

[1] Bewes.

Duxford's loss was £1,865 19s. 0d., and collections made to repair it are recorded in many lists.[1]

43. (1681). Collected for fire in Stafford ... 0 15 6

Vid. sub 46.

44. '81. Collected for the Inhabitants of Polan October 30th 0 16 8

This refers to one of the well known briefs for the aid of the suffering Protestants in Poland. Of these the first was issued in 1657, the second in 1681, the third in 1709, and the fourth in 1716. The first is especially interesting as having been made under the Commonwealth, and as imposing an additional duty on the Vaudois or Piedmont Committee, appointed two years previously. Bewes gives at length the appeal of the persecuted and the decree of the Protector.

45. (1681). Collected 9ber 27th for loss by fire in hampton in the County of Stafford 0 11 8

Bewes mentions a "Handsworth, Yorks," under this year, which is confusing. Possibly Wolverhampton is meant by the Wem entry; but if so, it is unsupported elsewhere.

46. (1681). Collected December 25th for fire in Stafford the sume of 0 14 0

At Albrighton Chapel, near Shrewsbury, there was collected on the same Christmas Day "for fire at Stafford town" 3s. 7d. Bewes gives references for other collections for Stafford in this year, but does not mention our No. 43. Perhaps two collections were made at Wem under one brief. *Cf.* Nos. 4, 5.

47. (1681-2). Collected Jan. 1st for fire at Newport.

Bewes gives briefs for Newport, Salop, in 1666, 1721, and 1723; but of a brief in 1682 I find no other mention.

48. (1681-2). Collected March 5th for loss by fire for the Inhabitants of Linsey in Lincownshire 13 10

[1] Bewes.

Though these names are not easy to decipher, I think our entry refers to the district of Lindsey, albeit Caistor is the only place in what Henry VIII. rudely called "one of the most brute and beastly shires of the whole realm," which figures in Bewes about this period.

49. (1682). Collected May the 14th by a petition for the wife of John Powell of Salop... ... ... 0 10 5

Another neighbour with a petition, not a brief. See Nos. 36, 37, 57, &c.

50. (1682). Collected for the poor distressed prodestance as weare driven out of france June 18.

The best known of all briefs were for the persecuted Protestants of France, who suffered many things at the hands of Louis XIV. long before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and greatly benefited the land of England which gave them hospitality. Briefs on their behalf were issued in 1621, 1681, 1686, 1688, and 1694, and huge sums were collected in aid of those "Four hundred thousand wooden pair of shoes," to whom I alluded in a paper on the churchwardens' books of High Ercall.[1] It is to be regretted that the amount collected at Wem under this brief has not been entered.

51. (1682). Collected for fire loss by John Woodnorth of Cheswardine July 2nd... ... ... 0 10 6 3 far.

Another neighbour, vid. sup., No. 49.

52. (1682). Collected 7ber 17th for losses by fire from prestene in the County of Radnor 0 15 0

Presteign's loss was sworn at £6,150, and many gave to relieve it, including our chapel at Albrighton besides those mentioned by Bewes. Clent's liberality reached the munificent sum of 3s. 4d., Albrighton's 3s. 7d. True it was that "Collections of this nature are very coldly carried on, unlesse some effectuall Course be taken for the promoting thereof."[2]

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[1] *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. vi., pt. ii., page 205.
[2] Order of Council, in Bewes, p. 367.

53. (1682). Collected 8ber the 15th for losses by fire in London for Thomas Nicholls and John Ellews ... 0 11 0

Albrighton on Oct. 8th gave 2s. 7d. for "Thomas Nicholls lying in Dyers' Hall in Thames Street in London," and Loppington gave 4s. 0d. for "Thomas Nicholls and John Ellews lying u'dr Dyers' Hall," &c. Clent gave 3s. 8d. for Dyers' Hall, &c. Bewes explains that the fire was in the warehouse of Thos. Nicholls, lying under Dyers' Hall, and mentions another Thos. Nichols of Tanstock as a beneficiary under a brief in this same year. Loppington bears out Wem in giving the name of John Ellews coupled with that of Nicholls.

54. (1682). Collected for losses by fire for Samuell Horton smith of Upton, 8ber 22th 0 9 6

Another local man whom our parishioners aided, to see that such as are in need and necessity have right. But whether he were of Upton Magna, or of Upton Parva, commonly called Waters, or of some other Upton, I cannot tell.

55. (1682). Collected 9ber the 12th for losses by fire in Culham in ye County of Oxford 0 9 6

Bewes gives no help here. Loppington on 21 June, 1685, gave something to help what looks like "Gangden," co. Oxon. Possibly that may be Sandford, which was joined with Culham in a brief of 1768.

56. (1682-3). Collected March the 4th for loss by fire for new winsor in ye county of Berks 0 12 1

This refers, of course, to "the royal borough," where property valued at £5,135 had been destroyed.

57. Collected for loss by fire 1683 Aprill the 8th for one of frogley 1 0 3

Vid. Sup., No. 36.

58. (1683). Collected the 29th day of Aprill for loss by fire in Suffolk 0 11 5

Probably at Stoke, near Clare, for which Bewes gives several references under this date.

59. (1683) July 2. Collected for the Inhabitants of the Town of Colampton in ye County of Devon for loss by fire 0 16 4

Morton, co. Derby, subscribed "towards the building of the Market Towne of Collampton in Devonshire being burned by fire, 1s," in 1611 (?) It was, of course, under a more recent brief that our collection and many others about the same date were made, Cullompton having again been burned, and the damage estimated at £9,263.

60. (1683). Collected for a brefe for waping in London Agt 19. wardens (received ?) it.

Rowland Hill, when he went thither, announced that he was come to preach to "Wapping sinners," and the ancestors of those whom he addressed had been Wapping sufferers, for they sought for and obtained briefs for fires in 1658, 1661, 1683, 1704, 1722, 1728, 1736, 1741, and 1759. The first of these was for the church, injured by an explosion of gunpowder, and was to raise £9,665 17s. 6d. This gives a hint as to the source of many fires; but that to which our entry refers must have been gigantic enough to satisfy even Nero, for the brief was issued for £56,346. The next was also a terrific fire, for Wapping then received from good Queen Anne £200 towards the £13,010 which it desired to raise for the "relief of the poor Sufferers . . . at Execution Dock." High Ercall, which itself had a brief synchronizing with Wapping's second, gave to its fourth, as did many others; in fact, Wapping is a name which occurred, probably, oftener than any other when "Briefs, Citations, and Excommunications" were "read" before the sermon.

61. (1683). Collected for the Inhabitants of newmarket in the County of Suffolk 7ber 16: wardens Reed it.

Bewes says that this brief was "upon an order in print, under several Commissioners hands for charitable uses," and John Evelyn in his Diary, under date 23 Sep. 1683, writes:—"There was this day a collection for rebuilding New-market, consum'd by an accidental

fire, which removing his Majesty thence sooner than was intended, put by the assassinates, who were disappointed of their rendezvous and expectation by a wonderful providence. This made the King more earnest to render Winchester the seate of his autumnal field diversions for the future, designing a palace there where the antient castle stood : infinitely indeed preferable to New-market for prospects, air, pleasure, and provisions." The disappointed "assassinates" were the Duke of Monmouth and others associated in the famous Rye House Plot.

62. (1683-4). Collected and Reed Jan. 6th for the building of the Church at portsmouth by ye wardens.

Bewes gives the date of this brief as 1684-5, but his few references hardly add to our knowledge. How much the four wardens of Wem received is not stated.

63. (1683-4). Collected Fea. 14 for the Inhabitants of Chanell Roe for losses by fire in S^nt^ Margaret's Westminster in ye County of middlesex by ye wardens.

Albrighton, Shrewsbury, gave 4s. 0d., Clent 5s. 0½d. towards the £7,222 needed, but the amount of Wem's generosity has not been here recorded.

64. (1683-4). Collected march 9th for the Inhabitants of the town of Runswick in ye north Riding 0 12 4

Runswick's calamity is charmingly described by the contemporary vicar of Clent thus :—"We. sd. Town standing w'in a Bay on ye side of a greate Hill wch. opening about ye middle ye town did slip down from it." £1,200 was sought to repair this damage, towards which our neighbours at Albrighton gave 1s. 7d.

65. (1684). Collected Ap. 27th for losses by fire for bussingborn in ye County of Cambridge 0 11 9

Bassingbourn estimated its loss at £963. Albrighton gave it four shillings. Bewes gives the names of other contributors, not the extent of their charity.

66. (1684). Collected June 29th for the repaireinge of the pish Church of Edgbaston in ye County of Warwick the sume of ... ... 0 11 11 far.

Besides other places—many, we hope—Albrighton gave 2s. for this object, and Loppington 3s. 10d.

67. (1684). Collected for fire at Shawbury ... 0 18 0

A calamity nigh at hand naturally appealed to Wem's generosity, for Shawbury is but five miles distant; but the present Vicar assures me that he has searched the *Fasti Shawburienses* in vain for any mention of this fire. It is small wonder, therefore, that I find no mention of it elsewhere. The appeal was, no doubt, not made under a brief.

68. (1684). Collected for loss by fire for the Inhabitants of Cawston in the County of Northfolk 0 15 6

Our neighbours of Loppington and Albrighton here, as in other cases, added their mites to the collections, which Bewes has discovered, and which aimed at reaching £2,395.

69. (1684). Collected 8ber 12th for loss by fire for the Inhabitants of Alrewas in the County of Stafford ... 0 11 4

Again I add Albrighton to Bewes' list of "many a mickle," and thank him for telling me that the muckle aimed at was £2,405. Alrewas again suffered from fire in 1724, and S. Juliana, Salop, then gave it 6s. 0d.

70. (1684). Collected for loss by fire in the Ile of Ely 9ber 29... ... ... 0 11 2

The Rev. Thos. Walker of Clent, very particularly describes this catastrophe as "a fire at Ely St. Mary's w'in ye city of Ely w'in ye Isle of Ely." But though there is much water there, the fire consumed property worth £1,780, and once more Albrighton and Loppington cast their two mites into the treasury.

71. (1684-5). Collected January 11th for loss by fire at the town of Steventon in the County of Southampton... 0 14 2

Staverton, North Hants, figures in lists of this year, but Steventon does not elsewhere appear.

72. (1684-5). Collected by a letter of Request for Steaven Ellis of Drayton fea. 15th ... ... 0 11 3 farthing.

A man of Market Drayton, peradventure, and one not known from other records.

73. (1684-5). Collected for a briefe for Oxford March 1st 0 1 4 (?)

Our neighbours of Albrighton gave on April 2nd in this year 2s. 5d. for "Oxford and the late inhabitants of Saresden," and this connects our entry with the "Saresden" of Bewes, which had lost £1,449 by fire, and received help from many places.

74. (1685). Collected Aprill 12th for the Repayre of the Church of Sn^t Bridges in Chester the Rophe and Chansell 0 11 0

St. Bridget's figures in the Clent list and others, to which we can now add both Loppington and Albrighton. Apparently it was with this brief as with King Joash's:[1] "Joash was minded to repair the house of the Lord . . Howbeit the Levites hastened not (the matter)." For in 1693 St. Bridget's got another brief for £4,390, with the same object.

75. (1685). Collected May 3d for the Town of Haxby in north ridinge of York 0 13 5

"A town in the North Riding of York," says Bewes, referring to *Archæologia Cantiana*, but giving no name. "Haxbe," says Albrighton, in 1688.

76. (1685). Collected May 31th for fire for Leissiter in the County of Leissester 0 10 3

No. 78 (vid. sub.) perhaps refers to the same brief as this, but I find no mention of a brief for Leicester about this period in Bewes or anywhere else.

77. (1685). Collected June 14 for Richard Jones of pichford by a Letter of Request 0 9 10

Again a proud Salopian in distress, seeking aid with a lesser authority than that of a brief.

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[1] 2 Chron., xxiv., 4, 5.

78. (1685). Collected July 19th for fire in Leissiter 0 8 4

Look above at No. 76, and see also Nos. 4 and 5, 43 and 46.

79. (1685). Collected 8ber the 11th for fire in the town of Sicklinghall in ye County of York 0 11

The name here passes the wit of man to decipher. It looks like "Lickling," and a friend reads it "Pickering;" but Albrighton, on Aug. 26 of this year gave 2s. 5d. to "Sicklinhall Yorksheer," and Clent 4s. 2d. to "Sicklinghall Yorks" on Nov. 21, 1686, and when Bewes throws the sword of Brennus into the scale, Sicklinghall must be allowed to prevail.

80. (1685). Collected for Thomas Sambrook a man of newport for loss by fire 9ber ye 29 ... ... 0 10 4

81. Collected for one fips of Riton with leter of Request a milner 0 11 4

'Twas "one phips of Riton" who solicited our charity in 1679 (vid. sup., No. 34), and the same closes our list, described now, not as a milliner, nor yet as a maker of Milan steel, but as a simple British miller; and he is apparently the 16th local sufferer whom we aided between 1670 and 1685. For while giving to those from a distance, too, we did not "starve our poor in charity."

And, doubtless, my readers are glad that the list does end here, and that if it ever went on further, as seems probable, the next page is as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy. A list of 81 parochial collections must needs be "something musty," still I trust that I have not been κακόμοχθος[1] in exploiting it. Archdeacon Farrer, indeed, translates that word "with misdirected toil," but our revisers prefer "labouring to an evil end." And certainly I have, as it were, "carved it with the diligence of my idleness, and shaped it by the skill of my indolence." (*Wisdom* xiii., 13, Revised Version).

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[1] *Wisdom* xiv., 5.

SOME DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

With an Introduction by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.

The three following documents have been extracted from the Patent and Close Rolls in the Public Record Office, and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society. They afford fresh information relative to the battle of Shrewsbury. For the knowledge of the existence of these records we are indebted to Mr. J. H. Wylie's *History of England under Henry IV.*

The first is the king's pardon, dated 30 July, 1403, to Richard Horkesley, otherwise Richard Rainkyn, for having been in the retinue of Henry Percy. It appears that when he saw the royal standard unfurled, he forsook Percy, and crossed over and fought on the king's side.

The second document is likewise a pardon, dated 13 August, 1403, to the tenants of Richard, Lord Le Strange. It seems that John Kynaston, who was Lord Le Strange's Steward of the Lordship and Hundred of Ellesmere, and of the vills of [Welch] Hampton, Coolmere, and Hampton Wood, had summoned the tenants to attend their lord and come with the king. He brought them as far as Middle, where not finding Lord Le Strange they wished to return home, but the steward forcibly detained them, and threatened to behead, draw, and hang them, and brought them to Percy. As they followed Percy against their will, the king pardoned

them, and granted them their lands, goods, and chattels, which were forfeited to the Crown.

The third document corrects an error into which our local historians Owen and Blakeway have unwittingly fallen. Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, was undoubtedly beheaded at Shrewsbury after the battle, and his head was sent to London and placed over the bridge there. Owen and Blakeway suggest that the headless corpse, which was found on 19 July, 1816, when the tomb was opened, lying at the bottom of the Leybourne tomb in the Trinity Chapel in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, was the body of the beheaded Earl of Worcester. (*History of Shrewsbury*, i., 196-7). The document before us shows that the Earl's body was interred in the Abbey Church. It is a mandate to the Sheriffs of London, dated 18 December, 1403, to take down the Earl of Worcester's head from London Bridge (where it must have been set up for nearly five months), and to deliver it to John Clifford and Thomas de Burgh to bury it with the Earl's body. And there is a second mandate to the Abbot of Salop to permit the Earl's head "to be interred and buried with the body of the same late Earl, which is interred in your church of the Blessed Peter of Shrewsbury, as it is said." This document clearly fixes the Abbey Church as being the place where the Earl of Worcester was buried. Some other solution must be found for the headless corpse lying in the Leybourne tomb in St. Mary's.

Pardon to Richard Horkesley alias Rainkyn, 30 July, 1403.

Patent Roll 4 Henry IV., part 2, m. 5.

[30th July A.D. 1403].

The King to all his Bailiffs and faithful men to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that whereas our liegeman Richard Horkesley otherwise called Richard Rainkyn lately being in the retinue of the Earl of Worcester and Henry Percy and of other our rebels in a certain field near our Town of Shrewsbury,

armed in War against Us and our majesty, and seeing our standard unfurled, forsook the aforesaid Earl, Henry, and our other rebels and came to Us and our obedience against our rebels aforesaid, fighting together with Us until their final subduction. We of our special grace and in consideration of the premises have pardoned the same Richard the suit of our peace which pertains to Us against him for all kinds of felonies, trespasses, misprisons, insurrections, robberies, maintenances, conspiracies, rebellions, treasons, murders, rapes of women, contempts &c. by him heretofore done and perpetrated, whereof he is indicted, accused or appealed, and also for outlawries, if any shall have been promulgated against him on these occasions, and We grant him our firm peace therefore. So, nevertheless, that he may stand right in our Court if anyone shall wish to speak against him touching the premises or any of the premises.

In witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at the King's Castle of Nottingham the 30th day of July.

By writ of Privy Seal.

Pardon to the tenants of Lord Lestraunge, 13 August, 1403.

Patent Roll 4 Henry IV., part 2, m. 12.

[13th Aug. A.D. 1403]

Concerning a Pardon.

The King to all his Bailiffs and faithful men to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that whereas, as We have heard, John Kynaston, Steward of Richard, Lord Lestraunge, of the Lordship and Hundred of Ellesmere, in the Marches of Wales, and of the Vills of Hampton, Culmere, and Hampton Wode, within the Lordship aforesaid, lately pressed the tenants of the aforesaid Richard, within the Lordship, Hundred and Vills aforesaid, to set out to the same Lord Lestraunge to come with Us, and brought them unto a certain place called Mudle within the County of Salop, where the same Lord Lestraunge had not come; and the same tenants, considering the deception in the said John, wished to withdraw, but the same John would not allow them, but threatened to behead, draw and hang them. And so the aforesaid John brought the tenants aforesaid, they not knowing the purpose and intent of the same John, unto a place where Henry Percy was, and detained them there with

force and arms against their will. We, of our special grace, have pardoned the same tenants the suit of our peace which to Us pertains against them for the premises, whereof they are indicted, accused or appealed, and also outlawries if any have been promulgated against them on these occasions, and We do grant to them our firm peace therein. Moreover We have granted to the same tenants their lands, goods and chattels forfeited to Us on the occasion aforesaid. To have of our gift &c. In [witness] whereof &c.

Witness the King, at York, the 13th day of August

By the King himself.

Mandate as to delivering and burying the Earl of Worcester's Head, 18 Dec., 1403.

Close Roll 5 Henry IV., part 1, m. 25.

[18th Dec. A.D. 1403].

Concerning delivering Thomas Percy's head.

The King to the Sheriffs of London, greeting. For certain causes moving Us, We command you, firmly enjoining, that you take down the head of Thomas Percy, late Earl of Worcester, for certain high treasons many times done and perpetrated by the said late Earl against Us and his allegeance, placed upon our bridge at London by our command, and cause the head aforesaid to be delivered to John Clifford, Esquire, and Thomas de Burgh to bury it with the body of the same late Earl, notwithstanding our mandate aforesaid.

Witness the King, at Westminster, the 18th day of December.

By the King himself.

Concerning burying the head aforesaid.

The King to his beloved in Christ the Abbot of Salop, greeting. We command you that you permit the head of Thomas Percy, late Earl of Worcester, which We have commanded to be delivered to John Clifford, esquire, and Thomas de Burgh to bury it with the body of the same late Earl, to be interred and buried with the body of the same late Earl, which is interred in your church of the Blessed Peter, of Shrewsbury as it is said.

Witness as above.

By the King himself.

All the following documents, which throw much new light on the Battle of Shrewsbury, were extracted by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher from the original Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Most are abstracts only, but in a few cases it is thought desirable to give a translation of the whole document.

It is clear that the full extent of the immediate danger that threatened him did not dawn upon the King until 16 July, 1403, five days before the battle, for on that date he sent a Mandate from Burton upon Trent to the Sheriffs of all the adjoining counties to collect their forces and come to his assistance as speedily as possible.

There were certain knights and others whose loyalty he evidently distrusted, for on July 16th he issued a Mandate to Sir John Pudesay, Sir Robert de Hilton, Sir Gerard Salveyn, and ten others to attend him within six days; and the very same day he issued another Mandate to the Sheriff of York and others to take them and keep them in custody. On the 18th of July he issued a Mandate to Thomas lord de la Warre to present himself at once on pain of forfeiting his life and limbs.

On the 22nd, the day after the battle, he bade the Earl of Westmoreland to collect forces in the counties of York and Northumberland to oppose the Earl of Northumberland, and to bring him, if captured, before the King. The document dated the 23rd, giving the Earl of Arundel and others authority to resist Owen Glyndwr, bears incidental witness to the fact that the Prince of Wales was wounded in the battle, as it states he "is not able to proceed" to Wales. On the 25th the King gave the Prince power to treat with the rebels of Wales and Cheshire; and the same day directs the Mayor of London to fix the Earl of Worcester's head over London Bridge, and the Mayor of York to fix Henry Percy's head over the gate of York.

On October 8th, Robert Waterton, ever a loyal adherent of Henry IV., is directed to arrest Elizabeth Percy, Henry Percy's widow, and bring her to the King.

All these documents are entered on the Rotulus Viagii, which is one of the Patent Rolls (No. 363).

Patent Roll, 1—11 Henry IV. (Rotulus Viagii), No. 363.

Precept from the King to the Sheriffs of Oxon and Berks, Bedford, Bucks, Warwick, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Nottingham, Stafford, Derby and Lincoln, to collect all knights, esquires and valets as speedily as possible, to oppose the insurrection of Sir Henry Percy, who has associated himself with our Welsh rebels and our Scotch enemies. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July 4 Henry IV. (1403). (mem. 23).
[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 313.]

Mandate to Alured Trussell, Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester, and to Henry Nevill, John Nevill, Peter Barwell, and William Bispham to collect knights. esquires and valets, and attend the King as speedily as possible. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

A similar mandate to Edmund Earl of Stafford, and to Robert Fraunceys, Sheriff of Stafford. Given at Lichfelde 17 July. (mem. 23).

Precept to John Pudesay to attend the king within six days after the receipt of this brief, to go with us to resist the malice of our rebels. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

A similar brief to William Mallom, John Cank, Leonard Dautre, Henry de Preston, Alan de Kateralle, Robert de Hilton chivaler, Gerard Salveyn chivaler, John de Aske, Ranulph de See, Richard Fairfax, John Colvyle de Dale, and John Percy de Kyldale, to attend the King. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

Mandate to William de Gascoigne, John Saynell Sheriff of York, David Rouclyf, Robert Rokkelay, Richard Redman, William Cranffeld, Robert Mauleverer, and Robert Waterton, to take and keep in custody, wherever they can be found, John Pudesay chivaler, William Mallom, John Cank, Leonard Dautre, Henry de Preston, Alan de Katerall, Robert de Hilton chivaler, Gerard Salvayn chivaler, John de Ask, Ranulph del See, Richard ffairfax, John Colvile de Dale chivaler, and John

Percy de Kyldale, who as traitors and rebels are unwilling to obey us. Given at Burton on Trent 16 July. (mem. 23).

Mandate to Thomas lord de la Warre that, under pain of forfeiting his life and limbs, he hasten with all speed, and without any excuse, to present himself before the king. Given at Lychefeld 18 July. By the king himself. (mem. 23).

Concerning the assembling of men for our defence.

The King to his most dear brother Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, and to his beloved and faithful Henry fitz Hugh, Ralph Evere, William Gascoigne and Robert Waterton greeting. Since we are given to understand that Henry Earl of Northumberland, having assembled to himself several other persons traitors to us in his company, has already made insurrection against us and our royal majesty and against the debt of his allegiance, to destroy us and our faithful lieges so far as he is able, which may happen unless his malice be quickly resisted; We wishing, as we are bound, to resist his aforesaid malice, have assigned you, together and separately, to levy and assemble all and singular men for our defence and of ability to work, of whatever state sort or condition they may be, within the counties of York and Northumberland, as well within the liberties as without; and the same men so levied and assembled to set out together with you or any of you to resist the malice of our traitors aforesaid, to whatever parts within our kingdom aforesaid we may happen to set out to lead them, and to make war against and destroy those our traitors, and to bring the said Earl, should he happen to be taken, before us in our own proper person. And therefore we command you that you diligently act about the premises, and do and follow out these things in form aforesaid. But we give &c. Witness the King at Salop the 22nd day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 24).

The King to Richard Earl of Arundel, Thomas Berkele of Berkele, Edward de Cherleton, Hugh Burnell, and John Tuchet of Audelee, greeting. Since our very dear son the Prince of Wales is not able to proceed to preserve the marches of our kingdom of England towards Wales against the hostilities and invasions of Owin de Gleyndowrey and our other rebels there; We have assigned to you authority to preserve and govern the marches of Wales, and to resist the rebels if they presume to

invade the marches, and to make war against and destroy them. Given at Salop the 23rd day of July (mem. 24).
[An abbreviated abstract only].

Mandate to the Sheriffs of Hereford, Worcester, Salop, Gloucester, Bristoll, and Stafford, to assist the Earl of Arundel and others in their work. Same date. (mem. 24)

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we, fully trusting in the fidelity and foreseen circumspection of our very dear son Henry Prince of Wales, have given to the same Prince by tenor of these presents full power to correct and punish all and singular our rebels of the counties of Chester and Flynt and the lordship of Dynby, who lately raised themselves against our royal majesty and the debt of their allegiance in the company of Henry Percy son of the Earl of Northumberland, in our name according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England, and to bring the same rebels and any of them to our grace if they wish to seek it by fines to our use, or to receive them in any other way according to the wise discretion of the same Prince, always reserving to us forfeiture of the lands and tenements and goods and chattels of the same our aforesaid rebels to be disposed of at our will. In witness &c. so long as it shall please us to continue it. Witness the King at Stafford the 25th day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 22)
[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 320.]

The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London greeting. We command and firmly enjoin you that you receive the head of Thomas de Percy Earl of Worcester, who lately made an insurrection against us and our royal majesty and against the debt of his allegiance, from him who on our part will deliver this to you, and will cause it to be placed above the gate of the aforesaid city to remain there so long as it can last. And this you are in nowise to omit. Witness the King at Lychefeld the 25th day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 22).
[See also Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 320.]

The King to the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of York greeting. We command and firmly enjoin you that you receive the head of Henry Percy who lately made insurrection against us and our royal majesty, and against the debt of his allegiance, from him who will deliver this to you on our part, and that

you cause the same to be placed above the gate of the aforesaid city there to remain so long as it can last. And this you are in nowise to omit. Witness the King at Lychfeld the 25th day of July. By the King himself. (mem. 22).

Mandate to Robert Waterton esq. to arrest Elizabeth who was the wife of Henry Percy chivaler deceased, wherever she can be found, and to bring her before us. And for that purpose to have as many horses as may be necessary in this behalf. Given at Gloucester 8 October. (mem. 21).

[See also Rymer's *Fœdera,* viii.]

The documents entered on the Patent Roll No. 371 are of exceptional interest. They show us who fought for the King at the battle, and who were on Percy's side. The lands and estates of the latter were generally confiscated, and given to the King's adherents. For two months, from the battle until the end of September, grants of the rebels' property to the King's friends, and pardons to many of the rebels, are entered on the Patent Rolls. In some cases the King generously gave the property back again to the families of his opponents who were slain, as for instance to Isabella, widow of Sir Richard Venables of Kinderton, to Joyce, widow of Sir William de Legh, and to Elizabeth, widow of Richard de Vernon of Shibbrok.

The day after the battle, it came to the King's ears that one John Kyngesley and Petronilla Clerk, his mother, had entertained Henry Percy at their house in Cheshire; he was evidently very angry at this, and granted all their lands and goods at once to his valet Mathew Swetenham. The next day (July 23rd) he granted to the Prince all the silver vessels belonging to the Earl of Worcester. It is clear that thieves were about on the field of battle, for one Henry Parker received a pardon on August 1st for stealing some of the King's gold and silver spoons and knives (or daggers). On September 27th the King gave power to the Prince to treat with certain persons who had taken part in the rebellion; and from this document it appears

that certain priests, including the parsons of Rousthorne, Hawardyn, Pulforde, Dodleston, Hanley and Davenham, came armed to the battle.

From this Patent Roll, it would seem that the following were amongst those who took Henry Percy's side at the battle of Shrewsbury:—Sir John Pudsey, Sir John de Pull and John his son, Sir William de Stanley, Sir William de Legh (slain), Richard de Vernon of Shibbrok (slain), Sir Richard Venables of Kynderton (slain), Sir Thomas Grosvenour, John Kyngesley, William Philipp, Esq., Thomas Knayton (slain), Thomas Scalby of Oteryngham, Galfride de Bolde of Blackburn, Sir Gilbert Halshall of the Duchy of Lancaster (slain), William Ferrour, John Kynaston, John Nowell of Schadwell, Ralph atte See of York, Henry Bryne, John Clayne, Richard Mawery, Thomas Hoggekynson, Richard de Moreton, Hamo de Massy of Rixton, Thomas Bradshagh of Hayle, Richard Massy, Sir John de Massy (slain), and Thomas his son, Sir Hugh Crowe, Sir Robert de Legh of Cheshire, Sir Richard de Wenington, Adam Bostok, John Donn of Utkyngton, Thomas Holford, John de Legh of Bothus, Richard Chalmesley, Robert Leftewiche, John de Wenyngton, David de Nonyley, Robert Goldsmyth of Chester, Thomas Sparkes of Chester, and six ecclesiastics, parsons of the churches before named.

The following are expressly named as fighting for the King:—William Stersacre, Richard de Croke, Esq., and two sons, John de Colton, Esq., Adam de Aynesworth, Esq., Adam de Lever, Esq., and three sons. Probably most of the grantees of the rebels' forfeited estates also fought in the battle on the King's side.

Patent Roll, 4 Henry IV., pars. 2., No. 371.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have granted to our beloved valet Mathew Swetenham all the lands tenements rents goods and chattels which John Kyngesley had within the county of Chester, and which are forfeited to us by reason of the rebellion of the same

John, inasmuch as he was in arms with Henry Percy in battle at Salop against his allegiance towards us. And further of our more fruitful grace we have granted to the same Mathew all the lands tenements rents goods and chattels which belonged to Petronilla who was the wife of John Clerk, the mother of the aforesaid John Kyngesley, within the county aforesaid, and which are forfeited to us inasmuch as the said Petronilla, having for a long time past full knowledge of the rebellion and treason of the same John Kyngesley, received and comforted the same John Kyngesley after he had made such rebellion and treason; and the same Petronilla had and received in her house the aforesaid Henry and made for him great entertainments and leadings out, which same Henry by judgment returned to us is found to be a traitor and rebel. To have and to hold to the same Mathew all the said lands tenements rents goods and chattels which belonged to the aforesaid John Kyngesley as also to the aforesaid Petronilla to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs for ever of our gift. And further of our abundant grace we have granted to the same Mathew all the farms which the same John had within the county aforesaid or elsewhere before the aforesaid rebellion, to hold to the same Mathew for the term of his life in the same manner as the said John Kyngesley held them. In witness &c. Witness the King at Salop the 22nd day of July (1403). By the King himself. (mem. 10).

Grant to John Offord, one of the clerks of the Signet, of the Hundred of Flynt, for his life, at the rent of 10s. which Hugh Mortimer chivaler deceased lately held of us. Given at Salop 22 July. (mem. 7)

For the Prince. } The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have granted to our very dear and wellbeloved son the Prince all the silver vessels which belonged to Thomas late Earl of Worcester, which he lately forfeited to us, and which by reason of the same forfeiture belong to us, in whosesoever hands they can be found. In witness &c. Witness the King at the Royal town of Salop the 23rd day of June. By writ of privy seal. (mem. 14).

Grant to William Philipp esq. of £17. which one of Henry Percy's servants raised for his use, which servant was arrested by the Mayor of Northampton. Given at the Royal city of Lichefeld 26 July. (mem. 11).

Grant to John Coppill esq. of the office of Constable of Bamburgh Castle in co. Northumberland, void by reason of the forfeiture of Thomas Knayton deceased late one of the squires of Henry de Percy, which Thomas held the same. Given at Westminster 26 July. (mem. 12).

Grant to Ralph Earl of Westmoreland of the custody of the town of Wic Castle, and the lordship of Bamburgh, and the marches of the kingdom of England of the Est march towards Scotland, late of Henry Percy chivaler. Given at Nottingham 29 July. (mem. 10).

Grant to William de Willughby chivaler of the custody of the lands of Thomas Umfreville deceased in co. Lincoln, during the minority of Thomas Umfrevile his son and heir, which Henry Percy deceased held. Given at Nottingham 30 July. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Henry Parker, for having lately taken and carried away one pair of our daggers (or knives) and seven of our spoons of gold and silver, in our battle near Salop. Given at Mannsfield 1 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Thomas Scalby of Oteryngham for his treason &c. in supporting Henry Percy chivaler our rebel deceased in the battle now lately near Salop. Given at Pountfreyt 6 August. (mem. 13).

Grant to Edmund Earl of Kent of the custody of the manor of Cotyngham, co. York. which is in our hands by reason of the minority of the said Earl, which Henry Percy deceased had of our grant; which Henry died on the vigil of St. Mary Magdalene last past. Given at Rothewell 7 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Galfride de Bolde of the hundred of Blackburn in co. Lancaster, for being in the company and horse of Henry Percy chivaler, &c. Given at York 9 August. (mem. 10).

Grant to Sir Nicholas Athirton of £100. of the goods and lands of Gilbert Halshall chivaler deceased lately dwelling within the Duchy of Lancaster, forfeited by reason of his rebellion. Given at York 12 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Robert Blacburne of Bywell of the office of Janitor of the Castle of Karliol for his life, which one William Ferrour, a rebel and servant with Henry Percy, lately had. Given at York 13 August. (mem. 12).

Pardon to the tenants of the lord lestraunge, for being in the company of Henry de Percy against their will, being compelled to attend by John Kynaston seneschal. Given at York 13 August, (mem. 12).

[See a full translation of this document above].

Grant to our beloved servant Robert Mauleverer of the lands and tenements late of John Nowell of Schadwell within our honour of Pontefract, and which came to our hands by reason of the forfeiture of the same John being in the company of Henry de Percy lately at the battle of Shrewsbury, and there fighting against us and his allegiance. Given at the Castle of Pontefract 14 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to William Stersacre, keeper of our artillery [bows and arrows], for his good service, of the lands and rents of Ralph atte See in Cowetham within the suburbs of the City of York, forfeited to us by reason of his rebellion. Given at Pountfreyt 15 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to our faithful knight John de Stanley of the lands &c. of John de Pull chivaler and John de Pull his son, William de Stanley knight, Henry Bryne, John Clayne, Richard Mawery, Thomas Hoggekynson, and Richard de Moreton, in the town of Moreton in Wyrall in com. Chester, which lands do not exceed the value of £12 per annum, and are forfeited to us because the aforesaid persons were in the company and horse of Henry de Percy son of the Earl of Northumberland, which Henry traitorously raised himself against us and our crown. Given at Newark 15 August. (mem. 12).

Pardon to Hamo de Massy de Rixton, for being in the company and horse of Henry Percy chivaler, &c. Given at Pountfreyt 15 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Thomas Bradshagh of Hryle in co. Lancaster, for being in the company of Thomas late Earl of Worcester and Henry Percy chivaler, armed, in the battle at Salop. Given at Pountfreyt 15 August. (mem. 11).

Pardon to Thomas Grosvenour chivaler for being with Henry Percy against us. Given at Pountfreyt 15 August. (mem. 11).

Pardon to Richard de Croke esq., Collector of 10ths and 15ths, for £26 6s. 8d. which he owes, because he and his sons were with the King at Salop with the archers, and his two sons were wounded, and he lost his horses and harness. Given at Pountfreyt 16 August. (mem. 10).

Pardon to Richard Massy for being in the company of Henry de Percy chivaler, who lately raised himself against us and our crown contrary to his allegiance traitorously. Given at Pountfreyt 16 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Alice widow of John de Massy chivaler of the lands which the said John held, forfeited to us by reason of the rebellion and insurrection of the same John, as also of Thomas his son and heir. Given at Pountfreyt 16 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Dulcia daughter of John Massy of Tatton chivaler, of 300 marks forfeited to us, which Peter de Weberton who likewise forfeited to us was bound to pay to the said John. Given at Pountfreyt 16 August. (mem. 12).

Pardon to Richard Hamme for his rebellions and felonies. Given at Pountefreyt 16 August. (mem. 11).
[Probably in connection with Henry Percy's rebellion, though not expressly stated].

Grant to Robert Herbotell of the custody of the lands and tenements of Bertram Monbouchier deceased, and which by reason of the minority of Bertram his son are in our hands, and also Bertram's marriage; which Henry Percy had of our grant. Given at Pountfreyt 16 August. (mem. 11).

The King to all &c. greeting. Whereas John de Colton and Adam de Aynesworth esquires of co. Lancaster in our obedience, were in our last war in the field near Salop, where they lost their horses and the substance of their goods. We grant them £10 which Galfride de Colde, who was then a rebel against us made before our council for his said rebellion Given at Pountfreyt 16 August. (mem. 11).
[An abbreviated abstract only.]

Grant to our kinsman George of Dunbarre Earl of March of the guardianship during his minority of Gilbert son and heir of Thomas de Umfraville deceased, which Henry Percy deceased had. Given at Pountfreyt 16 August. (mem. 12 and 14).

Pardon to John de Puddesey chivaler of co. York, for the suit of peace which we have against him, because he was armed with Henry Percy chivaler against us and his allegiance. Given at Doncastre 17 August. (mem. 14).

Grant to Walter Beauchamp of £20. due to Henry Percy deceased from the firm of the manor of Cardewell, Essex. Given at Doncastre 17 August. (mem. 11).

Grant to George de Dunbarre Earl of the Marches of Scotland of all that hospice in Bishopgate-street, London, which was of Thomas de Percy late Earl of Worcester deceased, and which pertains to us by reason of his rebellion. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to our faithful servant John Maynwaryng of the lands and goods of Hugh Crowe chivaler, forfeited to us by reason of his rebellion. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Robert de Waterton esq. for his life of the manor of Wall Wyk graunge, with its appurtenances in the liberty of Tyndale called Talbot land in co. Northumberland, and lands in Fangefosse co. York, forfeited to us by Henry Percy; also other offices. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

Grant to Robert Harebotill esq. of two pieces (of land) and windmills in Berewyk, late of Thomas de Knayton, who was in the company of Henry le Percy chivaler and of others who traitorously raised themselves against us and our crown. Given at Worsop 18 August. (mem. 12).

For Adam de lever, esquire. } The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that since we have learnt that Adam de lever and his sons together with all the bowmen with them were in our company and train, in all our journeys and courses in England, and now lately were at Salop up to the conclusion of the war, in which two of his sons were wounded and one of them was slain, and the same Adam lost his horses and harness there; and the aforesaid Adam is

Collector of 15ths within the Wapentake of Salford in co. Lancaster, whence he collected and received £48 9s. 8d. We of our special grace and in consideration of the premises have pardoned the same Adam the aforesaid £40, notwithstanding that the said 10ths and 15ths are assigned for war. Witness the King at Wirsop the 18th day of August. By the King himself. (mem. 11).

Pardon to Robert de Legh of co. Chester chivaler, for being in the company and horse of Henry Percy chivaler &c. Given at Worcester 7 Sept. (mem. 8 and 10).

Grant to William Heron lord de Say, Seneschal of his hospice, of all the manors and lands of Henry Earl of Northumberland, in cos. York, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, the town of New Castle upon Tyne, and the liberties of Durham. Given at Worcester 7 Sept. (mem. 8).

Grant to Isabella, widow of Richard Venables of Kynderton, chivaler, for her life of the lands which he had forfeited through his being a traitor. Given at Worcester 8 September. (mem. 11).

Grant to Elizabeth, widow of Richard de Vernon of Shibbrok, who was now lately in the company of Henry de Percy &c., and the same Richard was slain, of the third part of his lands, which are worth in the whole £67 per annum, and also all his goods and chattels. Given at Worcester 10 September. (mem. 11).

Grant to William Venables of Kynderton, esq., of the lands lately of Richard Venables of Kynderton forfeited to us, he paying to Isabella widow of Richard Venables £40 annually. Given at Worcester 8 Sept. (mem. 10).

Grant to Joyce widow of William de Legh chivaler deceased, who was in the company of Henry de Percy lately slain at our battle of Salop, of the goods and chattels of her said late husband, of the value of £24. Given at the Royal City of Hereford 13 Sept. (mem. 7).

The King assigns to Henry Prince of Wales power to enquire into the cases of and treat with those who took part in the late rebellion, viz. Richard de Wenyngton chivaler, Adam Bostok, John Donn of Ulkyngton, John Kynglesley, Thomas

Holford, John de Legh of Bothus, Richard Chalmesley, Robert Leftewiche, John de Wenyngton, David de Nonyley, Robert Goldsmyth of Chester, Thomas Sparkes of Chester, Roger de Venables parson of the church of Rousthorne, Roger Davenport parson of the church of Hawardyn, John de Kyngeley parson of the church of Pulforde, William de Clotton parson of the church of Dodleston, the parson of the church of Hanley, and William de Legh formerly parson of the church of Davenham, and all other ecclesiastics who came armed to the battle near Salop or assented to the said rebellion, with a view to their pardon and restoration of their forfeited goods. Given at Westminster 27 September. (mem. 7).

The Account of William Banastre, Sheriff of Salop, of his expenses in connection with sending the four quarters of Henry Percy to the Mayors of London, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Chester, and the heads of the baron of Kynderton and Sir Richard Vernon to the Mayor of Chester, is somewhat gruesome in its details. The costs of four sacks and of wax and rosyn for waxing them, and of cloves, cummin, anice, and other spices, and salt put in the sacks to preserve the quarters, amounted to 21s. 8d. It took four men to carry one quarter to London at a cost of 53s. 4d.; three men to carry another quarter to Bristol at a cost of 40s.; four men to carry another quarter to Newcastle at a cost of £4; and six men to carry the remaining quarter and the two heads to Chester at a cost of £4. The total cost was £13 15s.

The other document shows that £5 10s. was expended in sending messengers throughout England to tell of Henry Percy's defeat and death, and to the various ports to prevent any of his adherents escaping out of England.

Foreign Accounts, Court of Exchequer.
1—6 Henry IV. No. 5 (mem. 23).

Salop. The Account of William Banastre, sheriff of Salop, of the costs and expenses laid out and paid by him about the carriage of the four quarters of the body of Henry Percy and

the head of the baron of Kynnerton, and the head of Richard Vernon chivaler, who lately made insurrection against the King and his royal majesty and against the debt of their allegiance at Husefeld near Salop on Saturday on the vigil of the blessed Mary Magdalene in the fourth year of this king and by him conquered, shot from Salop, viz. one quarter to the city of London, a second quarter to Bristoll, a third quarter to the town of New Castle upon Tyne, and the fourth quarter with the aforesaid two heads to the town of Chester, in the said fourth year, by writ of the King under his great Seal dated the 26th day of July in the said 4th year to the aforesaid sheriff there directed, and over this account delivered, by which writ the king commanded the aforesaid sheriff, firmly enjoining him that he should receive from the bailiffs of the town of Salop the said four quarters of the body of the aforesaid Henry Percy and the aforesaid two heads, who lately made insurrection against the king and his royal majesty and against the debt of their allegiance, and should send with all the speed that he could by those for whom he would answer one quarter of the body of the aforesaid Henry to the mayor and sheriffs of London, another quarter to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Bristoll, a third quarter of the body to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the fourth quarter of the aforesaid body together with the aforesaid heads to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Chester, and deliver the same on the part of the King to be placed over the gates of the aforesaid towns to stay there as long as they were able. And the King commanded the aforesaid mayors sheriffs and bailiffs that they should receive the aforesaid quarters and heads in form aforesaid. And the King commanded the aforesaid Sheriff to make an allocation of the costs and expenses which appear about the premises in an account to the King's exchequer, &c. And the aforesaid sheriff made an account of his costs and expenses, as below.

The same accounts in xij rods of cane bought and expended in iiij sacks thence made for the carriage of the aforesaid quarters and heads, and wax and Rosyn bought and expended for the waxing of the sacks, also clowes comyn anys and other different spices and salt to be placed in the said sacks to keep the aforesaid quarters and heads, on account of their putrefaction and decay, in the said fourth year, and also in parbulyng the same iiij quarters, xxj^{s} viiij^{d} by the aforesaid writs of the King above in the title of this account in the same year as is

contained in a certain schedule of particulars here into the treasury delivered. And in money paid to iiij valets journeying from Salop to London for the carriage of one quarter of the aforesaid body, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross liij^{s} iiij^{d} by the same writs of the King as is there contained. And in money paid to iiij valets journeying from Salop to London for the carriage of one quarter of the aforesaid body, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross liij^{s} iiij^{d} by the same writs of the King as is contained there.[1] And in money paid to three valets journeying from Salop to Bristoll, for the carriage of a second quarter of the aforesaid body, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross xl^{s} by the same writs of the King, as is there contained. And in like money paid to iiij valets journeying from Salop to the town of New Castle upon Tyne, for the carriage of a third quarter of the aforesaid body, and from thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross iiij^{li} by the same writs of the King, as is there [contained]. And in like money paid to vj valets journeying from Salop to Chester, for the carriage of the fourth quarter of the aforesaid body and the two heads aforesaid, and thence returning to Salop, according to agreement made with them, in gross iiij^{li}, by the same writs of the King, as is there contained.

Sum expended xiij^{li} xv^{s}. And in account to the same Sheriff in the fourth [year] of the King &c.

Exchequer of Receipt. Issue Rolls (Pells').

4 Henry IV., Easter, No. 357, mem. 17.

Messengers.—To divers messengers and runners sent to all and singular the counties of England, as well with briefs of proclamations to be made within the said Counties, of the death of Henry Percy, together with other rebels slain in the battle between our lord the King and those on the side of the said Henry Percy near Salop, and about the capture of Thomas Percy earl of Worcester in the said battle, as also with other briefs directed to all guardians of the passages of the ports of

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[1] Sic. The journey to London is twice repeated in the original Account.

England to forbid the passage of any persons soever, until they should have another mandate on the part of our lord the King and his Council. In money disbursed by the hands of John Skelton clerk for his journeys and expenses ... ... Cx[s].

The following documents show that after Henry Percy was slain in the battle, his body was handed over to his kinsman the Lord of Furnyvale to be buried, who (according to the Harleian MS. 1989) took him to Whitchurch, where he was buried the same evening with the usual rites of the Church. On the following day, however, being Sunday, the King had the body disinterred, and brought to Shrewsbury, where it was placed between two mill-stones, near the pillory, not far from the site of the present Post Office, and was guarded by armed men, so that all passers-by might see that Percy was dead. The next day, Monday, the body was beheaded and quartered, and the quarters were sent to the Mayors of London, Bristol, Newcastle, and Chester, and the head to York. The Mandate to the Mayor of York to set up Percy's head is dated the following Wednesday (July 25th).

Henry Wharton's Anglia Sacra, 1691. ii. 366.

Articles of the Venerable Lord Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, against Henry IV. intruder into the Kingdom of England in the year of our Lord 1399.

[These articles are ten in number: the seventh is as follows.]

Seventhly we state, say, and intend to prove against the aforesaid Lord Henry . . . . . .

Lastly, which we relate with grief, the noble Lords being Knights, Sir Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester and Sir Henry Percy the eldest son of the Earl of Northumberland, which Henry Percy he not only killed once, but as far as in him was slew twice and thrice; because after he was once slain, and handed over and delivered to the Lord of Furnyvale to be buried, who gave him up to Ecclesiastical burial after the manner of Christians with such honour as he then could, and commended his soul to God with suffrages for the dead, masses, and other prayers; and the same Lord Henry like a blood-

thirsty beast, still thirsting for his blood, commanded his body to be taken up and drawn out of the tomb, and caused it to be placed and to sit down between two mill-stones in a certain street of Shrewsbury near the pillory, and to be guarded by armed men, and afterwards to be beheaded and divided limb by limb and quartered, and he ordered his head and quarters to be transmitted to certain cities of the kingdom. These enormities and very many more he did. . . . . We pronounce the same Henry to be excommunicate.

John Stow's Annales, or Generall Chronicle of England, 1615, p. 329.

The body of Henry Percy was delivered to the Lord of Furnivale to be buried, but the King caused the same body to be taken up, and to be reposed betweene two Millstones in the Towne of Shrewsbury, there to be left with armed men, and afterward to be beheaded and quartered, commaunding his head and quarters to be carried into divers cities of the kingdome.

The Chronicle of London, edited by N. H. Nicolas, 1827, p. 88.

Forasmoche as som peple seyde that Sir Herry Percy was alyve, he was taken up ayen out of his grave, and bounden upright betwen to mille stones, that alle men myghte se that he was ded.

Annales Henrici IV. regis Angliæ, Rolls Series, 1866, p. 370.

On the morrow the King ordered the corpses of those who were slain to be entombed; but when he had seen the body of Henry Percy, he is said to have wept, protesting that he was grieved on account of his death. But because there were many who did not believe that he was dead, he commanded his body to be exposed and set up, so that it might be seen by all. Which when they had seen, several persons sent to the King mediators, who besought his pardon for them.

Harleian MS. 1989, fo. 383.

(Printed in Appendix C. to "Chronicque de la Traison et Mort de Richard Deux Roy Dengleterre," Engl. Hist. Soc., 1846.)

In the year 1403, about the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, on the Monday following, viz. on the sixth day of the ides of July, Henry Percy, then Justice of the

county of Chester, came through parts of Lancaster with a small company, breaking the peace entered the county of Chester, and there aroused divers persons to rise in conspiracy against King Henry, and cause the people to believe that King Richard was yet alive, which was proclaimed twice in Chester, and it was openly proclaimed in divers markets of the same county that those who desired to see him should assemble together on a certain feast day namely on the day of St. Kenelm King [July 17th] beyond the forest of Delamor, at le Sondyweye, at the sixth hour. But they pretended that the said King Richard would meet them there with the Earl of Northumberland and a great army. There hastened also from every side a wonderful multitude who were gathered together to behold his desired approach; and when an evident multitude, chiefly of warriors, had come in that very place, Henry Percy was present, &c.

Henry Percy who had been buried at Whitchurch [apud Whitchurch fuerat sepultus], on the following day Sunday was taken up, and his body was brought again to Salop, lest it should it thought by the people that he had escaped alive, and his aforesaid body was placed naked above one point on a mill [stone] placed in the sight of the passers by to be looked at. For the King used indeed to say, and very often before the beginning of the war to Henry Percy, "As if in fault I appeal against you in the day of Judgment concerning human blood shed against my will." On the Monday following faithful men were condemned as traitors: the body of the said Henry was quartered or divided into four parts, and one quarter was sent to Chester, and for a long while it was hung over the east gate of the city.

Thomas Percy, Richard Venables baron of Kinderton, Richard le Vernon baron of Shybrook, with many others, were drawn, hung, and quartered; and the King gave grace and peace to all, rather from fear than love.

Androw of Wyntown's Cronykil of Scotland.

De Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland,
be Androw of Wyntown,
Priowr of Sanct Serfis Ynche in Loch Levyn.
Book IX. Chap. XXIII.
Ed. by D. Macpherson 1795, vol. II., pp. 405—412.

A.D. 1403 . . . . . .

Ewyn on be Magdalenys Day
Dis ilke Percy, I herd say,

Wyth twenty thousand Ynglis men
At Schrewis-bery gadryte then.

. . . . . .

Bot the Percyis fra that day
Ware lang tym eftyr failyeand ay,
Fra this Journe thus wes done.
De Percy slane enteryt wes sone.
Bot that Entyrment wes in wane;
De King gert tak hym up agane,
And gert his Body quartaryt be.
A Lym of hym to Yorke send he;
And that Lym wes outh that Yete
In that sted, and nane uthir, set,
Dan quhare be mandement of hym
Was set Schire William Stewartis Lym.
Sua fell all suth, at before than,
As ye herd, spak the Ynglis man.

. . . . . .

Patent Roll, 4 Henry IV., pars. 2, No. 371.

Grant to the Queen Consort Joan, of the Manor of Wresill and other lands late of Thomas Earl of Worcester deceased, forfeited to us, for her life. Given at Worcester 10 September. (mem. 10).

Inquisition ad quod damnum, 4 Henry V., No 6.

Re John Massy of Tatton, chivaler, deceased. (A.D. 1416-17).

Inquisition taken at Salop on Thursday next before the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary 3 Hen. V., before William Hord eschetor, by the oath of Richard Huse, Richard Stury, Robert Lee, John Lyise, John Lee, Richard Yonge, Robert Rodyngton, Guy Lowe, William Betton, Richard Browne, John Newbald and William Forster, who say that John Massy of Tatton chivaler died on Saturday in the vigil of St. Mary Magdalene in the fourth year of the reign of Henry IV. lately King of England, at Bolefild in the town of Harlescote near Salop, having traitorously made insurrection with armed men, lances, banners unfurled, &c., in a warlike manner against the aforesaid Henry lately King and his allegiance, with Henry Percy a rebel against the said King, in order to destroy annihilate and efface the aforesaid Henry IV. King of England. And that the said John Massy, at the battle of Bolefeld in the town aforesaid, like a traitor and rebel against the said Henry lately King, and Henry Percy a rebel, fought with the aforesaid lord King with lances, standards unfurled &c. And in fighting

with the King, the said John Massy was killed. And the said John Massy had no lands or tenements in my bailiwick, neither goods nor chattels.

The Writ is dated 16 July 3 Henry V. (1416).

The Chronicle of London, edited by N. H. Nicolas, 1827, page 88.

This Chronicle was printed in the year 1827, from two MSS. in the British Museum, viz., Harleian MS. 565, and Cottonian MS. Julius B. 1. It was written in the fifteenth century, and the events related by the writer of the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI. are peculiarly deserving of notice. Who was the author of this Chronicle is not known. The following extract relates to the Battle of Shrewsbury :—

Rex Henricus Quartus. A° iiij^to^.

The bataill of Shrovesbury.

This same yere, on Maudelyn even, between Englysshmen and Englysshmen was the sory bataill of Schrovesbury, that is to seye betwen kyng Herry and Sr. Herry Percy sone of the erle of Northumberland; the whiche Sr. Henry Percy was there sclayn and there beryed; and on hys syde manye another man also sclayn; and on his syde the erle Douglas of Scotland lost his on eye; and Sr. Thomas Percy brother to the said Sr. Herry Percy was there taken and kept too dayes after on to lyue; and for he was embassator before the batall betwen the kyng and Sr. Herry Percy, manye a good man loste there hys lyf, wherfore they seyde Sr. Thomas was drawen, hanged and beheded, and his hede [with a quart' of Sr. Herry Percie's hedde—*Cotton. MS.*] sett upon London brigge: also in the said bataille the prynce was schot in the heed wyth an arowe; and the erle of Stafford sclayn undyr the kynges banere, and Sr. William Graunsell, with manye othere knyghtes and squyers [worthie lordes, knyghts, and squyers, gentilles, and good yomen—*Cotton. MS.*]: and forasmoche as som peple seyde that Sr. Herry Percy was alyve, he was taken up ayen out of his grave, and bounden upright betwen to mille stones, that alle men myghte se that he was ded.

HISTORY OF THE SHREWSBURY MINT WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE COINS STRUCK THERE.

By R. LLOYD KENYON.

Coins were first struck in Britain, probably about 150 B.C., the type being imitated from those current in Gaul, which were themselves copied from coins of Philip of Macedon; and these British coins continued to be struck till about A.D. 50, after which they were superseded by the regular coinage of the Roman Empire. But very few British coins have been found in Shropshire, and it is unlikely that any were struck here, or indeed in any part of Wales or of the border counties, the population of which was in a more backward state of civilisation than the tribes of the south and the east: nor is there any reason to suppose that the Romans established a mint at Uriconium or anywhere in the neighbourhood, though their coins circulated here freely, and there were Roman mints at London and Colchester. A few rude imitations of Roman coins are in existence, struck probably after their departure from the island, and some have been found at Uriconium, but there is nothing to show that they were struck there; nor have any coins been attributed to the British princes who reigned in Shropshire from this time until they were finally expelled by Offa, King of Mercia, about 780 A.D. Offa struck a great variety of coins, and very much improved their workmanship and design, but neither he nor any other King of Mercia placed the name of any Mercian town on

their coins, so that we do not know where their mints were; and there is no reason to suppose they had one in Shropshire, which was an outlying and probably thinly inhabited part of their territory. The Mercian Kingdom came to an end about 880, and was incorporated in that of Wessex by King Alfred. No Mercian mint is named on his coins or those of his son Edward the Elder; but Edward's son Ethelstan, not earlier than A.D. 928, made the following law :—

"That there be one money over all the King's dominion, and that no man mint except within port.[1] And if the moneyer be guilty, let the hand be struck off with which he wrought that offence, and be set up on the money-smithy; but if it be an accusation, and he is willing to clear himself, then let him go to the hot iron and clear the hand therewith with which he is charged that fraud to have wrought. And if at the ordeal he should be guilty, let the like be done as is here before ordained.

In Canterbury 7 moneyers, 4 the King's, 2 the bishop's, 1 the abbot's.

At Rochester 3, 2 the King's and 1 the bishop's.

At London 8, at Winchester 6, at Lewes 2, at Hastings 1, another at Chichester, at Hampton 2, at Wareham 2, at Exeter 2, at Shaftesbury 2. Else, at the other burhs, 1."

From this time the name of the moneyer and that of the mint was stamped on almost all the coins, and there are few mints of which we know anything before this. On Ethelstan's coins the names of 24 mints appear, and among them that of Shrewsbury. The law quoted above restricts Shrewsbury to one moneyer, but though Ethelstan did not reign at the utmost more than 12 years after the law was made, the names of 10 moneyers appear on coins of Shrewsbury of his reign still extant, and the restriction was certainly relaxed before Edward

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[1] i.e., within a borough.

the Confessor's time, when Domesday book tells us that Shrewsbury had three moneyers, each of whom had to buy his dies from the King and to pay 20s. whenever the money was changed. The moneyers must have been men of some substance in their towns, and in one or two places are known to have formed a guild and held corporate property. They were assessed to aids and tallages, and sometimes paid high fines for offences. They were, therefore, not mere artificers, but neither were they nobles, for their names are hardly ever individually mentioned by chroniclers, and the punishment of mutilation would scarcely have been imposed on men of high rank. They did not make nor even have the custody of the dies, which, in order "that there be one money over all the King's dominion," were sent down to them complete, including their own name and that of the mint. But they were responsible that the money struck with the dies was of the right fineness and weight, and had, presumably, to account for the bullion sent down to make it with.

Ethelstan's three successors, who reigned for 18 years, did not place the name of the mint on most of their coins, and we do not know that they coined at Shrewsbury; but from the time of Edgar, 959 to 975, to that of Henry III., 1216 to 1272, we have Shrewsbury coins of every King except Edward the Martyr, who only reigned three years, and John, who discontinued more than half his predecessors' mints. Henry III. revived that of Shrewsbury in 1248, and some records of his coinage here will be quoted under his reign; but Edward I. again discontinued it, and after Henry III. the only King who ever struck coins here was Charles I., the history of whose coinage we give with the account of his coins.

We now proceed to describe the coins themselves. In most reigns many types of coins were struck which were not used at Shrewsbury, and the numbers affixed to our description of each type are those used in the third edition of Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*

(1887).[1] Our first five plates are reprints from the three of Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*,[2] two of which have been divided into half to suit the size of our pages. The sixth represents specimens, mostly in the British Museum, of types not figured by Owen and Blakeway. The plates referred to besides our own and Hawkins' are those of Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, 3rd edition (1840). B.M. after the description of a coin means that it is in the British Museum. The British Museum Catalogue referred to is a catalogue of Saxon coins only, and except with respect to coins in the Museum itself, it does not state the authority on which it gives the name of a moneyer, nor the type of coins which he struck.

Æthelstan, A.D. 925 to 941.

Type 7. Obv. small cross within inner circle, legend Æthelstan Rex To Brit. (totius Britanniæ). Rev. small cross within inner circle, names of moneyer and mint round it.
Moneyer—Berhtel. B.M. Pl. i., 1.

Type 8. Same type, but rosette of dots instead of cross.
Moneyers—Edred. B.M.
Eofermund. B.M.
Frotger. B.M. Pl. i., 2. Rud., xviii. 6.
Velnberht. *Num. Chron.*, vi. 215.

The moneyers Cenberht, Eegherd, and Vulaf occurred on Shrewsbury coins of type 7 or 8 found in Rome. See *Num. Chron.* for 1884, p. 225. Edmund is mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue as striking both at Chester and Shrewsbury. Nybald is also given as a Shrewsbury moneyer.

On most of the coins of Æthelstan's three successors, Edmund, Edred, and Edwy, the name of the mint is

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[1] Edited by the author of this article. There is a copy of it, and also of the British Museum Catalogue of Saxon Coins, in the Shrewsbury Free Library.

[2] Kindly lent for the purpose by the proprietors of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, through Mr. W. Phillips.

not given; and if coins were struck by them at Shrewsbury they cannot be identified.

Eadgar, A.D. 959 to 975.

Type 2. Obv. King's head to left, filletted, within inner circle. Eadgar Rex Anglor. Rev. small cross within inner circle.
Moneyers—Æthelsige. Pl. i. 3.
Hildic. Sir John Evans' Collection.

No Shrewsbury coin of Eadweard II. is known.

Æthelred II., 978—1016.

Type 5. Obv. King's bust to right without sceptre, within inner circle. Rev. Hand from Heaven between A and ω
Moneyer—Leofael. B.M. Pl. vi. 1. Rud. D. 35.

Type 8. Obv. King's bust to left, without diadem. Hair expressed by lines diverging as from a common centre, and each terminating in a pellet. Rev. Open cross extending to edge of coin, each limb terminating in three crescents.
Moneyer—Wynsige. B.M. Pl. vi. 2.

This type is very like some of Cnut's, and was therefore probably struck late in Æthelred's reign.

Ælfeah, Brungar, Eadsig, Leofnod, Leofsige, Leofsunu, Martin, Oswold, Riculf, Unswac, Wulmar, are all given in the British Museum Catalogue as Shrewsbury moneyers; and Owen and Blakeway, p. 24, give Ævic, Alfhem, and Ælfstan.

Cnut, 1016—1035

Type 1. Obv. King's bust to left, with sceptre. He is styled Recx, or Recx A. Rev. Cross voided, within inner circle, annulet in centre.
Moneyers—Brungar. B.M. Pl. i. 6.
Etsige. B.M. Pl. i. 4.
Wulfred. B.M.

Type 2. Obv. similar. Rev. tressure of 4 sides, with pellet at each corner and in middle, upon a cross voided, within inner circle.
Moneyer—Wulfmaer. B.M. Pl. i. 5.

Type 7. Obv. King's bust to left,[1] coronetted, within quatrefoil. King styled Rex Anglorum. Rev. cross voided, upon large quatrefoil.

Moneyers—Ælfelm. Pl. i. 10.
Bruicar. Pl. i. 9.
Crinan. Pl. i. 11.
Crinna. B.M. Pl. i. 8.
Etsig. B.M. Pl. i. 7.
Geffel. B.M.

Type 8. Obv. King's bust to left, with pointed helmet and sceptre. Rev. cross voided, limbs issuing from a centre circle, loop in each angle: within inner circle.

Moneyer—Leofstan. Pl. vi. 3.

This coin was sold at the late sale of Mr. Montagu's coins, and bought by Mr. Bearman.

Ælfheah, Ætstan, Godwin, Leofwine, Leofwold, Swot, Wulfget, Wulfwerd, are given as Shrewsbury moneyers by the British Museum Catalogue.

Harold I., 1035—1040.

Type 1. Obv. King's bust to left, filleted, no sceptre. Rev. a cross formed of four ovals issuing from a centre circle.

Moneyer—Wulfred. B.M. Pl. vi., 4.

Type 2. Obv. bust to left, diademed, in armour, shield and sceptre in front. Rev. long cross voided, limbs united at their bases by circle enclosing pellet; in each angle a fleur de lys between two pellets.

Moneyer—Wufgt. B.M. Pl. vi., 5.

Leofstan and Leofwine are given in the British Museum Catalogue as Shrewsbury moneyers.

Harthacnut, 1040—1042.

Ælfheh is given as a Shrewsbury moneyer of this reign in the British Museum Catalogue, but as usual the authority for the statement, and the type of the coin, are not mentioned.

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[1] Mr. Bearman has a coin of this type by Etsige with the bust to the right.

Edward the Confessor, 1042—1066.

Type 1. Obv. King's bust to left, filletted, sceptre. Rev. cross with limbs gradually expanding, issuing from central circles. The coin by Wulmaer has a small cross in each angle, the others have not.

Moneyers—Ælfeh. B.M.
Godesbrand. B.M. Pl. i., 12.
Leofstan. B.M.
Leofwine. B.M.
Wulmaer. B.M.

Type 4. Obv. similar. Rev. Cross voided, within inner circle, on the centre a square compartment, with three pellets at each corner.

Moneyer—Wulmaer. *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xvi. 363.

Type 5. Obv. similar. Rev. cross voided, limbs terminating in a crescent and extending to the edge of the coin, an annulet in the centre, PACX in the angles.

Moneyer—Wulmaer. *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xvi. 363.

Type 6. Obv. King's bust to right, bearded, crowned, sceptre. Rev. cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle.

Moneyers—Ælfget. *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xvi. 363.
Godesbrand. B.M.
Godwine. B.M. Pl. ii, 15.
Loelric. O. and B., p. 25.
Wigmaer. B.M.
Wudeman. B.M. Pl. ii., 14.
Wulmaer. B.M. Pl. ii., 13.

Type 9. Obv. King's bust to right, bearded, crown arched, with pendent terminating in 3 pellets hanging down at the side, sceptre in front. Rev. cross voided, pyramid terminating in a pellet in each angle.

Moneyers—Earnwi. B.M. Pl. ii, 18.
Godwine. B.M. Pl. ii., 16.
Wulmaer. Pl. ii., 17.

Type 10. Obv. similar. Rev. cross voided, each limb terminating in two crescents, in the angles are pyramids based on an annulet in the centre of the cross.

Moneyer—Godesbrand. B.M. Pl. ii., 19.

Type 13. Obv. King's bust, front, bearded, crowned; legend continued beneath the bust. Rev. small cross.
Moneyer—Earnwi. *Num. Chron.*, N. S., xvi., 363.

Type 16. Obv. King's bust to right, bearded, with pointed helmet, sceptre in hand, terminating in a fleur-de-lys, or, on Leofstan's coin, in a cross. Rev. cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents.
Moneyers—Ælmer. Pl. ii., 22, 23.
Godesbrand. Pl. ii., 20
Leofstan. B.M.

Type 19. Obv. King seated on throne, crowned, orb in left hand, sceptre in right. Rev. cross voided, martlet in each angle, called the Confessor's arms.
Moneyers—Leofstan. B.M. Pl. ii., 21.
. . h . . rig. *Num. Chron.*, N. S., xvi., 363.

Wulfget is also given as a moneyer of this reign by the British Museum Catalogue.

Harold II., 1066.

Obv. King's head to left, crowned. Rev. PAX across the field.
Moneyers—Godesbrant, O. and B., p. 26.
Wulmaer. Sold at the Montagu sale to Mr. Ready, a dealer.

William I., 1066—1087.

Type 2. Hawkins fig. (234). Obv. bust full faced, very large arched crown with two pendents on each side. Rev. cross voided, annulet in centre, pyramid terminating in pellet in each angle, each limb terminating in two crescents with a pellet between them; the whole within the inner circle.
Moneyer—Eolric. B.M. Pl. vi., 6.

Type 5. Hawkins (237). Obv. bust, full faced, crowned, sceptre on each side, within inner circle. Rev. annulet in centre, from which spring eight radii, four terminating in fleur-de-lys, four in 3 pellets; within dotted circle.
Moneyers—Earnwi. B.M. Pl. iii., 1.
Segrim. B.M.
Wulfmaer. B.M. Pl. iii., 2.

William I. or II.

Type 7. Hawkins (239). Obv. bust crowned to right, hand holding sceptre. Rev. cross patonce, trefoil in each angle, within inner circle.
Moneyer—Godsbrand. B.M. Pl. iii., 3.

The legend is Godsbrand on SC, which may mean Shrewsbury or Shaftesbury, and Godsbrand occurs on some coins of Shaftesbury (SCF) and no others of Shrewsbury in this reign.

Type 9. Hawkins (241). Obv. bust full faced, crowned, hand holding sceptre to right. Rev. cross patonce, PAXS in each angle, within inner circle.
Moneyers—Iernwi. B.M. Pl. vi., 7.
Segrim. B.M.

Type 11. Hawkins (243). Obv. bust full faced, crowned, hand holding sword to left. Rev. On a cross patonce a tressure of four sides with trefoil at each angle, within inner circle.
Moneyer—Iernwi. B.M. Pl. vi., 8.

William II., 1087 to 1100.

Type 12. Hawkins (244). Obv. bust to right, crowned, hand holding sword to right. Rev. Annulet in centre, from which spring eight radii, four patonce, four terminating in trefoil.
Moneyer—Segrim. B.M. Pl. iii., 4.

Type 14. Hawkins (246). Obv. bust full faced, crowned, hand holding sword to left. Rev. quatrefoil with pellet at each point, enclosing cross patonce with annulet on centre, the whole within the inner circle.
Moneyer—Hthdrund. In Mr. L. A. Lawrence's collection. Pl. vi. 9.

Henry I., 1100 to 1135.

Type 15. Front face, sceptre to left, on right a star of six rays. Rev. quatrefoil enclosing a cross of pellets with a star in the centre; fleur-de-lys in the angles. Legend . . . ORIM ON S . . . Pl. iii., 5.

This figure is copied from one in Speed's *Chronicle*, and is improperly enlarged. The type is of Henry I.,

and if the coin exists we should attribute it to Shrewsbury because the moneyer's name appears to be Segrim, as on Shrewsbury coins of William II.

Stephen, 1135 to 1154.

Type 3 Hawkins (270). Obv. profile to right, sceptre. Rev. cross moline, the ends of which meet and form a tressure fleury internally.
Moneyer—Rodber.

This coin is in B.M., but like so many of Stephen's, is in too bad a state to be worth figuring.

Henry II., 1154 to 1189.

Type 1. Hawkins (285). Obv. bust, nearly full face, hand holding sceptre to left. Rev. cross potent with small cross in each angle.

The moneyer's name is defaced, but that of the mint, ALOPES, can be read. B.M. Pl. iii., 6.

Richard I., 1189 to 1199.

The coins struck during Richard I.'s reign were from his father's dies and therefore cannot be distinguished from those of Henry II., but coins of the type now to be described were not issued until the last few years of Henry II.'s reign, and continued in use throughout that of Richard I., and we therefore describe them under his reign.

Type 2 B. Obv. bust, full faced, with same number of curls on each side of the face, within inner circle, outside of which is the hand holding sceptre to left. Rev. cross composed of double bars, having a small cross botone in each quarter; within inner circle.
Moneyers—Ive. B.M.
Willem. B.M. Pl. vi., 10.

John, 1199 to 1216.

The old coins continued to be used till 1205, when a new coinage was issued, still bearing his father's name;

but this new coinage was struck at only sixteen towns, of which Shrewsbury was not one. There are, therefore, no Shrewsbury coins of this reign.

Henry III., 1216 to 1272.

Henry III. issued a coinage, similar in type to his grandfather's, in 1222, but had it struck at five towns only; but in 1248 he issued a new coinage, of a new type, from 21 mints, and among others the mint at Shrewsbury was now revived. By a writ dated in this his 33rd year, he commanded the Bailiffs and good men of Shrewsbury that in full Town Court they should choose by the Oath of four and twenty good men four persons of the most trusty and prudent of their town for the office of Moneyers in that Town, and other four like persons for the keeping of the King's Mints there, and two fit and prudent Goldsmiths to be Assayors of the money to be made there, and one fit and trusty Clerk for the keeping of the Exchange; and to send them to the Treasurer and Barons at the Exchequer, to do there what by ancient custom and assize was to be done in that case.[1] The dies for the new money were delivered to the Keepers of the Mint at London, and by them, no doubt, to the persons elected in the several towns.

The dies were of the following type, and on Shrewsbury coins in the British Museum we have the names of four moneyers, the exact number mentioned in the writ. Owen and Blakeway give another name, so perhaps one of the original four was replaced while the coinage was still going on.

Type 3. Obv. King's head, bearded, full faced, within inner circle. Legend, Henricus Rex. III. Over the head a mullet. Rev. cross of double limbs, each botone extend-

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[1] Madox's *Hist. of the Exchequer*, ii. 89.

ing to the edge of the coin, pellet in centre, three pellets in each angle.

Moneyers—Loren. B.M. Pl. iii., 9.
Nicole. B.M. Pl. iii., 11.
Reif. Pl. iii., 7, 8.
Ricard. B.M. Pl. iii., 10.
Weris. B.M.

The Roll, of which the following is a copy, is still in existence among the Shrewsbury Borough Records (No. 2686, Box lxxvi.). It is an account of the Assays made by the Keepers of the Dies between 29 January, 1248-9, and 9 Feb., 1249-50; and it gives the names of the two fit and prudent Goldsmiths elected to be Assayers by virtue of the writ. They were Alan le Prude and William le Bor, but between 4 and 30 Oct., 1249, Alan le Prude had been replaced by Thomas Gherard.[1]

The Roll was very kindly transcribed by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

Rotulus de Assayis factis per Custodes Cuneorum Salopp. incipient: die Jovis proximo ante festum Purificationis beatæ Marie anno regni regis Henrici xxxiii.

E duabus forgiis vi assaia et xx^{li} eodem festo Purificationis.

E forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor die Martis proximo ante festum sancte Juliane virginis et martyris iiii assaia et xvii^{li}.

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[1] Alan le Prude was, no doubt, a member of the well-known Shrewsbury family of Pride, and an Alan Pride was a member of the Merchants' Guild in 1281. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1890, pp. 39, 46.

William le Bor may have been of the family otherwise called Borrey, of whom several belonged to the Guild at the same time, and also previously in 1210. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1896, pp. 30, 32. In 1316 the families of Pride and Borrey were connected. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1883, p. 324, n.

Several of the family of Gerard are mentioned in the Bailiffs' Accounts of 1276, and Peter Gerard and Roger Pride were joint coroners of Shrewsbury in that year. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1891, p. 68. Thomas Gerard does not occur, but a Thomas Aurifaber (goldsmith) was a member of the Merchants' Guild in 1281. Shrop. Arch. *Trans.* for 1890, p. 42.

Die Mercurii proximo ante festum sancti Petri in Cathedra de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude iiii assaia et xv^{li}.

Die Veneris proximo ante festum sancti Mathie Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude iii assaia et xxvi^{li}.

Die Jovis proximo ante festum sancti Gregorii de forgiis Alani le Prhude et Willielmi le Bor v assaia et vi^{li}.

Die Martis proximo post festum sancti Gregorii, de forgiis Alani le Prhude et Willielmi le Bor v assaia et iii^{li}.

Diebus lune et martis proximis ante Annunciationem beate Marie, de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude vii assaia et ii^{li}.

Diebus Mercurii et Jovis proximis ante diem Pasche de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Phrude vii assaia et ix^{li}.

Diebus Mercurii et Jovis post Clausum Pasche, de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor xii assaia et xx sol.

Die Mercurii proximo ante festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude vii assaia et xxviii^{li}

In Vigilia Ascenscionis Domini, de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor v assaia et xviii^{li}.

Die Martis proximo ante Pentecost, de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor ix assaia et xxiii^{li}

Die Martis proximo ante festum sancti Barnabe apostoli de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor x assaia et xvi^{li}.

Die Mercurii proximo ante Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude v assaia et xiii^{li}.

Die Mercurii vigilia sancti Johannis Baptiste de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor iii assaia et ix^{li}

Die Sabbati proximo ante festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willelmi le Bor iiii assaia et xii^{li}

Die Veneris proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude v assaia et xvii^{li}

Die Jovis proximo ante festum sancti Marie Magdalene de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude viii assaia et xix^{li}

Die Lune in crastino sancti Jacobi Apostoli de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willelmi le Bor vi assaia et xvii^{li}

Die Sabbati vigilia beati Petri ad vincula de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor ix assaia

Die Veneris proximo ante festum sancti Laurentii de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude vii assaia

Diebus Martis et Mercurii proximis ante assumpsionem beati Marie de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude vii assaia

Die Veneris proximo post assumpscionem beate Marie de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude vi assaia et xii^{li}.

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Bartholomei de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bror iiii assaia et iii^{li}

Die Lune proximo vigilia sancti Egidii de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor iii assaia et iiii^{li}.

Here the first roll ends. It is endorsed :

S^{a} CLX assaia et xi^{li} usque vigil sci Egidii a.r. xxxiii.

On the second roll is the following :—

Vigilia Nativitatis beate Marie de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor vii assaia et xiiii^{li}

Diebus Jovis et Veneris proximis ante festum sancti Mathei Apostoli de forgiis Williemi le Bor et Alani le Prude iiii assaia et xxv^{li}

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Mathei Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Alani le Prude ii assaia et xiii^{li}

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Michaelis de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor ii assaia et xv^{li}

Die Lune proximo post festum sancti Michaelis de forgiis Alani le Prude et Willielmi le Bor vi assaia et viii^{li}

Die Sabbati proximo ante festum omnium sanctorum de forgiis Thome Gherard et Willielmi le Bor xi assaia et x^{li}

Die Mercurii proximo post festum sancti Eadmundi de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard v assaia et v^{li}

Die Veneris ante festum sancti Nicholai de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard iii assaia et xxiii^{li}

Die Mercurii proximo ante festum sancti Thome Apostoli de forgiis Thome Gherard et Willielmi le Bor iiii assaia et iiii^{li}

Die Mercurii proximo post festum sancti Thome Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard iiii assaia et xi^{li}

Die Veneris proximo post festum sancti Illarii de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard i assaium et xi^{li}.

Die Jovis proximo post festum sancti Pauli Apostoli de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard ii assaia et xi^{li}.

Die Veneris proximo post festum sancti Pauli de forgio Thome Gherard ii assaia et v^{li}.

Die Jovis proximo post purificationem beate Marie de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard ix assaia et xx^{li}.

Die Cinerum anno regni regis Henrici xxxiiii de forgiis Willielmi le Bor et Thome Gherard iii assaia et vi^{li}.

Summa totalis CCxxxi assaia et vi^{li}.

Est summa denariorum vii millia CLX i^{li}.

It may be noticed in this Roll that the names of the two goldsmiths are constantly being transposed, and it will be found that this is done nearly, though not exactly, every fortnight. There is therefore, probably, some reason for it, and it is not a matter of caprice.

Translated into English and dated according to the secular calendar, this Roll runs as follows :—

Roll of Assays made by the Keepers of the Dies at Shrewsbury, beginning Thursday, 29 Jan., 1248-9.

From two forges.

[Monday] 2 Feb., 1248-9	6 assays and	20£

From the forges of Alan Prude and William Bor.

Tuesday, 10 Feb.	4 assays and	17£
Wednesday, 18 Feb.	4 „	15£
Friday, 20 Feb.	3 „	26£
Thursday, 11 March	5 „	6£
Tuesday, 16 March	5 „	3£
Monday and Tuesday } 22 and 23 March	7 „	2£
Wednesday and Thursday } 31 Mar. and 1 Apr., 1249[1]	7 „	9£
Wednesday and Thursday } 14 and 15 Apr.[2]... ...	12 „	20s.
Wednesday, 28 April	7 „	28£
Wednesday, 12 May	5 „	18£
Tuesday, 18 May	9 „	23£
Tuesday, 8 June, ...	10 „	16£
Wednesday, 23 June	5 „	13£
Wednesday, 23 June	3 „	9£
Saturday, 26 June	4 „	12£
Friday, 2 July	5 „	17£
Thursday, 15 July	8 „	19£
Monday, 26 July	6 „	17£
Saturday, 31 July	9 „	...

[1] Easter Day this year was 4 April.

[2] The feast of "the Close of Easter (Clausi Paschæi) was the week beginning the Sunday after Easter. See Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, 1891, p. 73.

Friday, 6 Aug.	7	„	...
Tuesday and Wednesday } 10 and 11 Aug.	7	„	...
Friday, 20 Aug.	6	„	12£
Thursday, 26 Aug.	4	„	3£
Monday, 30 Aug.	3	„	4£

Total 160 assays and 11£ down to 31 Aug., 1249.

[Tuesday] 7 Sept.	7 assays and		14£
Thursday and Friday } 16 and 17 Sept.	4	„	25£
Thursday, 23 Sept.	2	„	13£
Thursday, 30 Sept.	2	„	15£
Monday, 4 Oct.	6	„	8£

From the forges of Thomas Gherard and William Bor.

Saturday, 30 Oct.	11	„	10£
Wednesday 17 (or 24) Nov.	5	„	5£
Friday, 3 Dec.	3	„	23£
Wednesday, 15 Dec.	4	„	4£
Wednesday, 22 Dec.	4	„	11£
Friday, 14 Jan., 1249-50	1	„	11£
Thursday, 27 Jan.	2	„	11£

From the forge of Thomas Gherard.

Friday, 28 Jan.	2 assays and		5£

From the forges of William Bor and Thomas Gherard.

Thursday, 3 Feb., 1249-50	9 assays and		20£
Wednesday, 9 Feb.[1]	3	„	6£

Sum Total, 231 assays and 6£.
The sum of the pence coined is £7,167.

It seems certain that this is not an account of assays made of the coins in the sense of testing their weight or fineness, for it contains no allusion to the result of any such test. It is an account of the total quantity of money struck, "assay" signifying that quantity

[1] Easter Day, 1250, was on 27 March, therefore Ash Wednesday was 9 Feb. The 34th year of Henry III. began 28 Oct., 1249.

from which a coin or coins were taken and put into a box called a Pix, which would be taken up to London whenever an order was sent for it, and there tested in presence of some of the King's Council.[1]

On the first skin are entered 151 assays, 289 lbs., and 20s., and it is endorsed Total 160 assays and 11 lbs. Thus 20s. being equal to 1 lb., there are 290 lbs , and if 31 lbs. went to an assay, the total comes out as endorsed.

On the two skins together are entered 216 assays and 471 lbs. (reckoning the 20s. as 1 lb.) ; and at the foot is entered, Sum total 231 assays and 6 lbs. The same reckoning of 31 lbs. to an assay makes this total correct.

Below the total is entered, Sum of the Pence, VII mill CLX I^{li}, but there is a space between the LX and the I, and a little flaw in the parchment. The Tower lb. (=11¼ oz. Troy) was made into 240 pence, equal to £1 by tale ; so that each penny weighed 24 Tower grains, equal to 22½ Troy grains ; 231 assays and 6 lbs., at 31 lbs. to the assay, make 7,167 lbs., and no doubt the sum intended to be entered is £7,167 in coined money.

The date of this Roll shows that it represents the first money coined in Shrewsbury under Henry III. It may be that it also represents the whole of that coinage, but even so it shows that a considerable amount of money was issued from the Shrewsbury mint, much more than is equivalent in weight to £20,000 of modern silver money, and certainly equivalent to a great deal more than this in purchasing power.

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[1] Thus the Abbot of St. Edmunds was ordered in 12 Edward II. to send to the Exchequer "ministros suos cambii sui cum omnibus Pixidibus de assaio capto de moneta Regis monetata in eodem Cambio," where taking an assay seems clearly to signify taking coins to be tested, and not to signify testing coins.—Madox's *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i., 293, n. Under Edward III., and later, 2s. out of every 100 lb. weight was reserved for the Pix.—*Rud.* i , 70, 71.

This, however, was the last regular coinage at Shrewsbury, for the mint here, which had existed for more than 300 years, was permanently discontinued by Edward I., and was never revived except for a few months during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

Charles I., 1642.

When King Charles left London in the year 1642 the mint at the Tower fell into the hands of the Parliament, but that at Aberystwyth, which was leased to Thomas Bushell, remained loyal. At Wellington the King made a public declaration on the 19th September that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament."[1] The next day he arrived at Shrewsbury, and on the 28th he informed the gentlemen of the County that he had sent for a mint to come thither. This was the Aberystwyth mint, which soon arrived, and which coined at Shrewsbury a great part of the plate sent to the King by the Universities, as well as the King's own household plate, and that sent by the gentry of Shropshire and Wales. On the 21st Oct., 1642, a 20s. piece struck in Shrewsbury was issued to each Colonel, a 10s. or 5s. piece to each inferior officer, and a half crown to each private soldier. The obverse of these pieces was similar to, and sometimes from the same dies as, those struck at Aberystwyth; but on the reverse was recorded in an abbreviated form the Wellington declaration, RELIG. PROT., LEG. ANG., LIBER. PAR., across the field, with the text Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici around it. Above the declaration, in the field, are plumes, and below it the date. But Owen and Blakeway are mistaken in saying that these coins dated

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[1] An old print representing the making of this declaration was in the Archæological Exhibition in Shrewsbury this year, 1898.

CAROLVS·D·G·MAGN·BRIT·FRAN·ET·HIB·REX

EXVRGAT·DEVS·DISSIPENTVR·INIMICI
XX
RELIG·PROT·LEG
ANG·LIBER·PAR
1642

1

CAROLVS·D·G·MAGN·BRIT·FRAN·ET·HIB·REX

2

EXVRGAT·DEVS·DISSIPENTVR·INIMICI
X
RELIG·PROT·LEG
ANG·LIBER·PAR
1642

CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BRIT·FRAN·ET·HIBER·REX

3

EXVRGAT·DEVS·DISSIPENTVR·INIMICI
V
RELIG·PROT·LEG·ANG·LIBER·PAR
1642

CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BRIT·FRAN·ET·HIBER·REX

4

EXVRGAT·DEVS·DISSIPENTVR·INIMICI
RELIG·PROT·LEG·ANG·LIBER·PAR
1642

1642 can only have been struck in Shrewsbury, for the mint was transferred to Oxford, and arrived there on the 3rd January, and as the calendar year at that time did not end till the 25th March, coins struck at Oxford in that January, February, and March would bear the same date, 1642. It is, therefore, only the earlier coins of this date which belong to Shrewsbury, and it appears clear on a comparison of the coins (see Hawkins, p. 320), that the earlier ones are those on which the plumes spring from a large coronet without bands, as on the half crown and on the obverse of the crown in our plate 5, and that the dies on which the plumes spring from a smaller coronet with bands underneath it, as on the pound and half pound in our plate 4 (where, however, the coronet is erroneously represented as a mere bar above the bands), are later. The coins, therefore, which have both on obverse and reverse the large coronet without bands are the only ones now attributed to Shrewsbury. They are all of silver, and are as follows:—

Pounds. Our plate iv., 1 represents a pound struck at Oxford, but shows the size and general appearance of the Shrewsbury ones, which are as follows :—

Obv. King crowned and holding sword, on horseback, to left, small rudely formed horse with neck arched, plume behind King.

There are the following varieties, all of which are in the British Museum :—

1. M.M. on both sides five pellets, no ground under horse. CAROLUS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. Rev. EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. RELIG PROT LEG ANGL LIBER PAR. Above the inscription the figures xx to mark the value, and three plumes. Below it 1642. B.M. Rud. xxiii. 2, obverse only, the reverse connected with it in the plate is wrong.

2. M.M. on obv. Plume? Horse smaller, inferior work, arms under horse, like Rud. xxiii. 1, but no cannon MAG BRITAN FR. ET HIB. Rev. same die? as No. 1. B.M.

3. Similar, but smaller and thicker, no M.M. on obv., two pellets on rev., plume placed higher in field. MAGN. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. ANGLI. LIBERT. PAR. B.M.

4. Similar, but M.M. on both sides two pellets, plume immediately behind King's head, cannon among the arms, MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. Rev. only one plume in field over xx. ANG. LIBER. PAR. B.M. Snelling, xii. 16.

Half Pounds. Like the pounds, but with x instead of xx above inscription. Our plate iv., 2, is an Oxford half pound, but is similar in general appearance to the Shrewsbury ones. There are the following varieties, all in the British Museum:—

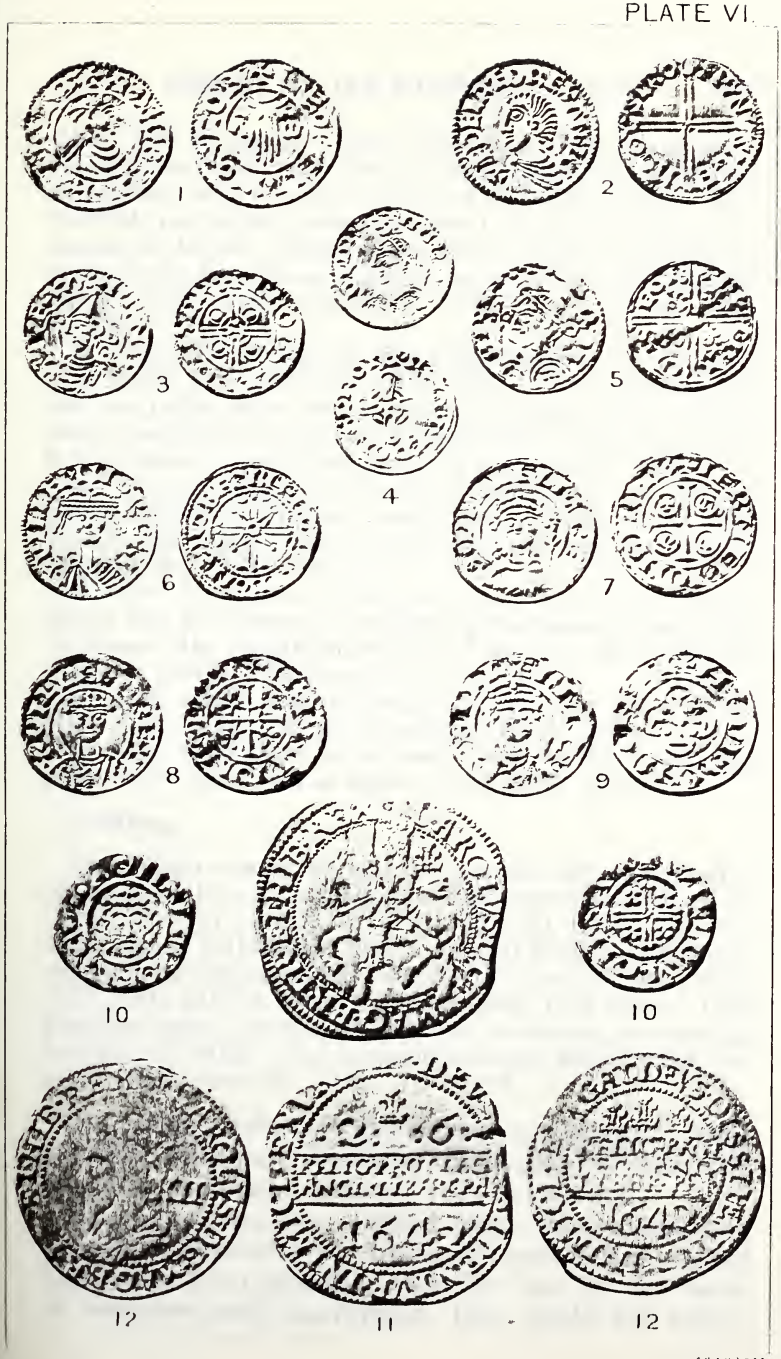
1. M.M. obv. nine pellets, rev. five, no ground under horse, which is from the same punch as Pound No. 1. MAG BRI FRA ET HIB. Rev. RELIG PROT LEG ANGL LIBER PARL. B.M. Snelling, xii., 13.
2. Single pellet instead of M.M. on obv., two on rev. A single line under the horse, which is like that on Pound No. 2. Legends as Pound No. 4, but HIBER. B.M. This is exactly like the crown piece figured in Ruding, xxiii., 5.
3. Arms on ground under horse, M.M. obv. plume, rev. two pellets, no plume behind king, legends as last but HI. B.M.

Crowns. Like the pounds, but v instead of xx.

1. Obv. ground but no arms under horse, no M.M, legend CAROLUS: D: G.: MAG: BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX. This obverse die was also used with an Oxford reverse, and is so represented in our plate v., 3. Rev. Legend EXURGAT: DEUS DISSIPENTUR. INIMICI: RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR., being exactly like the Oxford reverse in our plate, except that there is one dot instead of two between the words of the inscription, and the plumes are of the Shrewsbury, not the Oxford shape. Rud. xxiii., 5.
2. Exactly the same but with seven dots for mint mark on the reverse. B.M.

Half Crowns. Like the pounds, but generally with no figures indicating value.

1. King's head touching the inner circle, which is pierced by his sword. Plumes behind King, no ground under horse, M.M. open book: CAROLUS D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB.



COINS MINTED AT SHREWSBURY.

REX. This obverse, as it has the open book which was an Aberystwyth mint mark, was probably executed there, but used at Shrewsbury with a reverse executed in Shrewsbury. Rev. No M.M., two pellets before each word of legend, which commences at the side, a single plume with a pellet on each side of it above the inscription, which is, between two lines, RELIG PROT LEG ANGL LIBERT PAR. *Num. Chron., N.S.* vi., 152.

2. Very like the last, but five pellets crosswise for M.M. on obv., MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIB: REX. Rev. like the last, but one pellet before each word of the legend, three plumes above inscription, which reads ANG. LIBER. PAR. The reverse is much more coarsely executed than the obverse. B.M.

3. Different figure, like that used afterwards at Oxford, plume behind King, ground under horse, no M.M. MAG: BR: FRAN. ET: HIB: Rev. exactly like the last, but from a different die. B.M. Pl. v., 4.

4. Obv. from same die as last, rev. similar, but a single plume with the figures 2. 6, indicating the value, on each side of it above the inscription, which is the same as No. 1, but ANG for ANGL. B.M. Hawkins (647).

5. Obv. similar, but no ground under horse, BR FR ET HIB. Rev. as last. B.M., or reading ANGL. B.M.

6. Obv. from same die as last. Rev. as No. 1, but one pellet before each word of legend, ANG, B.M. Pl. vi., 11.

Shilling.

Obv. King's bust to left, hair long, armour, falling lace collar, plume before face, xii. behind, all within inner circle, M.M. book. CAROLUS. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. REX. Rev. No M.M., legend EXURGAT. DEUS. DISSIPENTUR. INIMICI. beginning at side. Inscription between two lines, RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR., 3 plumes above, 1642 below. B.M. Hawkins (648). Or with M.M. plume on obverse, and reading BR. FR. ET. HIB. The reverse is identical with the last, but not from the same die. B.M. Pl. vi., 12.

No smaller coins of Shrewsbury are known. Very probably none were struck, as the larger denominations would be the most pressingly required at first.

The mint was not worked more than about two months in Shrewsbury. Clarendon says it was erected here more for reputation than for use, as for want of workmen and instruments they could not coin a

thousand pounds a week.[1] The first money seems to have been issued from it on the 21st Oct., and before the 21st December orders had been given for it to be removed to Oxford, where it arrived in twelve carts or thereabouts on the 3rd January.[2] After this no coins were struck here during the rebellion, nor has any mint been established here since.

The Mint is traditionally said to have been located in a building of which some remains still exist behind what was formerly the Leopard Inn, but is now Noblett's confectioner's shop, near the bottom of Pride Hill, almost opposite its junction with High Street. This building contains some round arches which are apparently Norman, and its situation appears to correspond with that of Bennett's Hall as described in a suit[3] tried before the bailiffs of Shropshire, 28 Sept., 1378, in which Haghmond Abbey claimed and obtained from "the Lord John Ludlow in the town of Salop a rent of 5/- from 3 shops near the angle near the lane called Rowshillis-lane and from a tenement formerly called Bennetteshalle, opposite the Heystrete." It seems from the map of Shrewsbury in Speed's *Chronicle* that Rouxhill Lane was the Lane now called Rowshill Bank leading down towards the Welsh Bridge just opposite High Street, so that the building in question may very well have been part of Bennett's Hall. No allusion is made in this suit to the mint, which had then only been discontinued in Shrewsbury for about 100 years, therefore if any mint was ever worked in this building, as tradition says, it was no doubt the mint worked by Bushell in Shrewsbury for Charles I. from Oct. to Dec. 1642, the last mint ever worked here, and therefore the mint most likely to be recorded by tradition.

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[1] *Hist. of Rebellion*, iii., 262.
[2] Owen and Blakeway, i., 126.
[3] See *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, i., 207.

HUMFREY KYNASTON'S PARDON (1516), AND WILL (1534).

Transcribed and Translated by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A.

The following documents, hitherto unpublished, are in the possession of the Rev. W. C. E. Kynaston of Hardwick, by whose kind permission they are here for the first time printed. They contain a pardon, dated 20 May, 1516, by Henry VIII. to Humfrey Kynaston, commonly known as "Wild Humphrey," and who was outlawed in 1491, for all his transgressions and offences; and his last will, which was dated 1 May, 1534, and was proved at Oswestry on the 16th of January, 1534-5. It is clear, therefore, that the initials and date "H. K. 1564" carved on the walls of Kynaston's cave at Nesscliffe are an unwarranted fabrication of later date.

The pedigree entered at the Visitation of Salop in 1623 states that Humfrey Kynaston of Morton, within the lordship of Knockin (2nd son of Sir Roger Kynaston of Middle and Hordley, Sheriff of Salop 1461 and 1470, by his second wife Elizabeth, sister of Richard Grey, Lord Powis), was twice married. His first wife was Marion, daughter of William ap Griffith ap Robin, by whom he had issue:—(1) Edward, who died s.p., and (2) Elizabeth (? Ysabella), wife of John Trevor of Oswestry. He married secondly Elizabeth (? Ysabella) daughter of Meredith ap Howell ap Morrice of Oswestry, and by her had further issue,—(3) Edward of Hordley, his heir living in 1584, married twice and left 20 children; (4) Robert, died without issue; (5) Roger, of Morton,

married and had a large family; (6) Margaret, wife of John ap Ivan ap Owen, and (7) Thomasina, who died without issue.

His Will shows that his second wife was named Ysabella, and not Elizabeth, as stated in the Visitation pedigree. His bequests for religious purposes show, too, that the tradition that he sold himself to the powers of evil could not be true. He was, presumably, buried in Welshpool Church, on the right side of the chancel. His nephews named in his Will were sons of his sisters Margaret Hanmer and Jane Corbet. From the Pardon it would appear that his outlawry was reversed eighteen years before his death. This Pardon is, curiously enough, not enrolled amongst the Patent Rolls in the Public Record Office.

In connection with these documents reference should be made to the pedigree of Kynaston given in the *Visitation of Shropshire* 1623 (Harleian Society, vol. xxix., p. 295); also to a paper on The Kynaston Family, in the *Transactions* (Second Series), vi., 209—222.

The Humphrey Kynaston, gent., who presented a Petition to the Bailiffs in 1618, was apparently a great-grandson of the outlaw. (See *Transactions* (Second Series), ii., 68). A note in the printed Visitation (p. 295), states that 'Among the banners of those who entered France 16 June, 1513, occurs: "Shrop.—Homffray Kynaston and Thomas Trentham a C men wyth owtten standert.' (Cotton MS. Cleopatra, C. v.).' Can this warrior have been identical with Wild Humphrey? If so, may not his services for the King in France have had something to do with his obtaining a pardon less than three years later? It will be noticed that the testator calls his first wife's father "esquire" in his Will; and this disproves Gough's statement in his *History of Middle* (1875 edition, pp. 28-29), that both his wives were of mean birth. Gough says:—

After Sir Roger Kinaston's decease, his younger son Humphry Kinaston (who for his dissolute and ryotous liveing was called

the wild Humphry) was tenant of this castle). Hee had two wives, but both of soe meane birth, that they could not lay claime to any Coat of Armes, as appeares by the Card of Kynaston's Armes, which Mr. Edward Kynaston of Oateley shewed mee not long before his death. I have not heard of any children which wild Humphry had, but I have heard of much debt that hee had contracted; and being outlawed in debt, he left Myddle Castle (which hee had suffered to grow ruinous, for want of repaire), and went and sheltered himself in a cave near to Nesscliffe, which to this day is called Kynaston's cave, and of him the people tell almost as many romantick storyes, as of the great outlawe Robin Whood."

The suggestion that he had no children is disproved by his Will and by the Visitation. It may be added that his Indictment for murder is preserved in the Public Record Office.

Humphrey Kynaston's Pardon.

Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus Balliuis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litere peruenerint salutem.—Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pardonauimus remisimus et relaxauimus Humfrido Kynaston armigero seu quocunque alio nomine censeatur omnimodos prodi'cones murdra raptus mulierum rebelliones insurrecc'ones felonias conspirac'ones cambipartias manutenencias confederac'ones riotas routas retencc'ones et conuenticula illicita imbraciarias insidiac'ones atque alias transgressiones offensas negligentias extorc'ones mesprisiones ignorancias contemptus concelamenta forisfacturas et decepc'ones per ipsum humfridum ante presentem diem qualitercunque facta siue perpetrata Acetiam omnia singula iudicia versus ipsum super premissis seu eorum aliquo reddita siue reddenda adiudicata vel adiudicanda et execuc'ones eorundem. Atque eciam sectam pacis nostre que ad nos versus ipsum humfridum pertinet pro premissis seu aliquo premissorum necnon utlagatis si que in ipsum humfridum hijs occasionibus seu earum aliqua fuerit promulgata et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus Ita tamen quod stet recto in curia nostra si quis versus eum loqui uoluerit de premissis vel aliquo premissorum. In cuius rei testimonium

has literas nostros fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die maij anno regni nostri octauo.

Clerk

(*In dorso*) *Humfrey Kynastones p'done* 18—228

20 *May* 8 *Hen.* 1517 qu. 1518

W. 115.

N.B.—Part of a seal is attached having on the obverse the figure of a saint (?), and on the reverse the king armed and on horseback, but no legend.

Henry, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to all his bailiffs and lieges to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting—Know ye that we, of our special grace as well as of certain knowledge and of our own will and motion, have pardoned remitted and released to Humfrey Kynaston, Esquire, or by whatever other name he is recognised, all kinds of treasons, murders, rapes of women, rebellions, insurrections, felonies, conspiracies, champerties, maintenances, confederations, riots, routs, witholdings, and unlawful assemblies, briberies, lyings-in-wait, as well as all other transgressions, offences, negligences, extortions, oversights, ignorances, contempts, concealments, forfeits and deceitful-injuries by the same Humfrey before this present time in whatsoever way done or perpetrated. And moreover, all and singular the judgments against the same person in regard of the premisses or any one of the premisses rendered or to be rendered, adjudicated or to be adjudicated, and the executions thereof. And also the suit of our peace which pertains on our part against the same Humfrey in regard of the premisses or any one of the premisses as well as from the outlawries if any shall have been issued against the same Humfrey, from these charges or any one of them and thenceforward we grant to him our firm peace in such a manner that he may stand the justice of our court, if any person shall desire to charge him in regard of the premisses or any one of the premisses. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be issued. Witness myself at Westminster on the twentieth day of May in the eighth year of our reign (A.D. 1516)

Clerk.

Testamentum Humfridi Kynaston.

In Dei nomine Amen. primo die Maij anno domini millesimo cccc^imo^ tricesimo quarto: Ego Humffridus Kynaston armiger sane mentis et memorie existens, eger tamen in corpore/ condo testamentum meum in hunc modum: In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie Virginis et omnibus sanctis: Corpusque meum sepeliendum in summo cancelario ecclesie de pola ad dextrum latus: Item lego summo altari ecclesie predicte iiij^or^ solidos pro decimis meis oblitis: Item lego ad inueniendum unum capellanum idoneum ad celebrandum pro anima mea et animabus parentum meorum octo marcas: Item lego diuersis cereis *(sic)* et omnia alia necessaria circa sepulturam meam ad visum executorum meorum: Item lego omnia mea terras et tenementa vbicunque jacent siue in Anglia tam in Walia filio meo Edward Kynaston et heredibus suis preter mea terras et tenementa jacentia in dominio de Knokyn quod ffeoffaui certo ffeoffamento ad vsum Ysabelle uxoris mee et Rogeri Kynaston filij mei junioris ut patet in carta mea inde confecta: Item volo quod omnia instrumenta siue munimenta per me facta de predictis terris et tenementis predictis filijs meis stent firma rata et immobilia imperpetuum ad vsum et proficuum predictorum secundum tenorem eorum: Item volo quod Johannes Corbett de Le nepos meus gubernat omnia mea terras et tenementa donec et quousque omnia mea debita per eum sint plenarie soluta: proviso semper quod dictus Johannes Corbett administrat omnia necessaria Ysabelle uxori mee et dictis filijs meis ad eorum sustentac'oem de proficuis omnium terrarum et tenementorum meorum quamdiu stent in manu sua ad soluc'onem debitorum meorum: Et postea omnia mea terre et tenementa ut supra remaneant dictis filijs meis: Item dico in vltima mee voluntate sub periculo anime mee coram testibus subscriptis quod non feci nec sigillaui aliquid statum de aliquibus terris et tenementis meis ad primam uxorem meam nominatam Marianam filiam Willelmi ap gruffin ap Robyn armigeri nec per aliquem attornatum fieri feci et hoc ut resbondeo *(sic)* coram deo omnipotenti die Judicij: Et dictus Willelmus debebit in maritagio inde triginta libras sterlingorum quod non fui solutus: Item dico quod Ricardus ap Rece de villa Oswestrie fecerit in generali aquitancia de omnibus munimentis et obligac'onibus per me et fidejussores meos factis dicto Ricardo magistro Ricardo Kyffin Johanni Kyffin clericis et Ieuan lloit generoso concernentibus mortem magistri Thome Kyffin rectoris de ffelton aber: Item lego Johanni treuor et Ysabelle vxori sue quadra-

ginta marcas sterlingorum in condic'one quod si dictus Johannes treuor (*et*) Edwardus pater eius faciant statum de certis suis terris in Maisbroc et vndecim solidos (*et*) octo denarios supra coparcenariam Howel ap Dackyn de molendino vocato Melin Vaisbroc: Item ordino et constituo meos executores Johannem Corbett de Le armigerum Edwardum Kynaston et Rogerum Kynaston juniorem filios meos ut ipsi deum pro oculis habent et disponent pro salute anime mee prout eis videbitur melius ac anime mee magis proficere: Item constituo meos supervisores ad videndum hunc testamentum et vltimam meam voluntatem esse completam fideliter cum effectu viz. Thomam Hanmer militem nepotem meum Ricardum ap Meredith Johannes tanad Johannem ap Ricardi lloit et Robertum tanad; Hijs testibus presentibus Magistro Johanni Kyffin Clerico Johanni Kynaston Clerico domino Ricardo ap dauid capellano de ffelton aber Rogero Kynaston Johanni gruffin Ricardi ap Dio Bache Johanni Wynne ap geffrey Johanni ap dauid Thome ap eignon Thome ap Henrici et alijs multis.

(*In dorso*)

Probatum fuit hunc presens testamentum pro valore et approbatum in ecclesia parochiali sancti Oswaldi de Oswestria xvj^to^ die mensis Januarij anno domini millesimo cccccxxxiiij^to^ coram Magistro Ricardo Kyffin in decretis baccalario Commissario principalis (*sic*) archiepiscopi Cantuariensis necnon Assauensis episcopi infra Marchiam et Powisiam illoque testamento per (? prius) legitime habito declarato et proclamato illius testamenti execuc'o siue hunc (*sic*) testamentum bonorum execuc'o et administrac'o commissus fuit executoribus infra scriptis prenominatis in forma juris juratis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officij nostri presentibus appositum die et loco subscriptis coram hijs testibus Ricardo Walker domino Roberto ap Meredith et Radulpho Ireland.

Testament of Humfrey Kynaston.

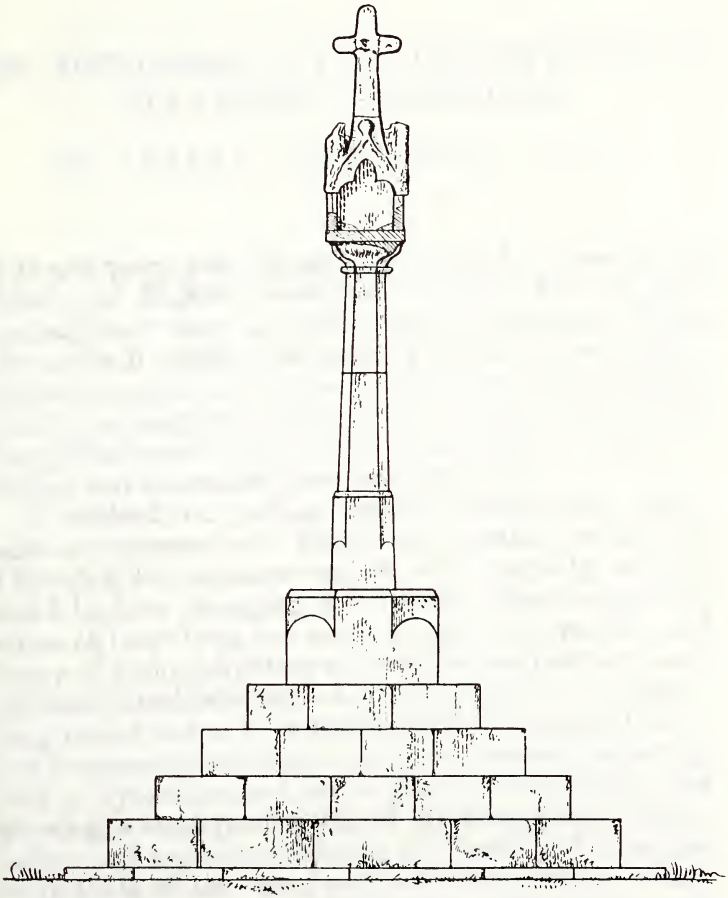
In the name of God, Amen, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty four I Humfrey Kynaston Esquire being of sound mind and memory, but sick in body, do frame my testament after this manner First of all I bequeath my soul to God Almighty to the blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints and my body to be buried in the high chancel of the church of Pool on the right side; Also I bequeath to the high altar of the aforesaid church four shillings for my tithes forgotten; I also bequeath for finding one fit chaplain to say mass for my soul and the souls of

my parents eight marks; Also I bequeath for certain wax-candles and all other things necessary at my burying to the discretion of my executors; Also I bequeath all my lands and tenements wherever they lie whether in England or in Wales to my son Edward Kynaston and his heirs with the exception of my lands and tenements lying in the demesne of Knokyn which I have enfeoffed by a certain enfeoffment to the use of Ysabella my wife and Roger Kynaston my younger son as appears in a certain deed made for that purpose; Also I will that all instruments and documents made by me concerning the aforesaid lands and tenements to my aforesaid sons shall stand firm, established and unmoveable for ever for the use and profit of the aforesaid (*persons*) according to the tenor of them; Also I will that John Corbet of Le my nephew do manage all my lands and tenements until and up to the time when all my debts be fully discharged by him: provided always that the said John Corbett provide all necessaries for Ysabella my wife and my said sons for their sustenance out of the revenues of all my lands and tenements as long as they remain in his hand for the payment of my debts: and afterward, that all my lands and tenements should remain as above for my said sons; Also I declare in my last will at the peril of my soul before the witnesses underwritten that I have not executed nor sealed any estate of any of my lands and tenements to my first wife by name Marian daughter of William ap Griffin ap Robyn esquire nor have I caused this to be done by any attorney and this (I declare) as I shall answer before God Almighty in the day of judgment: And the aforesaid William will be owing in the matter of dower thereupon thirty pounds sterling which I have not been paid Also I declare that Richard ap Rece of the town of Oswestry has made in general acquittance respecting all documents and bonds made by me and my bondsmen to the said Richard to Master Richard Kyffin John Kyflin clerks and to Ieuan Lloit gentleman concerning the death of master Thomas Kyflin rector of ffelton aber: Also I bequeath to John Trevor and Ysabella his wife forty marks sterling on condition that if the said John Trevor (and) Edward his father shall make an estate of certain of their lands in Maesbroc and (*pay*) eleven shillings and eightpence upon the co-partnership of Howel ap Dackyn concerning the mill called Melin Vaisbroc; Also I ordain and appoint as my executors John Corbett of Le esquire Edward Kynaston and Roger Kynaston junior my sons, that they have God before their eyes and dispose for the welfare of my soul as it shall seem best to them and most profitable for my soul; Also

I appoint as my supervisors to see that this my testament and last will be carried out faithfully with due effect that is to say Sir Thomas Hanmer my nephew, Richard ap Meredith, John Tanad, John ap Richard Lloit and Robert Tanad. These witnesses being present Master John Kyffin clerk, John Kynaston clerk, Sir Richard ap David, chaplain of ffelton aber, Roger Kynaston, John Gruffin, Richard ap Dio Bache, John Wynne ap Geffrey, John ap David, Thomas ap Eignon, Thomas ap Henry and many others.

This present testament was proved according to valuation and approved in the parish church of St. Oswald of Oswestry on the 16th day of the month of January in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty-four before Master Richard Kyffin, bachelor in decrees, Commissary principal of the archbishop of Canterbury as also of the Bishop of St. Asaph within the Marches and Powisland and by that testament then lawfully had declared and proclaimed, &c., &c.

In testimony whereof the seal of our office is to these presents affixed on the day and place underwritten before these witnesses Richard Walker, Sir Robert ap Meredith and Ralph Ireland.



CROSS IN CLAVERLEY CHURCHYARD.

¼ Inch to 1 Foot.

ON THE CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD AT CLAVERLEY, SHROPSHIRE.

By ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.

The antiquary who has been accustomed to observe the details of English churchyards cannot fail to have noticed how many of these centres of ancient village history still possess the remains of the cross which, almost throughout the later middle ages, and generally until the iniquitous order of the second year of the Long Parliament (1640-1653), so fittingly at once furnished and decorated these hallowed spots.

A student, on finding himself unexpectedly before such a monument—of the fifteenth century as that at Claverley, for instance—might with propriety cast his mind back to examples of far earlier times, suggesting dates at least from the seventh century onwards; and many of them exhibiting not only mysterious and complicated interlacements—which seem to run through a long period and to have been of extended general use—but ornamental and other sculptured features, indicating now a Byzantine and now a Scandinavian origin, and showing a strange mingling of mythology and Christianity, and a gradual merging or blending of the signs or symbols of the one belief into those of the other. Descending the stream of time, and passing many such monuments in review, he might readily call to remembrance the evidences on the stones themselves of the gradual absorption of the ancient emblems of paganism and the final triumph of the faith.

The uncertainty of the dates of the crosses of the early period would make it not only a difficult but a

lengthy matter to trace the growth of the churchyard cross step by step from remote times to the period of the Reformation—apart from the consideration of a long interval which appears to have intervened—nor would such a treatise be quite germane to the present occasion. It may suffice now to recall that early crosses in wide, wild, and savage regions, such as, for instance, Cumberland, Derbyshire, and the parts of Scotland which we have in mind anciently were, present distinct styles of their own, and it is apparent that the transition from the small and rude to the more highly sculptured stones—though coœval in a widely general way throughout the country—advanced at differing rates, and that the art was more advanced at a given period in one district than in another, just as what is so marked a characteristic of Gothic architecture at the time of its rapid development towards perfection in the thirteenth century, and in its later changes.

The gradual appearance in the pre-Conquestal crosses of the figure of our Saviour on the cross is the most notable point in the long history of this class of monument, and there is no one who has paid only a cursory attention to such remains but must have been deeply struck by the juxta-position on a cross shaft of symbols of gross degrading heathenism, with representations of the suffering figure of the Blessed Redeemer. Such seemingly open concession to superstition was the survival and continuance of the designed and wise pastoral policy first practised in A.D. 54 by St. Paul on a memorable occasion in the midst of Mars Hill, at Athens. A single instance of this will be sufficient.

The shaft of the cross at Bradbourne, Derbyshire, perhaps about the middle of the tenth century, gives on one side, low down, and in quite moderate dimensions, the figure of our Saviour on the cross, flanked respectively by Longinus, "one of the soldiers," who "with a spear pierced His side," and by him who "ran, and took a spunge, and filled it with vinegar, and put it on a reed, and gave Him to drink;" and above and

below, in pairs, in arched compartments, figures of the Apostles, of singularly rude work. On the opposite side is the mystical seated figure, with a bird on the right shoulder, and further figures of apostles; and on the other two sides foliage, in which men clamber like animals, together with the squirrel, the mythological "messenger," and larger figures below drawing bows, and aiming upwards with evil intent. No special prominence of size is here given to the Christ; indeed, from the nature of the composition it is almost the smallest figure of all, and such is no unusual characteristic of earlier crosses. As the art rapidly progressed to the Conquest the figure of the crucified Saviour became more prominent, and before the Invasion the great advance was made which placed the Sacrificial figure at the intersection of the arms of the cross. This brought about the necessity, at the greater height, of a larger scale for the paramount figure, the essentiality of a wider stone, and the consequent lowering of the altitude, unless the design were carried out in one piece, with a moderate cross-head, as at Gosforth.

Of the crosses proper hitherto spoken of, we have ample testimony in the examples which have been illustrated and elucidated, both in Scotland and England, in a manner that is beyond praise. Of the appearance of those which immediately succeeded the Conquest evidence is, apparently, entirely wanting, at least, as regards England, nor is it, as will be shown, until about the middle of the thirteenth century that examples again begin to present themselves.

A gap of two centuries in the history of a prominent series of mediæval monuments is so abnormal and unexpected, that one almost shrinks from the announcement of such a fact; but the conclusion one is unwillingly tempted to arrive at is that the ancient custom of setting up crosses proper languished into Norman times, and then died away until the rise of Early English, so well exemplified at Canterbury, Wells, and Lincoln, in the last years of the twelfth century—

between 1179 and 1192. This gives, roughly, an actual hard *hiatus* of about a century, and although the absence alone of examples is no certain proof that none existed during that period, it is almost inconceivable that if churchyard crosses were as freely set up in Norman and Transition times, as we have evidence of as regards the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, no specific remains of them should have been discovered, or even hesitatingly recognised as such during the last unhappy fifty years of re-building and falsification, and destruction that have been practised upon long-suffering historical ecclesiastical monuments in this country, dislocating the evidence of history, and turning the bulk of them, so to speak, inside out.

The expression "crosses proper" has been used above as indicating a stone deliberately cut in its upper part into that form, and as large as the stone would allow, with, as has been shown, decorations determinate, or *quelconque*, and of two kinds, widely divergent in their religious character, carved upon it in the earlier times, the representation of the crucified Saviour becoming gradually more conspicuous among them, and finally assuming the place of honour in the head at the crossing. Late pre-Conquestal examples tend to suggest that when this point was reached the art should have rapidly improved, and it is reasonable to conceive that the growing elaboration, and the prominence then given to the representation of the great Sacrifice, should have led to a gradual change from the sculptured crucifix—as, in fact, the memorial had become—to the canopied head sheltering "the Rood, Mary, and John," and other figures and architectural accessories. But instead of this result we come to an unexpected closure at the Conquest, and the new design arises under a totally different inspiration nearly a century and a half later.

For at this, the most important point in the history of mediæval crosses, the enquirer is, as has been intimated, hampered and baffled by lack of representative examples; and to the best of the present writer's

knowledge and belief—and putting the case in the worst point of view—absolutely no Norman nor Transition examples of sculptured heads of crosses have been recognised as such in England. Normandy might, perhaps, carry on a continuous story.

It may be admitted that the works of this kind, freely and deeply sculptured all round, and with no plain face save the lower bed, were not convenient for re-use in buildings, a condition which—added to their fragility—would largely account for the scarcity in England of canopied cross-heads, as distinguished from cross-shaped heads proper, from the middle of the thirteenth century to the Reformation. Howbeit, the pre-Conquestal crosses with their shallow surface carving have been found to serve well the purposes of gateposts. That at Bradbourne—after centuries of use under even less favourable circumstances, and built in in parts as door sills—is indeed, a notable instance of preservation under such untoward conditions, at least for more than a hundred years[1] up to 1888, which, however, have their merits as against the absolute obliteration of such remains by their common use as foundations of cottages.

While, therefore, several of the later Gothic canopied cross-heads have been preserved, and apparently none of Norman and Transition times—which would, presumably, have been less delicate in character—seem to have been noticed, a reason for the particular situation may be somewhat diffidently suggested, namely: that the art of the sculptor, as regards this kind of monument, from the Conquest down to the thirteenth century, was expended mainly in another and cognate direction, and serving the same ends, and that the representations of the Majesty, and of the Redeemer, which so frequently occur during the Norman period in the tympanums of elaborate doorways, or in set spaces above their well-known semi-circular arches, with the mystical and constant beak-headed voussoirs, for a

[1] Illustrated in *The Archæologia*, vol. xii., p. 6.

time largely took the place of the crosses in the estimation and the adoration of the faithful. It is difficult to realise that they can have entirely precluded them. Examples of doorways readily occur to the mind. That on the north side of Lullington Church, near Frome, with its striking figure of the Deity over it, in a specially designed space, is a prominent instance of such work of the early part of the twelfth century; and it is significant that such elaborate Norman doorways have been constantly respected by later Gothic builders.

The change that took place between the apparent Conquestal closure and the Early English revival, in the form and character of the crowning position of the cross shaft, carried with it not only an alteration of shape—which might well have been a natural outcome of the latest pre-Norman efforts—but a change in religious sentiment also. In the earlier time the ancient emblem of the faith, the cross form, was the main feature of the monument; in the later period the cross contour had passed away, and the crucified Saviour, sheltered by a canopy, and with attendant figures—"the Rood, Mary, and John" was venerated. The change between the two periods should have arrived by degrees, as all architectural transformations do, and it should have taken place in this country during the Norman period; but we have, as it seems, and as we believe, no graduated sculptured evidence of it.

The generic name remaining through the ages, a confusion of ideas respecting these two distinct representations, of two widely distant periods, has brought about the falsification in countless churchyards, by restoring blind zeal, of the "stumped" mediæval cross shafts—objects of all others, save perhaps monumental effigies, which never should be "restored." But so easy is it to "restore" a cross by setting up a cross on the top where never before cross was, and what have historical and antiquarian evidence, or truth, or indeed, antiquaries, to do with the matter!

The early fifteenth century cross at Claverley, which has drawn the writer into the above observations, has particular interest from several points of view, and its chequered career seems to make it desirable that some permanent record of it should be preserved. It illustrates, moreover, many of the points that have been already adverted to, forming a curious text in New Red Sandstone, not the least interesting feature in its story being that it has escaped the attention of modern restorers.

Before touching particularly upon it, it may be recalled that the re-introduction and continuance of the churchyard cross in its altered shape is shown by the evidence painstakingly brought together by the late Mr. Charles Pooley, in his volumes on the crosses of Gloucestershire and Somerset.[1] The re-introduction was completely established by the end of the thirteenth century. In illustrating eighty-eight remains of crosses in the former county, he only depicts two existing cross heads, both of the fifteenth century. In Somerset there are remains of two hundred and thirty-five crosses, and among these eleven sculptured heads. The earliest is that at Yeovil, exhibiting on a stone no thicker than four inches—a survival from remote times—"the Rood, Mary, and John" under a cusped and foliated gable or "hovel"—it is too early to speak of crockets proper—but it somewhat recalls in its general form the late decorated canopied cross-head at Somersby, Lincolnshire. At the back is a cross flory of unusual design, the monument being of the middle of the thirteenth century—perhaps 1240; it is of high interest and value as an early example of the changed cross, and it is noteworthy that it was never crowned by the cruciform emblem. All the other Somerset cross-heads are of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and exhibit the Rood with the attendant figures, the Virgin and Child,

[1] *Old Crosses of Gloucestershire*, 1868; *Old Stone Crosses of Somerset*, 1877, by Charles Pooley, F.S.A.

and other small statues, under their foliated or cusped canopies. The head at Chewton Mendip is a good example.

A reference to the well-favoured counties of Gloucester and Somerset may be supplemented by an allusion to the cross at Wheston, Derbyshire, which appears to be a solitary mediæval reversion to the early type, namely, a shaft headed by a heavy cusped cross, with the figure of the Virgin and Child in relief immediately below the intersection. It appears, from a woodcut in Mr. Rimmer's book,[1] to be a genuine piece of antiquity. Probably the finest ancient example in this country is the cross at St. Donat's, Glamorgan, hard by the picturesque fifteenth century castle, long the home of the head of the Stradling family, well-known in literature from the *Stradling Letters*, printed by that excellent antiquary, the late Rev. J. M. Traherne. No account can be taken here of market, butter, poultry, pig, weeping, preaching, boundary, wayside, or other specially or fantastically named crosses, or particularly of the sculptured and niched cross shafts, of which there are so many in the West of England. At Bitterley, Shropshire, is an excellent example of a cross complete with its canopied head, and it finds an appropriate mention here as being in "Proud Salopia," and of the same date as the monument at Claverley.

The exigencies of chronological sequence have contributed to bring the title-subject of the present notes to so late a stage in their course, added to the presumptive desirability of attempting to show something of the evolution or development of the monuments in question, and to clear away certain confusion concerning them. It is time now to say that the Claverley cross stood originally in the Bull Ring, with the Stocks next to it, and a public house opposite; a characteristic centre of village life. It appears from the Claverley Churchwardens' book, Dec. 7th, 1826, that:—"At a meeting

[1] *Ancient Stone Crosses of England*, p. 133, edit. 1875.

of the Inhabitants of this Parish held this day in the Vestry Room pursuant to notice to consider the propriety of taking down the Cross," "it was resolved by a great majority that the Cross be taken down, and providing permission can be obtained from Mr. Whitmore to place (*sic*) in the Churchyard, that the top part thereof be removed there."

That a cross should be so much respected at such a time of apathy and neglect as in 1826—the very date is enough to terrify the antiquary—would have appeared as a striking and praiseworthy attitude of the parish, did we not know that its action betokened no special piety or veneration for antiquity. The large mediæval and probably octagonal base of five degrees was, in fact, removed "for the improvement of the village street," and to help to form a bridge over the stream below. A somewhat parallel case is that of the cross at Cricklade, of a rather earlier period, and perfect with its canopied head. This was taken in its entirety about thirty years ago from the street to the churchyard of St. Sampson's noble cross church.

It is apparent from the character of the ground on which the Claverley cross now stands that no such thing ever occupied that site before. Repeated burials have largely contributed to raise the earth about five feet above the normal surface on the south side of the churchyard, the cross now standing about fifteen yards due south of the south-east corner of the south aisle, and high above the main pathway.

We may charitably conclude that the steps of a cross liable to have been subjected for at least two centuries and a half to the rude uses and humours of a "bull-ring" rabble could not at last have been in very refined condition, and, antiquarianism apart, we may perhaps allow some credit to the parish for going to the expense of new stones, and in its simplicity, using them in the churchyard instead of at the bridge, remembering always the date of the transaction; and under the circumstances the authorities may perhaps be forgiven for

lowering the base by one step and changing the octagon to a square.

It is mentioned in the *Resolution* "that the top part thereof be removed" to the churchyard, and it is evident that the head and upper portion of the shaft were then taken down, and that the lower part, fixed as it still is by lead into the socket, was carried intact to the new site and base. The upper part of the shaft was then re-set in cement, and the head added as before. It is obvious from present appearances, and the state of stone surfaces, that every part, from the apex of the cross to the lower bed of the socket, is original work. This is proved conclusively by the equal amount and character of the weathering that the red sandstone has undergone. Whether there had been a collapse of the head owing to failure of the capital previous to Dec., 1826, and in consequence of this the details of the canopies in the head perished, we cannot tell, but it is clear that the head has fallen more than once, and has been clumsily repaired with red sandstone, of a finer grain, and much cement, and with no sort of attempt to repair or reproduce from existing remains the shattered lower portion of the head and the cap stone. The mendings—some of them, doubtless, made in 1827—served their purpose until two years ago, when the upper part of the shaft having become split into two by the action of the frost and the rusting of the iron dowels, the head of the monument was again brought to the ground. Thus it lay until the present writer accidently visited the church in March last. Nothing had been taken away, and the remains stayed much as they fell. It was quite easy to place them together and to reconstruct on paper the original design, for it fortunately happened that a portion of the cap, giving its upper and lower beds, its moulded outline, and indications of the neck-band which appears in a photograph taken before the last break-down, and about a third of its plan was preserved, as well as the true evidence of the lower bed of the head, so that nothing was left to conjecture;

moreover, the whole of the central finial of the head taking the rare form of a cross, firmly tenoned into its socket, existed, and was weathered in such a way as to show conclusively that it was the original termination.

It must be noticed that the final cross did not primarily stand out tall, stark, and bare against the sky, but was supported and softened in its outline by the four angle pinnacles which rose up and clustered round it. At the intersection of this final or apex cross is, on one face, a hole partly filled with lead, and having fastened something. In the absence at present of any more likely suggestion, it is proposed to provisionally consider that from this point of the original design was affixed a wooden figure coated with gesso and painted to the life in the usual way, or a latten figure, of the crucified Saviour. No other ancient example in England occurs to the mind at the moment, but Continental practice—and not alone that of modern times—supports the conjecture, and assists in providing evidence as to an old English custom of seeming infrequency.

The Claverley cross-head is fashioned into four niches averaging only two inches deep. These recesses can hardly have held sculptured alabaster slabs, even necessarily thin ones, such as the "marbelers" of Nottingham, or of Tutbury, Chellaston, or Hartshorne, in Derbyshire, could have supplied. It is therefore suggested that these shrines contained the usual subjects painted upon wooden "tables," similar to the works for the decoration of panels of screens which emanated at the period under consideration from the studios at Norwich or Lynn; or they may have housed engraved brasses, recalling the remarkable record, the Charter and Witnessing plate, high up on the walls of Cooling Castle.

Mention has been made of the terminations of the churchyard crosses in later mediæval times. It is so rarely that the original extremities exist that one may gladly record the evidence of that at Claverley, and particularly because it presents an exceptional shape. A few

others have been noticed as taking the usual form of the leafy cresting of a pinnacle, namely, what was distinctively recognised in mediæval masonic nomenclature as a "knotte." For want, apparently, of evidence as to what was the usual termination of cross-heads, the late Mr. Pooley suggested an iron cross. It is a fact that there is as little evidence of this finish as of the heavy clumsy stone cross which, by the common agreement of ignorance, has in our own day been universally accepted as the type for the restoration of the shafts of such monuments. They serve but to emphasize the feelings of anger, contempt, and shame which are usually excited on visiting a "restored" and denudated church.

To refer for a moment to the finish of an oft-cited and beautiful memorial—Queen's Cross, Northampton—it is absolutely certain from the documents which Mr. Botfield first gave to the world, that five figures were provided by William of Ireland for that monument. The four statues of Queen Eleanor still remain *in situ*, targets for stone-throwers, and the broken central stem above is of such a form and size as forbids the idea of its use for any other purpose but to sustain a figure, doubtless that of the Virgin with the Holy Child, to whom invocations were addressed by the faithful passers-by for the repose of the Queen's soul.

As to the seventeenth and eighteenth century treatment of the "stumped" crosses, one sees small objection to the classical capital, and the stone ball, and to the picturesque many-sided sun-dials on the tops of the weather-beaten mediæval shafts. Such finishes appear, indeed, as part of the legitimate course of history, and antiquaries may be content to leave them as such. But if we must choose between an old cross shaft "restored" to such a form as it never before presented, and a cross shaft utilised, for example, for a gas lamp, as at Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, we must prefer the latter "restoration," because a utilitarian nineteenth century light sets us, in a way, forward, and

history is not obliterated or written backwards, but continued in a natural manner.

As has been shown, the scanty remains of the cross-heads of a long period, the entire absence of those of an earlier time, and the rudeness and the mystery attaching to those monuments of remote ages, make it the more desirable that opportunity should not be lost in bringing additional evidence concerning these long-descended though minor works of art before an Archæological Society. And it may be recalled that it was in the presence of the piety-inspiring crosses of Iona, in "the illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions," that Dr. Johnson made the well-known rejoinder to the inconsequent expectations of his companion,—"Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings."

Since writing the foregoing notes I have received a letter, dated June 6, 1898, from my obliging friend the Bishop of Bristol, and I had little hesitation in asking him to allow me to quote from it, feeling sure that anything on the subject from so accomplished an authority would be gladly welcomed. It is proper to add that it was written, as he tells me, under pressure of work, away from books, and is not a thoroughly considered opinion:—

"My impression on the subject which you mention is rather an instinct, or a calculated guess, than anything based on positive facts.

"The only crosses which I know in Europe at all corresponding to the Anglian crosses are the so-called Arian crosses at Ravenna, &c., and the highly interesting crosses at S. Petronio (or is it Sta. Petronilla) at Bologna, removed long ago from the roads at the boundaries of the city. These are all of Lombard character, and I believe we got our early art from Byzantine artists in Lombardy.

"This school had not influenced the parts of north-west Europe which the Normans knew. When they came and built here they regarded it as effete, if not as connected

with English paganism. They smashed the heads and left the stumps standing, and did not replace the broken crosses with others of their own. Then Gothic art began to tell, and canopy-head crosses resulted.

"In some districts, I daresay, the local feeling kept up the old style for a generation or two; very possibly it was so at Bradbourne and Sheffield, where the sculpture looks to me more Norman than Saxon, and where I cannot doubt there was a big Latin cross at head. But as far as my knowledge goes, I should say that the period you name was practically unfruitful in this direction, and that the ornamentation of the south porch, which faced the old churchyard cross of the Saxon time, occupied the religious zeal of the Norman English. This comes very near your suggestion."

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

FROM "ANNALES RICH. II. ET HEN IV." (1392—1406).

TRANSLATED BY E. CALVERT.

THE Latin MS from which this translation has been attempted was transcribed and edited in 1866 by H. T. Riley, and published by the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. The passage here translated will be found in pp. 361—371.

We learn from Mr. Riley's introduction that it is preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and that it is the second of a set of three distinct MS. Histories. It seems, undoubtedly, to have been the work of a monk or monks of St. Alban's Monastery, and a note at the foot of the first page ascribes it to William of Wyntershylle, whose name is recorded in a contemporary MS. as one of those present at the election of Abbot John Moot, in 1396. He probably died about 1424. Mr. Riley speaks of this portion of the series as "the circumstantial and interesting narrative contained in MS (2), which may perhaps be not undeservedly pronounced the most valuable memorial of the period that we now possess."

The *Historia Anglicana* of Thomas Walsingham, also a monk of St. Alban's, is in a great measure founded upon this MS. for the period in question. Indeed, whole paragraphs in several instances are transcribed. The speech of Percy to his troops on the unexpected appearance of the King's banner, is given at greater length by Walsingham, and as there is manifestly some corruption in the concluding portion of our MS. I

have also translated the end of the speech as reported by Walsingham. In both cases it is not unlikely that historical accuracy may have yielded in some measure to an anxiety for rhetorical effect.

I have retained the MS. spelling of all proper names. Mr. Riley notes that Gousile may be Gonsile. We have the names Goosehill and Gonsal still with us, the former lies about two miles west of Shrewsbury, and the other some seven miles to the south.

The masterly chapter (xxv.) in the first volume of Mr. Wylie's *History of England under Henry IV.* should by all means be read in this connexion.

At the same time Henry Percy the younger, on whom fortune had hitherto smiled not only in his warlike efforts, but also in his popularity and temporal welfare, suddenly, by some mysterious prompting and without the knowledge of most of his confederates, declared himself the open enemy of the King of England, and in the district of Solopia, trusting, as it is thought, on the aid of Howen Glendor and Edmund Mortimer, collected from Cheshire and North Wales an army of archers and men at arms. His uncle Sir Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, had been appointed by the King guardian and governor of his eldest son, the Prince of Wales. He forsook his charge, however, and secretly removing his treasures from London and from the house of the Prince, joined his nephew Henry with such forces as he could collect, thus furnishing him with moral and material support in his rebellion. They then wrote, in excuse of their enterprise, to divers nobles of the kingdom, as well as to the people in general, letters under their own seals, in which they maintained that the course they had adopted did not contravene the allegiance and fealty which they had sworn to the King, and that their only object in getting together an army was to secure their personal independence, reform the

government, and appoint wise counsellors for the benefit of King and Kingdom. They proceeded to say that the poll-tax and tallages granted to the King were not applied to their due uses for the safe keeping of the realm, but wastefully squandered and consumed. For all which reasons they conscientiously declared, that they had been forced, out of regard to the common weal, to gather forces to their aid, in order to make surer provision for the aforesaid reforms.

Several persons on seeing these letters commended the effrontery [*insolentias*] of the writers, and extolled their boasted loyalty to the Commonwealth. The King, however, hearing of the mischief which was brewing, ascertained the facts, and in his alarm began to reflect how he might re-assure the Commons and defeat the object of these false statements.

He wrote therefore to those whom he knew to have received these letters, expressing his wonder how the Earl of Northumberland and Henry Percy, who had received the greatest part of the money granted for the protection of the Scottish Border (as he, the King, could clearly prove), had made this a ground, not only of serious complaint, but also of downright slander. He said further that he was given to understand that the Earl of Northumberland and his son, and also the Earl of Worcester, had by letter informed many persons that such was the King's displeasure with them, owing to the base charges and false informations lodged by their rivals, that they dared not approach his presence, until the persons so written to should have made humble intercession with him (the king), on their behalf, and they therefore begged that when the Prelates and Barons of the realm had met, the said Earl and his son should be allowed to come into the King's presence in order to maintain their innocence of these untoward [*sinistris*] charges, and thereupon be lawfully brought to trial by their peers. To these he (the King) replied that, although he was amply protected by the grace of Almighty God against all his ill-willers, he was, never-

theless, unwilling that they or any other persons should imagine that he was unwilling to be just and straightforward towards the said Earl and his son in particular, with all their liegemen, according to their deserts; nay further, that he was willing and ready to do justice to each person, to the best of his power. And therefore he asked the persons to whom the said Earl and his son had written, to take note of the above-written offer, and come to him with all speed to consider effective measures for dealing with the aforesaid matters, for the peace of the realm and the common weal. He wrote also to the said Earl and his son under the Royal Seal, that if they would, they could approach him in safety, and depart in safety, without any danger or damage.

The headstrong and hot-headed Henry Percy would neither listen to reason nor stoop to wholesome reflection. Scorning the King's indulgent offer he put on the unbending demeanour of a rebel [*rigorem rebellionis induit*] and hastened, it is said, to the parts of Solopia.

The King thereupon plainly perceiving the obstinate malice of the youth (for his father did not quit Northumbria), determined at once to meet Percy and his uncle Thomas, the Earl of Worcester, before they could gather an army to attack him. The adherents of the Percies gave public notice in their different districts that Richard was alive and in their midst, and that it was in his name that they had taken up arms against King Henry, and that if those who desired to see King Richard would appear in arms at the Castle of Chester, they would see him without fail. This declaration, crafty though it was, gave rise to different feelings in the minds of many, and compelled several so to waver that they knew not to which side it would be safer to adhere. For at that time many men [*plures*] favoured King Richard, and especially those who had been formerly his intimates and had received from him fiefs or other grants.

King Henry, taking careful note of these proceedings, and being as bold in spirit as he was prompt in action

and stedfast in purpose, gathered what force he could, and repaired to the counties where the said rebels Henry Percy and the Earl were reported to be. The Scottish Earl of Dunbar urged him most forcibly not to waste time in delay, quoting from Lucan :—

> "Tolle moras, nocuit semper differre paratis."
> "Shun, shun Delay; the ruin of the ready."

"For," said he, "doubt not that if you await him at London or near London, their company will grow daily, and they will suddenly hem you in with the many thousands whom they will from day to day collect for their enterprise, and so you will have to yield, not to their prayers, but to such commands as they choose to issue. When the King pleaded that he was too weak in force, "Be not," the Earl replied, "anxious about your troops, but march cautiously towards the enemy. You will then be able to judge by the witness of your eyes, who love you truly, and who make believe to do so."

The King did as the Scotch Earl advised him, and unexpectedly arrived in the parts where the rebels were running riot. When Henry Percy saw his banner, he was greatly surprised, as he thought that the King had been detained at Burton-on-Trent to await the arrival of his Council. And on that account, having no suspicion at all of the King's approach, he laid siege, in all confidence, to Shrewsbury, insolently demanding admission from the townsmen, in order to refresh and revictual his army. The King's arrival was greatly to the advantage of the men of Shrewsbury, as Percy, upon seeing the King's banner, abandoned at once his attack upon the townsmen, saying to his men :— "Comrades and fellow soldiers, we must quit this task, and turn our arms against those who come against us with the King. You see, no doubt, the King's banner, prove yourselves therefore men of mettle, as this day will either advance us all, if you are determined to stand your ground with me, or will see us all share the same lot of defeat." (*In Walsingham:* "Or, if we be

conquered, deliver us from the King's disdain, for it is better to die in battle for the Commonwealth, than after the battle to die under sentence passed by our foe.")

Strange to say, on this single appeal, Henry Percy's followers, to the number of fourteen thousand picked men, assembled at once and promised to abide the issue with him. They chose, as it seemed, the more advantageous ground, as the King's army, should it wish to engage, would have to advance across a broad field thickly sown with pease, which they had further twined and looped together so as to hamper an attacking force. Finding that he was bound to fight, and that his favourite sword was missing, he asked where it was, and when told that it was at a small farmstead in his rear called Berwick, he turned pale, to the surprise of the by-standers, and said with a deep sigh to his servant: "My plough I see is reaching the end of the furrow, for it was told me by a seer, when I was yet in my own country, that I should verily die at Berwick. But, woe to me! the double meaning [*æquivocum*] of the name has beguiled me." Thereupon he skilfully marshalled his men for battle, assuring them that they would on that day, should they get the better [*si superstiterint*], reach the end of their troubles, and thereafter become rich and famous from the everlasting renown of so great an achievement.

Among the nobles who followed him to this field and enterprise was his uncle, Earl of Worcester, Sir Thomas Percy, about whom no whisper of treachery had ever before been breathed in all his life, the man who alone among Englishmen (who are especially noted among foreigners for their fickleness) earned such a renown for honesty, that the Kings of France and Spain trusted his mere word, in treaties and agreements, more than the written signature of anyone. The Scottish Earl Duglas also followed him, sometime taken prisoner at the battle of Homeldon Hul, a man of war in every sense, whose courage, skill, and endurance were rivalled

at that time by few. His supporters included also the Baron of Kynderton, Sir Hugh Browne, and Sir Richard Vernon, with ten others, who were peers of Barons [*pares Baronibus.*]

The King viewing the troops drawn up against him with the archers in front, marshalled his own force also with all kingly despatch, entrusting one division to the Prince, his heir, and holding the other under his own command. The front rank of the King's division was entrusted to the Earl of Stafford, a man of sterling worth, who had on that day been appointed Constable of the Realm.

The opposing armies were awaiting the signal for battle, in full view of each other, when the Abbot of Shrewsbury and the Clerk of the Privy Seal passed over on behalf of the King to Percy, offering him peace if he would consent to desist from his attempt, and seeking to know the points of grievance, both on his part, and that of those who were with him. Of these grievances, on the King's part, they promised redress, if he (Percy) would consent to their discussion between the parties. If, however, he were determined to declare those points privately to the King, he was asked to send a confidential person, who, approaching the King with them, might make known his (Percy's) wishes to the King, and might, God willing, be the bearer of a most gracious reply.

Percy, in some measure pacified by their advice, sent his uncle, Sir Thomas Percy, to the King, to explain the reasons for so serious a rising, and to demand effectual redress. It is reported that the Earl, though the King had deigned to argue the entire matter, on returning to his nephew thwarted the business by reporting the opposite of the King's replies, thus embittering his mind and forcing him to fight against his will. A good part of the day having been spent in this interchange of proposals, the King was informed that the rebels were protracting the business solely with a view to strengthen their forces by the arrival of

supporters, who were to join them on the following Monday. These negotiations took place on the Sunday.

The Earl of Dunbarre strongly opposed the grant of any armistice, and advised the King to give the signal for battle, as the enemy refused to consent to what was reasonable The signal was needless, so eager were both sides for the fray.

On Percy's side, as soon as the envoys reached their respective quarters, the archers, the pick of the county of Chester, stoutly opened the attack upon the King's troops, many of whom were at once struck down, so many in fact, that 4,000 of them turned to flight, thinking that the King was certainly slain. The rebel leader, however, and with him Earl Douglas, a pair unequalled in courage, undaunted by the arrows showered on them by the King's archers, or by the serried masses of men at arms, aim their attack in mad career at one person, the King, counting him as worth 10,000 others. Laying low all opponents they prosecute their search for the King with couched lances and drawn swords.

The Earl of Dunbar perceiving their intent, withdrew the King from the original position he took up, that he might not be found there by those who were bent on his death. The advantage of this change of position proved great for the King, as the squire who carried his shield was overthrown by the fierce charge, his banner was hurled down and ripped to shreds, and those who were posted round it slain. Here the Earl of Stafford, a most distingnished young man, and Walter Blond (? Blount), a knight attached to the King, lost their lives.

Meanwhile the destruction dealt by the arrows, which were flying like a hailstorm from both sides, was very great. The Prince, then fighting his first battle, was shot in the face by an arrow; boy though he was, he did not falter, but with courage beyond his years, disregarding his wounds, cheered on his troops to vengeance.

Thus it happened that his division reached the main body of the enemy before the rest, breaking their line, and overthrowing all opponents. Passing right through he faced about, and thus closed them in between his own division and that of the King. The rebel army fell into a state of great perplexity, not knowing whether they were fighting against the King's party or their own. While they were in this uncertainty Henry Percy was slain, by whose hand it is doubtful, nor were his soldiers aware of it, thinking that he had either seized the king's person, or doubtless, perished in the attempt. They therefore, to encourage their own men, took up the war-cry, "Henry Percy king!" But the King understanding the object of these cries, and anxious to prevent the enemy from prolonging the contest in a vain hope, and also to check the slaughter, shouted with all his might, "Henry Percy is dead!" As this shout was passed forward, the most eager of the combatants began to retire, seeing that their only hope lay in flight.

The King's forces were thus emboldened, and the greater part of the Cheshire knights and squires were slain to the number, it is said, of two hundred. Of foot soldiers, grooms and pages there fell very many, of whom we have no reckoning, and Earl Duglas was then taken prisoner. Had the rest of the rebels displayed courage and endurance equal to his, an irretrievable disaster would no doubt have befallen the English nation on that day. Twice in that year did fortune oppose him when fighting against the English. Wounded in the head, he lost an eye and was made prisoner in his first battle. In his second he was also badly wounded in the groin, and was again made prisoner. Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, was also made prisoner, the prime mover, it is said, of all the mischief, and the cause of the immediate disaster. Sir Richard Vernon was also taken there and Baron Kyndertone, men of high rank and great influence.

On the side of the King were slain, as it is affirmed.

the Earl of Stafford, Sir Hugh Scherle, Sir John Clifton, Sir John Kokayn, Sir Nicholas Ganvile, Sir Walter Blount, Sir John Calverle, Sir John Massey of Podyngone, Sir Hugh Mortimer and Sir R. Gousile, who had received knighthood that day. The last named was not killed in the battle, but by the treachery of his own servant, when he had left the fight wounded in the side. He was lying under a hedge seemingly at his last gasp, when one of his household (a special favourite) came up. This man had run away at the beginning of the fighting, and when it was over had come back, like a grave-robber, after the manner of such folk, to plunder the bodies of the slain. He came down alone, as it happened, to the place where his master was lying, and recognized him by the badges on his armour. Being himself recognized by his master, he asked him how he fared, "I am alive," he answered, with difficulty: "but nearly stifled by my armour, take off my gauntlets and coat armour, if haply I may so be restored to life." When his hands were set free, he gave the servant a ring to take to his wife, and told him that there were 60 marks in his purse. This money he bid the man to keep safe for his master's sustenance, should he live, but should he die, then to take it for his own use.

But what of the treacherous villain who had already forsaken his master? Arrant coward in the battle, he bared his master's heaving breast as he lay, and there ran him through, still thrusting the steel into the quivering body till he saw him quite dead. This done, he laid hands on collar, jewels, rings, and other badges of his rank, as well as the money above mentioned, and made off, leaving under the hedge the stripped corpse of his master. All this was seen and heard by an esquire, who had also quitted the battle, and, himself wounded and overborne by the weight of his armour, had crawled on hands and knees to the same hedge for the sake of the cool breeze. He afterwards recovered, and made known the crime of the scoundrel, telling the

whole story to his mistress, the Duchess of Norfolk, widow of that Sir Thos. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who, as is said above, died in banishment. The murderer, subsequently convicted by the evidence of the stolen goods, was punished as he deserved.

We do not record the number of the serving men killed on the King's side, but of squires and serving men wounded the number was 3,000, and a large part of these died afterwards of exhaustion. This battle was fought late in the afternoon of Sunday, the eve of St. Mary Magdalen. A more stubborn fight, it is maintained by those who were present, was never known. Very many of the combatants on both sides struggled with such obstinacy that when night came on they did not know which side had won; and they sank down in all directions a chance-medley of weary, wounded, bruised, and bleeding men.

Next day the King allowed the bodies of the slain to be buried. On seeing Percy's body he is said to have wept, protesting that he was grieved by his death. But because there were many who did not believe in his death, he ordered the body to be exhibited and set upright for all to see. The sight prompted many to send envoys to plead with the King for pardon. However, Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, when he saw his nephew's corpse burst into tears, declaring that he cared not thenceforward what blow the injustice of Fortune should aim against him. On the Monday the said Thomas was beheaded by the sentence of the judges, though the King is said to have wished to spare his life. The friends of the King, however, had been too highly incensed by his conduct. On the same day the Baron de Kynderton and Sir Richard de Vernon were beheaded.

HONORARY BURGESSES OF SHREWSBURY, FROM 2ND ELIZABETH TO 12TH JAMES I. (1560—1615).

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

On a loose sheet in the Assembly Book of the Common Council, No. 76 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records, is the following list of honorary Burgesses, which, as far as I can learn, has never been printed, nor are the names included in the Burgess Roll.

Burgesses made in Especiall by Comon hall since the first yeere of Q: Elizabeth.

19 Sept. 2 Eliz:	John Throckmorton Esqr. Chieffe Justice of Chester, and Recorder of the Towne of Salop.
16 Jan. 4 Eliz:	Willi'm Fowler, Esqr
17 Sept. 4 Eliz:	Simon Kempsey, gent.
6 Octobr. 6 Eliz:	Thom's Mackworth fil Arthur Mackworth.
29 M'ch 7 Eliz:	Sr Henry Sidney Lo: presid^{t} Phillip Sidney his sonne Willm' Gerrard, Esqr one of the Counsaile
4 Oct. 8 Eliz:	John Leighton, gent. s'vant to Sr Andrew Corbett
20 May 9 Eliz:	Humfrey Sandford Carpent' Owen ap John Carpent' } in respect of a building made in the Cor^{ne}m'ket.
5 M'cii 10 El:	John Herbert Esqr
5 M'cii 10 El:	Will'm Leighton Esqr
1 Oct. 10 El:	John Smith, Cors^{r} at the request of Sr Andrew Corbet
23 Junii 11 El:	Sr Hughe Cholmeley Knight Hughe Cholmeley his sonne & Heyre
15 Sept. 11 El:	Charles Fox Esqr
30 Sept. 11 El:	Hugh ap Jevan dyer.
20 Decemb' 14	Hughe Edwards m'cer at the request of Sr Henry Sidney.
19 Decemb.' 15°	Richard Langley sonne of Will'm Langley of East foriat.
19 Decemb.'	Willm' Jennings of London gent at the request of Sr Tho: Bromley and Sr George Bromley
25 July 15°	Edward Davies gen. in respect of his Counsell given to the Towne.
16 Aug. 17°	John Owen of Dollgelley.
29 Sept. 1° Jacob'	Edward Lo. Zouch Lo. Presid^{t}
11 Feb. 1 Jac.	Francis Tato Esqr
6 Oct. 12 Jac.	Sr Robt. Nedham vice p^{r}sident.

SHROPSHIRE FEET OF FINES, A.D. 1196—1211.

THE following documents have been transcribed from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office for the Society by Mr. W. K. Boyd, with the view of laying before the members some hitherto unpublished materials that will help to elucidate the history of the county. Since Eyton wrote his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vast stores of inedited matter contained in the Public Record Office have been rendered accessible to students.

The Shropshire Feet of Fines commence in the year 1196, the eighth year of the reign of King Richard I. These Feet of Fines are amongst the most important series of records for tracing the devolution of landed property. They were practically deeds transferring land, though nominally the official memorandum of the "finis" or end of a fictitious judicial action. Very early they became a popular method of conveyance, because they put an end to a hostile suit in the King's Court, and also ensured safety to the purchaser, as a duplicate of each fine was preserved in the custody of the court. These documents cover an unbroken period of 600 years. (See Rye's *Records and Record Searching*, p. 35; Phillimore's *How to Write the History of a Family*, p. 135; *The Genealogist*, vol. vi.). Mr. Boyd has given a translation in full of a few of the earlier Fines, and an abstract embracing the salient points of the rest. Unfortunately a few of the Fines are sometimes so dilapidated that it is impossible to give either the parties or the place; but those for Shropshire are remarkably well preserved.

The names of the landowners in Shropshire 700 years ago are interesting, and the place-names, which in some instances it is difficult to identify.

W. G. D. F.

FEET OF FINES, SALOP. 8-9 Richard I. File 1.

1.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the Lord the King at Westminster, on Monday next before the Purification, in the eighth year of the reign of King Richard. Before Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard, Archdeacon of Ely, Master Thomas de Husseburn, Richard de Heriet, Osbert Fitz Hervey, Simon de Patishull, Oger Fitz Oger, Justices, and other faithful men of the Lord the King who were then present there. Between John Lestrange (Extraneus), plaintiff, and Thomas Noel and Margaret his wife, tenants, of the third part of the land of Knokyn. Concerning which the assize of death of an ancestor was summoned between them in the aforesaid Court. That is to say, that the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret acknowledged and rendered to the aforesaid John all the third part of Knokyn aforesaid, with its appurtenances, as it pertained to the aforesaid Margaret as her portion of a sister. To hold to him and his heirs, of the beforenamed Thomas and Margaret and their heirs. Doing therefor the twelfth part of the service of one knight for all service. And they will warrant that part to the aforesaid John and his heirs against all men, except the Welsh, or shall make an exchange with them of 30 solidates of land of their land in Salopshire. And for this fine and agreement the aforesaid John gave to the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret all his lands of Myxle, and of Bradehape, with all the appurtenances of those lands. To hold to them and to their heirs, of the aforesaid John and his heirs by the twelfth part of the service of one knight for all service and exaction. And the aforesaid John and his heirs will warrant to the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret and their heirs the aforesaid lands, or shall make an exchange with them of 30 solidates of land in their lands of Norfolk.

2.

At Westminster, on Saturday next after the Conversion of St. Paul, 8 Richard I.

Between John Lestrange (Extraneus), plaintiff, and Richard de Wappenburi (Wappenb'i) and Juliana Lestrange (Extranea), his wife, tenants, of the third part of the land of Knokin, by Richard her husband put in her place, concerning which the assize of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Richard de Wappenburi and Juliana, his wife, quitclaimed all right in the said third part to John Lestrange and his heirs for ever, and for this John Lestrange made with them an

exchange of 20 solidates of his land in Gesewrd, and if he cannot warrant that land to them, then he shall make with them on exchange to the value of 30 solidates of his land in Norfolk. And Richard and Juliana, his wife, and their heirs will warrant the said third part of the land of Knokin to John and his heirs against all men, except the Welsh, and if they cannot warrant the same land of Knokin to John, then they shall give him 30 solidates of land of their inheritance in Shropshire And John or his heirs shall do to Richard and his heirs the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee for his land of Knokin, and Richard and his heirs shall do to John and his heirs the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee for his land which he gave him in exchange in Gesewrd.

3.

At Westminster, on Wednesday next after the Invention of the Holy Cross, 8 Richard I.

Between Hugh, Abbot of Salopesburi, and his convent, plaintiffs, and William Burnel, tenant, of all the land, with the appurtenances, in Hauekelee.

The Abbot and his Convent granted to William Burnel the said land in Hauekelee. To hold to him and his heirs by the free service of 6s. by the year for all service. And William and his heirs quitclaimed to the Abbot and his successors all the demands which he or his ancestors exacted from the said abbey. And the said William and his heirs granted to the Abbot and his successors their reasonable easements in their demesne houses, to wit, in Branton, and in Em'istre, and in Beiton, by view of his forester in his wood of Hauekelee, and these are the demands which William and his ancestors exacted, to wit, 2 measures of corn, one of wheat, another of silage, one of hay, and 2 of cheese, and he quitclaimed these demands to the abbot and his successors for ever.

4.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next after the Epiphany, 9 Richard I.

Between John Lestrange, plaintiff, and Griffin, son of Gervase Gokh, and Matilda his wife, tenants, of the third part of a knight's fee in Knukin, concerning which an acknowledgment was summoned of the death of Hamon Lestrange, uncle of the said John.

Griffin, and Matilda his wife, quitclaimed all the said land to John and his heirs as his right and inheritance for ever, and for this John gave them all the vill of Douaneston, and

all the vill of Kineuerdeston entirely. To hold to them and to their heirs, whom Griffin shall beget by Matilda, for ever, by the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee. But if Griffin shall have no heir by Matilda then the said land of Douaneston and of Kineuerdeston shall revert entirely to John and his heirs.

[Endorsed] "I received this by the hand of Geoffrey de Bocland, in the ninth year of the reign of King Richard the Good, in the Octaves of the Purification which finish the things done in the eyre of the Archbishop in Wales to deliver David King of Wales."

5.

At Westminster, on the Day of St. Erkenwald, 9 Richard I.

Between William Pichard, plaintiff, and Richard de Lecton, tenant, of all the land of la More which the said Richard held on the day on which Agnes, his wife, died.

Richard de Lecton acknowledged the said land to be the right and inheritance of William Pichard, and quitclaimed all right to him and his heirs for ever, And for this all the chattels which Richard de Lecton had on the said land until the day of the agreement made, remain to him and his heirs, except the stuff of Able which is in the churchyard of Olkeham.

6.

At Salop, on Wednesday on the Morrow of St. Hilary, 9 Richard I.

Between Simon Burnill, plaintiff, and William Burnill, tenant, of one hide and half a virgate of land in Akton Burnill.

Simon quitclaimed all right in the said land to William and his heirs for ever, and for this William gave him 16 marks.

Akton Burnill.

File 2. 1—13 John.

1.

At Westminster, on the Day of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 1 John.

Between Robert Saracin, plaintiff, and Avice, who was the wife of Robert, son of Wakelin, tenant, of one carucate of land in Meselawe, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Robert quitclaimed all right in the said land to Avice and her heirs for ever, and for this Avice gave him 5 marks.

2.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Emma, who was the wife of Robert, son of Aer, and Robert, her son, plaintiffs, and John Lestrange and William de Hedleg', tenants, of half a knight's fee in Wiford.

John and William acknowledged the said fee of half a knight to be the right of Robert. To hold to him and his heirs, of John and his heirs, for ever, by the service of half a knight for all service. And for this Robert gave John 20 marks.

3.

At Shrewsbury, on Friday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Peter de Knitteton, plaintiff, and Bernand de la Putte and Hugh, his brother, tenants, of half a virgate of land in Wettemore, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Peter quitclaimed all right to Bernard and Hugh, and to their heirs for ever, and for this Bernard and Hugh gave him one mark.

4.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between William, son of Geoffrey, plaintiff, and William de Bikedon, tenant, of a hide of land with the appurtenances in Akes, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summmoned.

William, son of Geoffrey, quitclaimed all right to William de Bikedon and his heirs for ever, and for this William de Bikedon gave him a virgate of the same land, which Geoffrey, his father, held, with a messuage. To hold to him and to his heirs for ever by the free service of one sparrow hawk by the year for all service, saving foreign service.

5.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Edith, the widow, plaintiff, and Baldwin de Clun, tenant, concerning the reasonable dower of Edith, who claimed it of the gift of Elias, son of Brunig, formerly her husband, in Wluerton, against Baldwin.

Edith quitclaimed all right in the said dower to Baldwin and his heirs, and for this Baldwin gave her one mark.

6.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Edwin, son of Horm, plaintiff, and Reginald Smith (Faber), tenant, of 3 crofts of assart in Nortlee, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Edwin quitclaimed all right to Reginald and his heirs for ever, and for this Reginald gave him half a mark.

7.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Gilbert de Cote and Matilda his wife, plaintiffs, and Henry Haer, tenant, of 44 acres of land and an acre of meadow in Waleton and in Lege, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Gilbert and Matilda quitclaimed all right to Henry and his heirs for ever, and for this Henry gave them 10s.

8.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Richard de Hungerford, plaintiff, and Odo de Leuerton, tenant, of the fourth part of a virgate of land in La More, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Richard quitclaimed all right to Odo and his heirs for ever, and for this Odo gave him 10s. And this agreement was made with the consent and will of Walter, son of Ralph, who was the eldest brother of Richard, he being present. So that Walter should have the 10s. which Odo gave him.

9.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Henry Cristian, plaintiff, and Richard le Veil and Alice his wife, tenants, of half a virgate of land in Stiuinton, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Henry quitclaimed all right to Richard and Alice and their heirs for ever, and for this Henry Cristian, father of the said Henry Cristian, gave to Henry, his son, half a virgate of land in the same vill, which Walter son of Estmar held. To hold

to him and his heirs for ever, by the free service of a pound of cummin by the year for all service, saving foreign service. And this agreement was made with the consent and will of Henry, father of the said Henry, who was present.

10.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between William Porcel and Matilda his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert, son of William, tenant, of half a virgate of land in Keluiton and a bovate in Keluiton, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

William Porcel and Matilda, his wife, quitclaimed all right to Robert and his heirs for ever, and for this Robert gave them 30s.

11.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Richard, son of Eiltrop, plaintiff, and Warin, son of Hamon, tenant, of 12 acres of land in Overton, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

Warin acknowledged the said land to be the right of Richard, and quitclaimed it to him and his heirs for ever. And for this Richard gave him 15s.

12.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Robert de Hope, plaintiff, and Hugh de Semton, tenant, of a hide of land in Witekeglawe, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

Robert quitclaimed all right to Hugh and his heirs for ever, and for this Hugh gave him 10s.

13.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between William Wiard, plaintiff, and Roger de Burwarton and Alice his wife, tenants, of half a virgate of land in Burwarton, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

William quitclaimed all right to Roger and Alice and their heirs for ever, and for this Roger and Alice quitclaimed to William and his heirs all right, which she had in her reasonable dower in Lugerton, which she claimed of the gift of Wiard

Forester, formerly her husband, against the said William. And for this Roger and Alice gave William 24s.

14.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Aliz, who was the wife of William de Bolledon, plaintiff, and Robert de Bolledon, tenant, concerning the reasonable dower of Alice, which she claimed of the gift of William de Bollardon, formerly her husband, in Bolledon and in Hologodescastel, against the said Robert.

Alice quitclaimed all right in the said dower to Robert and his heirs, and for this Robert granted to her a virgate of land in the same vill, to wit, half a virgate which Alice held, and half a virgate which Richard, son of Robert, held in the same vill. To hold in the name of dower, by the free service of 3s. by the year for all service, saving foreign service. And after the death of Alice, Nicholas, her son, and his heirs shall hold the whole virgate of land for ever, by the free service of 6s. by the year for all service, saving foreign service.

15.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Werin de Middelton, plaintiff, and Richard de Overton, tenant of a virgate of land in Overton, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Warin quitclaimed all right to Richard and his heirs for ever, and for this Richard gave him 15s.

16.

At Westminster, on the Morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 1 John.

Between Richard, son of William, plaintiff, and Sibyl, daughter of Einon, and John, her son, tenants of a virgate of land and 4 acres in Derlouestoн, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Richard quitclaimed all right to Sibyl and John, her son, and to their heirs, for ever, and for this Sibyl and John granted to Richard the third part of the said land, to wit, 6 acres towards "Hethe," and 6 acres towards "Pres," and 6 acres towards "Sanford," and 6 acres of assart below "Northwude." To hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the service of 12d. by the year for all service, saving foreign service.

17.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Nicholas de la Rode, plaintiff, and William de Crofte, tenant of a virgate of land in Crofte, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

Nicholas quitclaimed all right to William and his heirs for ever, and for this William gave him 10s.

18.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Stephen de Pimbelee, plaintiff, and Adam, son of William de Erlauescote, tenant of a virgate of land in Erlauescote, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

Stephen quitclaimed all right to Adam and his heirs for ever, and for this Adam gave him 10s.

19.

At Shrewsbury, on Tuesday next before the Feast of St Michael, 1 John.

Between Alice de Prestecot, plaintiff, and Philip de la Mare, tenant of 9 acres of land in Mara, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned. Philip acknowledged the said land to be the right of Alice, and for this Alice granted it to Philip. To hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the free service of 1d. by the year for all service, saving foreign service. And for this Philip gave to Alice 2s.

(Endorsed). It is ordered that the Sheriff attach Alice that she be at Lichfield on Friday to receive her cyrograph.

20.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Edusa, daughter of Emma, plaintiff, and Joibert, prior of Wenlac, tenant of an acre of land and a messuage in Wenlac, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Edusa quitclaimed all right to the prior and his successors for ever, and for this the prior gave her half a mark.

21.

At Shrewsbury, on Friday before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Roger, son of Christian, plaintiff, and Hugh, son of Matilda, tenant of half a hide of land in Selitton, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Roger quitclaimed all right to Hugh and his heirs for ever, and for this Hugh gave him a virgate of the same land, which Matilda, mother of Hugh, held, and 10 acres of assart in the same vill next Witewde. To hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the free service of 4s. by the year for all service, saving foreign service. And for this Roger gave to the said Hugh one mark.

22.

At Westminster, on the Day of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 1 John.

Between Hugh de Wlenkeslawe and Emma his mother, plaintiffs, by the said Hugh put in her place, and Walter, son of Robert, tenant of 4 virgates of land in Wlenkeslawe.

Walter acknowledged the said land to be the right of Hugh and Emma, and for this Hugh and Emma gave to Walter and his heirs a virgate of the said land, which Robert, father of Walter, held. To hold for ever by the free service of one pair of spurs of the price of 2d. by the year for all service. And for this Hugh and Emma gave to Walter 10 marks.

23.

At Shrewsbury, on Friday next before the Feast of St Michael, 1 John.

Between Margaret, who was the wife of Hugh de Wittinton, plaintiff, and William de Wittinton, tenant of the reasonable dower of the said Margaret, which she claimed of the gift of Hugh de Wittinton, formerly her husband, in Wittinton, against the said William.

Margaret quitclaimed all right in the said dower to William and his heirs, and for this William gave her 4½ marks.

(Endorsed.) Of the eyre of Simon de Pateshull and his fellows, in the first year of the reign of John

24.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael, 1 John.

Between Olympia, who was the wife of Hugh de Sai plaintiff, and Elias, her son, tenant of her reasonable dower, which she claimed of the gift of Hugh de Sai, formerly her husband, in Sudstok, and in Nordestok, and in Morton, and in all the lands which were of Hugh de Sai, against the said Elias.

Olympia quitclaimed all right in the said dower to Elias and his heirs, and for this Elias gave her the whole manor of Nordestok. To hold by the free service of 2s. by the year for all service, saving foreign service, in the name of dower, except two parts of a wood, called "la Haie," whereof Olympia and her men shall have their easements of the whole wood of "la Haie." And, besides, Elias granted to Olympia a whole third part of the wood of Morton, and a whole third part of the pannage of both woods.

25.

At Westminster, on Sunday next after the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 1 John.

Between Ralph de la Cleie and Sibyl his wife, plaintiffs, by the said Ralph put in the place of Sibyl, and Hugh de Lokefford, tenant of a hide of land in Lokefford, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Hugh acknowledged the said land to be the right and inheritance of Ralph and Sibyl, and for this Ralph and Sibyl granted it to Hugh. To hold for his life by the service of a pair of spurs or 2d. by the year for all service, saving foreign service. And after the death of Hugh the said land shall revert to Ralph and Sibyl and their heirs.

26.

At Westminster, in 15 days from the Day of St. Michael, 2 John.

Between Geoffrey Chanterell, plaintiff, and Walter, abbot of Lilleshill, tenant, by Benjamin, a canon, put in his place, of a virgate of land in Duninton, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

The abbot acknowledged the said land to be the right of Geoffrey. To hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the free service of 4s. by the year for all service; and for this Geoffrey gave the abbot 3½ marks.

27.

At Westminster, in 15 days . . . . . 2 John.

Between Richard de Clifford, plaintiff, and Walter de Clifford, his brother, tenant of Corfham, and of Clyes, and of Culminton, and of the hay (*haia*) of Ernestrie.

Richard quitclaimed all right to Walter and his heirs and for this Walter gave to Richard and his heirs issuing of Letitia de Berkelai his wife, the whole manor of Framton. To hold by the service of one knight for all service. And if Richard [shall die] without heir issuing of the said Letitia, the manor of Frampton shall return to Walter and his heirs for ever. And, moreover, Walter shall give to Richard 10li yearly the whole of his life, by the hand of Hugh de Dunre and John de Solers. And after the decease of Richard the said 10li shall remain to Walter and his heirs. And if Hugh de Dunre and John de Solers shall die before Richard, the heirs of the said Hugh and John shall satisfy the said Richard all his life for the said 10li. And be it known that Walter quitclaimed to Richard, all his life, the said service of one knight, saving the foreign service of the Lord the King and of the chief lord. And after the death of Richard, the heirs of Richard, issuing of Letitia his wife (if he shall have an heir of her) shall do the service of one knight every year as the ward of the castle of Clifford for 40 days. And be it known that this agreement concerning the 10li to be rendered was made in the presence of the said Hugh and John, who took in hand for themselves and their heirs to render those 10li to Richard all his life.

28.

At Westminster, in 15 days from the Day of St. Michael, 3 John.

Between Richard de Lechton, plaintiff, and Thomas, abbot of Cumbermare, tenant of half a hide of land in Dodecote.

Richard quitclaimed all right to the abbot and his successors for ever, and for this the abbot gave him 100s.

29.

At Westminster, in 15 days from the Day of Holy Trinity, 3 John.

Between Robert Bragard, plaintiff, and Thomas Noel and Margaret his wife, tenants, by the said Thomas put in the place of Margaret, of the third part of the vill of Weston, with the appurtenances, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Robert quitclaimed all right to Thomas and Margaret, and to their heirs, for ever, and for this Thomas and Margaret gave him 21 marks, 8s. 5d.

30.

At Westminster, in 15 days from the Day of Holy Trinity, 3 John.

Between Robert Bagard, plaintiff, and Griffin Cof and Matilda his wife, tenant to the third part of the vill of Weston, with the appurtenances, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Robert quitclaimed all right to Griffin and Matilda, and to their heirs, for ever, and for this Griffin and Matilda gave him 21 marks, 8s. 5d.

31.

At Westminster, in 15 days from the Day of Holy Trinity, 3 John.

Between Robert Bagard, plaintiff, and Richard de Wapenbir and Juliana his wife, tenants, by the said Richard put in the place of Juliana, of the third part of the vill of Weston, with the appurtenances, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Robert quitclaimed all right to Richard and Juliana, and to their heirs, for ever, and for this Richard and Juliana gave him 21 marks, 8s. 5d.

32.

At Norhampton, on the Day of St. Margaret, 3 John.

Between William de Villers, prior, and the bretheren of the Hospital of Jerusalem, plaintiffs, by brother Gregory put in their place, and Reginald de Mortuo Mari, tenant, by Adam le Sauvage put in his place, of a virgate of land in Claiberi and in Kinlet.

The prior and bretheren quitclaimed all right in the moiety of the said virgate of land in Claiberi, called Frogemore, to Rogers and his heirs, and the other moiety of that virgate of land in Kinlet, called "Dudelecle," remains to the prior and bretheren for ever.

33.

At Westminster, in one month from the Day . . . . . 3 John.

Between Richard de Wildredeslege, plaintiff, and Robert de Bullers and Roger de Say, tenants, by Ralph Clerk (Clericus), put in their place, of the whole vill of Hope, with all the appurtenances, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Robert and Roger acknowledged the said vill to be right and inheritance of Richard. To hold to him and his heirs, of Robert de Bullers and his heirs, for ever, by the service which pertains to that land, saving to Robert Witbret his tenement which he formerly held of the same fee. To hold to the said Robert and his heirs, of Richard and his heirs for ever, by the service which he formerly did therefor to Robert de Bullers. And for this Richard gave to Robert and Roger 160 marks, to wit to Robert de Bullers 110 marks, and to Roger de Say 50 marks.

34.

At Westminster, on the Octaves of St. Hilary, 4 John.

Between Agnes de Stokton, plaintiff, and Walter de Witefeld and Eva his wife, tenants of the moiety of a Knight's fee in Langeford, and of the moiety of a Knight's fee with the appurtenances in Eiton, and of the fourth part of a Knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Ywerne, and of the moiety of 2 parts of a Knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in . . . . . and of the moiety of 1½ hides of land, with the appurtenances, in Cotes and Walles.

Agnes quitclaimed all right in the said lands and fees, and in the inheritance of Hamund, father of the same Agnes and Eva to Walter and Eva, and to the heirs of Eva for ever, and for this Walter and Eva granted to Agnes half a hide of land, less one bovate, in Bracton, which Agnes formerly held, together with a bovate of land which was between the two woods [bruilia] called "Harestan" and "Witheges" to complete half a hide, and, moreover, half a virgate of land, which Roger son of Ralph held in Bracton with a messuage and the other appurtenances, saving to Walter and Eva and to the heirs of Eva the vivary and woods of the same vill of Bracton. And, moreover, Walter and Eva granted to Agnes half a hide of land in "Horslawe," saving to Walter and Eva, and to the heirs of Eva, the vivary and mill of the vill of Horslawe, with a croft which Ailwin held which lies next the vivary towards the south. To hold to Agnes and her heirs of Walter and Eva and the heirs of Eva. Doing therefor foreign service, which pertains to that land. And, moreover, Walter and Eva gave to Agnes 20 marks.

35.

At Westminster, on the Octaves of Holy Trinity, 5 John.

Between Warner de Wilelee and Petronilla his wife, plaintiffs, by Warner put in the place of Petronilla, and Hugh de Lega, tenant of common of the wood of Kenelee.

Warner and Petronilla granted to Hugh and his heirs 60 cart loads of dead wood in the wood Kenelee, to be taken yearly by the view and livery of the foroster of Warner and Petronilla and their heirs; and, moreover, 60 of their own pigs in the said wood quit of pannage, and if they shall have more, they shall give pannage therefor. And the men of the said Hugh shall pay pannage for their pigs which they shall have in that wood. And, moreover, Warner and Petronilla granted to Hugh and his heirs and to their men of Lega, pasture of the herbage in the said wood. And for this fine and agreement, and for common of herbage in the said wood, and for the said 60 cartloads of dead wood, and for the 60 pigs granted without (payment of) pannage, Hugh and his heirs shall render 2s. yearly to Warner and Petronilla, and to the heirs of Petronilla, at the Feast of St. Martin, and for each house of the men of Hugh and of his heirs, of the vill of Lega, wherefrom merchandise shall go out, 2 hens at Christmas. And Hugh and his heirs shall mow at their own cost the meadow of Warner and Petronilla, called "Kingesmed," at the reasonable summons of Warner and Petronilla, and of their heirs. And if Warner or Petronilla, or the heirs of Petronilla shall will to increase their wainage of Kenelee by assarting their wood, they shall do this in that part towards Kenele without hindrance of Hugh or his heirs. And if Warner or Petronilla, or the heirs of Petronilla, shall send their corn to the mill of Hugh de Lega, they shall immediately grind after the corn is found in the granary.

36.

At St. Brides, London, in one month from Easter Day, 6 John.

Between Emma, who was the wife of Robert de Benthale, plaintiff, and Martin de Castellis, tenant of the reasonable dower of Emma, who claimed it of the free tenement which she had of Robert, formerly her husband, in Wichecote, and which dower Robert, son and heir of the said Robert de Benthale, warranted to her.

Robert acknowledged the said land to be the right of Martin. To hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the free service of 2 marks by the year for all service, saving foreign service. So, nevertheless, that Martin, with the consent of Robert, and the heirs of Martin shall pay yearly to Emma, all her life, the said 2 marks in the name of dower. And for this Martin gave to Emma 4 marks.

37.

At St. Brides, London, in 15 days from Easter Day, 7 John.

Between Thomas Mauduit, plaintiff, by William Clerk (clericus) put in his place, and Robert de Bullardune, tenant of the service of one Knight. Which service Thomas exacted from Robert for the whole vill of Bullardune, which he holds of him, and wherefore he only acknowledged to him the service of half a Knight, and concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

Thomas granted to Robert the said vill of Bullardine. To hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the service of 3 parts of a Knight's fee, to be done therefor for all service. And for this Robert gave to Thomas 100s.

38.

At Westminster, on the Octaves of St. Michael, 9 John.

Between Richard, son of Fulk, plaintiff, and Ralph, son of William, tenant of a virgate of land in Rammesle, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Ralph acknowledged the said land to be the right of Richard, and for this Richard granted to Ralph the fourth part of the said land, except a capital messuage which remains entirely to Richard and his heirs, to wit, in the field called "Sandstiele," 6 acres, and in the field called "Cast'feld," 8 acres, and an acre of wood called "Castelgrene," towards the west, and in the field called "Coldray," 8 acres, and the messuage which was Robert Clerenbald's outside "Coldray." To have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the free service of 18d. by the year for all service, saving foreign service, as much as pertains to the fourth part of a virgate of land in the same vill, which Ralph and his heirs shall do to Richard and his heirs for ever.

39.

At Shrewsbury, on Tuesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Matilda, who was the wife of Withon Clerk (clericus), plaintiff, and Warin son of William, deforciant of a messuage, with the appurtenances, in Shrewsbury, which Matilda claimed to be her reasonable dower, which pertained to her of the free tenement, which was the said Withon's, formerly her husband.

Matilda quitclaimed all right to Warin and his heirs for ever, and for this Warin gave her 20s.

40.

At Shrewsbury, on Tuesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Osbert de Sutton, plaintiff, and Geoffrey de Burston, tenant, of half a virgate of land in Burston, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

Osbert quitclaimed all right to Geoffrey and his heirs for ever, and for this Geoffrey gave him 10s.

41.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday next before the Feast of St. Martin, 10 John.

Between Richard son of Robert and Isabella his wife, and Alexander de Estrelega and Ascelina his wife, and Olive their sister, plaintiffs, and Roger de Say, tenant of 2 virgates of land in Emboldeston, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

The plaintiffs quitclaimed all right to Roger and his heirs for ever, and for this Roger gave them 4 marks.

42.

At Shrewsbury, on Tuesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Adam son of Robert, plaintiff, and Osbert the priest (presbyter), tenant of 14 acres of land in Turuesleg, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Osbert acknowledged the said land to be the right of Adam, and for this Adam granted it to Osbert. To hold for his life by the free service of 3d. by the year for all service. And after the decease of Osbert the said land shall revert to Adam and his heirs for ever.

43.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Roger son of William, plaintiff, and Ralph, abbot of Lilleshull, tenant, of a virgate of land in Ennecote, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Roger quitclaimed all right in the said land to the abbot and his successors, and in a bovate of land which he held of the abbot in the same vill, for ever, and for this the abbot gave him 11 marks.

44.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Elias, prior of Bromfeld, plaintiff, and Robert son of Simon, tenant of half a hide of land in Bromfeld, concerning which an acknowledgment of grand assize was summoned.

The prior acknowledged the said land to be the right of Robert. To have and to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lord. So that Robert and his heirs shall pay to the prior and his successors, and to the church of Bromfeld, for ever, one pound of frankincense by the year, for all things pertaining to the prior or his successors.

45.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Avelina, who was the wife of John son of Brunnig, plaintiff, and William Bulcheued and Matilda his mother, deforciants of 15 acres of land and one croft, in Shrewsbury, which Avelina claimed to be her reasonable dower, which pertained to her of the free tenement which was of John formerly her husband.

Avelina quitclaimed all right to William and Matilda, and to their heirs, for ever, and for this William and Matilda gave her half a mark.

46.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday next before the Feast of St. Martin, 10 John.

Between Herbert son of Alan, plaintiff, and William son of Walter, tenant, of a hide of land in Witokeslawa, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

Herbert quitclaimed all right to William and his heirs for ever, and for this William gave him 4½ marks.

47.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Robert son of Terric and Matilda his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert de Gatacre, tenant, of half a virgate of land in Gatacre, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Robert acknowledged the said land to be the right of Robert and Matilda. To have and to hold to them, and to the heirs of Matilda, for ever, by the free service of 4s. by the year, for all service, saving foreign service. And for this Robert and Matilda gave to Robert 20s.

48.

At Shrewsbury, on Thursday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Gerbod son of Osbert Franc', plaintiff, and William Tatwis, tenant of a virgate of land in Bromhal, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

William acknowledged the said land to be the right of Gerbod, and quitclaimed it to him and his heirs for ever, and for this Gerbod gave him 5 marks.

49.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Alditha and Margery daughters of Benedict, plaintiffs, and Richard de Hunerton, tenant of half a virgate of land in Corneleg, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Alditha and Margery quitclaimed all right to Richard and his heirs for ever, and for this Richard gave them 8s.

50.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday next before the Feast of St. Martin, 10 John.

Between William de Furth', plaintiff, and Robert de Gyros, tenant of a hide of land in Oxonebold, concerning which an acknowledgment of the grand assize was summoned.

William quitclaimed all right to Robert and his heirs for ever, and for this Robert gave him 5 marks.

51.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between John son of Godfrey, plaintiff, and Elias son of Elias, tenant, of a virgate of land and 8 acres in Wlrunton, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Elyas acknowledged the said land to be the right of John, and for this John quitclaimed to Elias and his heirs all right in the moiety of the said virgate of land, which Elias formerly held, for ever; and the other moiety and 8 acres of land remain to John and his heirs for ever. And for this Elias gave John 2 marks. And this agreement was made, William Fitz Baldwin, the chief lord, being present and consenting, saving to himself foreign service.

52.

At Shrewsbury, on Tuesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Osbert de Sutterton, plaintiff, and Adam de Burston, tenant of half a virgate of land in Burston, concerning which an acknowledgment of grand assize was summoned.

Osbert quitclaimed all right to Adam and his heirs for ever, and for this Adam gave him 10s.

53.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Matilda, Alditha, and Petronilla, sisters of Walter de Ocrugg, plaintiffs, and Peter de Bosco, tenant of 30 acres of land in Ocrugg, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Matilda, Alditha, and Petronilla quitclaimed all right to Peter and his heirs for ever, and for this Peter gave them 30s

54.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Osbert, son of William, plaintiff, and Walter de Stircheleie, tenant of a hide of land in Stircheleie and a virgate of land in Dodelebir', which Walter exacted against Osbert by writ of death of an ancestor.

Walter acknowledged the said hide of land in Stircheleie and the said virgate of land in Dudelesbur', to be the right of Osbert, and for this Osbert granted him the said virgate of land, and a messuage, with the appurtenances, which Alexander the priest (presbyter) held in Dudelbur', and half a virgate of land in Spartford, which Wiard held. To have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever by the free service of 16s. by the year for all service. Moreover, Walter shall hold the said hide of land, with all its appurtenances, in Stircheleie all his life, of Osbert or his heirs, by the free service of 20s. and 3 dwts. of gold, and Osbert and his heirs shall acquit Walter against the chief lord of the said service. And after the decease of Walter the said hide of land in Stircheleie shall revert to Osbert and his heirs for ever.

55.

At Shrewsbury, on Wednesday next after the Feast of All Saints 10 John.

Between William son of Henry, plaintiff, and Henry son of Hamelin, tenant of 2 acres of land in Wlfreston, which William claims to pertain to 2 virgates of land, which he holds in the same vill, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Henry acknowledged the said 2 acres of land to be the right of William. To have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever by the free service of 3s. by the year for all service, saving foreign service. And for this William gave Henry 10s.

56.

At Shrewsbury, on Tuesday next after the Feast of All Saints, 10 John.

Between Roger son of Elias, plaintiff, and Osbert, the priest (presbyter), tenant of 2 bovates of land in Hope, concerning which an acknowledgment of death of an ancestor was summoned.

Osbert acknowledged the said land to be the right of Roger, and for this Roger granted him a bovate of land, and 3 acres of the said land, to wit, one acre which lies in Longemor, and 2 acres which lie towards Cumba, and that bovate of land of the mill which Elias, father of Roger, held. To hold for his life by the free service of 12d. by the year for all service, saving foreign service. And after the decease of Osbert the said land shall revert to Roger and his heirs for ever.

57.

At Westminster, in three weeks from Easter Day, 11 John.

Between Warin de Grendem', plaintiff, and Andrew son of Miles, tenant, of the third part of a messuage with the appurtenances, in Ludelawe.

Warin quitclaimed all right to Andrew and his heirs for ever, and for this Andrew gave him 3 marks.

58.

At Northampton, in five weeks from the Day of St. Michael, 12 John.

Between Thomas Mauduit, plaintiff, by William son of Warin put in his place, and Hugh, abbot of Shrewsbury, tenant, by William, his monk, put in his place, of the advowson of the third part of the church of Castle Hologot, concerning which an acknowledgment of last presentation was summoned.

The abbot acknowledged the said advowson to be the right of Thomas, so that Thomas or his heirs shall present a fit clerk to the same third part to the abbot or his successors, and the abbot or his successors shall present him to the bishop of the

place, saving to the abbot and his successors the due and ancient pension. And for this Thomas quitclaimed to the abbot and his successors, and to the church of St. Peter, of Shrewsbury, all right which he had or could have in the advowson of two parts of the said church of Castle Hologot.

59.

At Westminster, in . . . Hilary, 12 John.

Between Roger de Mortuomari, plaintiff, and Andulf de Brasey, tenant of the manor of Moles.

Roger acknowledged the said manor to be the right of Andulf, so, nevertheless, that William de Cantelupo and his heirs shall hold the said manor, with all its appurtenances, of Roger and his heirs for ever. Doing therefor the service of one knight for all service. And Andulf and his heirs shall hold the moiety of the said manor, with the appurtenances, in all things of William and his heirs for ever. Doing therefor the service of half a knight for all service. Except the whole of the capital messuage which remains to William de Cantelupe and his heirs for ever. And for this William gave him 300 marks.

60.

At Westminster, in one month from the Day of St. Michael, 12 John.

Between Warin de Greuden, plaintiff, and William Falconer (Falconarius), tenant, by Gilbert Young (Juvenis) put in his place, of the third part of a messuage in Ludelawe.

Warin quitclaimed all right to William and his heirs for ever, and for this William gave him 3 marks.

61.

At Westminster, in one month from the Day of St . . . . 12 John.

Between Warin de Greuden, plaintiff, and Roger son of Osbert, tenant, by Gilbert Young (Juvenis) put in his place, of the third part of a messuage in Ludelawe.

Warin quitclaimed all right to Roger and his heirs for ever, and for this Roger gave him 3 marks.

62.

At Hereford, on the Morrow of St. Martin, 13 John.

Between Adam le Sauvage, plaintiff, and John de Brampton, tenant of a carucate of land in Kinlet.

Adam quitclaimed all right to John and his heirs for ever, and for this John gave him 100s.

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Some of the places named in these Fines it is often very difficult to identify. Where, for instance, is Wlrunton? Is it the same as Wollerton, Woolaston, Wooliston, or one of the Woolstons? Or is it none of these places? And where are Cumba, Gesewrd, Lokefford, and Meselawe? In compiling this Index, Eyton's *Antiquities* has often proved an invaluable help; but in some cases the identification of the places has not yet been cleared up.

LETTERS OF SIR HENRY TOWNSHEND, KNT., STEWARD OF SHREWSBURY.

EDITED BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE following four letters, copied from the originals in the Shrewsbury Borough Records, are not of any great moment, but as they are from the hand of a distinguished lawyer, whose official connection with this town as Steward extended over twenty years, and of whom comparatively little is known, they may be deserving of a place in these *Transactions*.

Henry Townshend was one of four eminent members of the legal profession connected with this family. Sir Roger Townshend, of Rainham, co. Norfolk, Knight, his grandfather, was created Serjeant, 9th June, 18th Edward IV. (1478); King's Serjeant, 12 June, 1st Edward V. (1483); and Judge in 3rd Richard III. (1485).[1] Robert Townshend, Knight, second son of the last, was Chief Justice of Wales, a member of the Council of the Marches, whose tombstone may still be seen in Ludlow Church. John Townshend (brother of Robert), of Brampton, co. Suffolk, and Rainham, co. Norfolk, Knt., is the one whom I take to be Steward of Oswestry, appointed by the Charter of that town in 1617;[2] an uncle of Sir Henry. Blakeway conjectures that the family of the Townshends originated in this part of the kingdom, but the evidence he advances is of a very slight character.

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[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 155.

[2] *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc., iii., p. 130. Sir Henry had a brother John, who by his father's tomb appears to have been dead in 1581.

Henry Townshend was third son of Sir Robert Townshend, Knt., mentioned above, by his wife Alice, daughter and heiress of John Popey, of Twiford, co. Norfolk. One of the earliest events in his public career was his election by the burgesses of Bridgnorth to represent them in Parliament in 1571, which he continued to do till 1583.[1] In 1577 he became Recorder of Ludlow; in 1579, he was appointed Chief Justice of Chester,[2] in virtue of which he was one of her Majesty's Council in the Marches of Wales; in 1590, he was made Recorder of Leominster;[3] in 1596, he was High Steward of Oswestry, and was designated in the records of that town, "the right honrble Henrye Towneshend esquier one of her Mats Counsell in the marches of wales and highe Steward of this Towne and manor of Oswester."[4] On the death of Sir William Fowler, of Harnage Grange, Knight, his near neighbour, March 1st, 1597-8, he was immediately and unanimously elected Steward of Shrewsbury in his place. The minute recording his appointment appears to imply that one or more persons were under consideration. "March 13, 42 Elizabeth, 1597-8, Agreed that Henry Townsend, esq is more fit to supplie the place of Stewardshippe in place of Will. Fowler, esq deceased."[5] The Old Chronicle duly records his first sitting as judge in these words:—"This yeare and the xiijth day of July 1589 beinge Thursday the towne sessionns of Salop of gaoll delyvery was kept there for all sutche towne prisoners as theire weere to have their tryall at wch seassions master Townshend his woorshipp beinge of late chose' by the consent of the communs to be their Steward sate as iudge uppon them & there were 3 executed."[6] In the February following is another reference to Mr. Towns-

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[1] *Trans.*, vii., n. s., 19.
[2] Ormerod.
[3] *Trans.*, vii., n. s., 19.
[4] Ibid, 259.
[5] O. and B., i., 539.
[6] *Trans.*, iii., 338.

hend :—"This yeare and the 16th daye of February was the gaole delyvi' in Shrosbery in the which there was but one executed whose name was Dod who was a notable theffe or ells he hadd not suffered no more the' the ooder dyd for Mr. Townsshend beinge Stuarde and Judge over them was so full of pitie and mercy that his woorshipp did what was possible for the lyfe."[1] One more of these quaint passages relating to the Steward must be quoted :—"This yeare and the 7th of September beinge Fryday the towne seassions of Shreusberye was hollden in the wch were condemnyd of towne pryson's . . . . & the rest savyd beinge Stuard and iudge of them master Townsend a most worthy Esquire."[2]

It was not only in Shropshire that the valuable services of Henry Townshend were in demand. In 1603-4, when William Stanley, Earl of Derby, was made Chamberlain of Chester for his life, October 30th he chose Henry Townshend, Esq., "his vice-Chamberlain (*durante beneplacito*) as freely as ever Sir Peter Warburton, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, or any other vice-Chamberlain, held the same office before. Dated 13th January, 1st Jacobi."[3] This year he received the honour of knighthood from James I.;[4] and in 1614 the Burgesses of Ludlow, having already conferred upon him the privilege of burgess-ship in 1584, elected him to represent them in Parliament. Finally, to conclude this long list of honours, when James I. conferred his Charter on Oswestry, 5 March, 1617-18 Sir Henry Townshend was appointed to the office of Recorder, and Sir John Townshend, his uncle, Steward.

Sir Henry Townshend married for his first wife Susanna, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, of London, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Cound, which he had

[1] *Trans*, iii., 340.
[2] Ibid, 341.
[3] Ormerod, i., 56.
[4] *Trans.* S. A. S., vii., n. s., 19.

purchased from the Earl of Arundel.[1] By her he had seven children; she died, and was buried at Cound, May 31, 1592. The following year, Sept. 2, 1593, he married, according to the pedigree in the Visitation of 1623, Dorothy, daughter of Christopher (or Walter) Henningham, of Pipehall, co. Stafford, but in the Register of Cound Dorothy Vernon, Sept. 2, by whom he had a son Henry, who was educated at Shrewsbury School, and is included in a list of the distinguished scholars of that school by one of the old Head Masters,[2] which he entered 1611. He matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 31 May, 1616, and took his B.A. 20 April, 1618.[3] Sir Henry Townshend was buried at Cound, Dec. 9, 1621.

I.

After my very hartie Comendacons, whereas this berer Thomas Crompton my Sysor's man, doeth intende to inhabit and dwell amongest you at Salopp, I hartely pray you, the rather at my request, to graunte hime the ffreedome of your towne, and to shewe hime your lawfull favor ffrom tyme to tyme in his honest behavour & well doinge, as I shalbe redye to showe you, or any ffrends of yours what pleasure I cane, so not doubting of your ffurtheraunce therin I comitte yo to god ffrom my howse at Counde this xjth of ffebruary 1584.

Your very loving ffrend

H. Townesheind.

my meaning is by your
ffavor he may have
License to keepe a victelling
howse.

To the right woor. his
lovinge ffrendes the Bayliffes
of the towne of Salopp geve
[B. R. 2621.] these.

It is hardly probable that the writer meant to ask that Thomas Crompton should be made a Burgess,

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, 155.
[2] Leonard Hotchkiss's MS., Shrewsbury Free Library.
[3] *Alumni Oxonienses.*

although the words "freedom of your town" seem at first sight to imply it. That was a privilege conferred on few; 25 persons only were so honoured from the 2nd of Elizabeth to the 12th of James I. His postscript defines his meaning more exactly, viz., that Crompton should be free to follow the business of a victualer without being subject to pay a Tensor's fine.

II.

Mr. Bayliefs, forasmuch as you have comitted Evan the backer to warde wherin, in my opinion, you have done very well, yett for that the offence was comitted by his servaunt in his absence, and hopinge he wilbe better advised hereafter I most [must] intreate you to release him agayne, And so with my comendacons I bid you farewell, from Counde this second of January [1593].

Yours very assured

To his wor[ll] frends
the bayliefs of the
Towne of Shrewsbury.
[B. R. 2621.]

H. TOWNSHEND.

III.

Mr. Baylifles I hartely comend me unto you whereas there is a matter of myne to be tried before you this daye and that my man John Mathewes who doyth knowe the state of the cause & hath solicited the same is nowe upon very ernest occasion in Derbieshire and also two of my Wyttnesses upon there owne privat busines likewyse out of the waye, I shall hartely desire you to staye the triall thereof till the next Coorte at what tyme I wilbe ready without any longer delaye, the other partie was not ready the last courte now the occasiones beforesayde doe lett me, I praye you then to accomplishe this my requeste & I will requite your curtesies therein in any thinge I can. Counde this xix[th] of November, 1594.

Your very assured

To the Wo[rll] my very
Lovinge frends the
Baylifs of the Towne
of Saloppe geve thes.
[B. R. 2621.]

H. TOWNSHEND.

This and the two former requests were made when as yet there was no official connection between Sir Henry and the town. He was a near neighbour, residing only six miles away, and no doubt a very friendly feeling existed between them, which culminated, a few years later, as we have seen, in the town choosing him to be Recorder. His frequent visits are indicated by numerous entries on the Bailiffs' Accounts thus:—"Item, geven to Mr. Townshend A Gallon of Wyne, iij^{s} viij^{d}."

IV.

Mr. Bailliffs, whereas heretofore I have written to you in this berer John loyd his behalfe to the ende he mighte have the tenne poundes wch he hathe of Mr. Alen his money for a longe tyme, and for that by reasone of his poore estate he is not able to paye the same, I ame nowe to renewe my former requeste to you in his behalfe that he maie have the same tenne poundes for three yeres longer, and the rather for my sute at this my requeaste; thus wth my hartey comendacons to you I end. Counde the xixth of Auguste 1598.

Assured

[2630 B. R.] H. Towneshend.

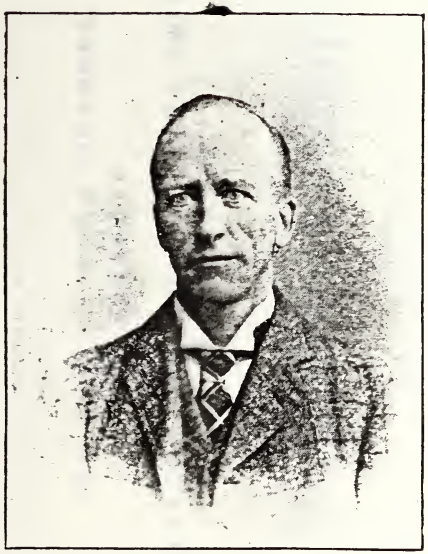
Besides these letters we find his name on such documents as the following:—

We doe p'sent all the wholle inhabiters of the p'yshe of St Gyllians and St Chades w'thin the Towne of Salop for that they doe not amend the Queens highe waye accordinge to the statut in that case made and provided w'ch high waye lieth neere unto Shielton, being betwene Shelton and Syvern & leading from Sherosburye to Bicktons Heath, w'thin the liberties of the said Towne of Salop w'ch waye and bridge is soe gone to Rwyin and decaye that her ma'ts subjects canne not passe that waye w'th horses, w'thout dainger of their lyves.

H. Townesheud
William Fowler
Ry. Ottley
R. Powel
Ric. Lloyd.

[2629 R. R.]

The house in which Sir Henry Townshend lived here is no longer in existence. It did not stand where the present hall now stands, but on a lower level near to Cound Brook. I believe it was a timber house, somewhat unpretentious. The present hall was built in 1704, by Edward Cressett, on a higher level, and loftier in elevation. You may know the tradition which says that upon the occasion of Mr. Cressett's quarelling with Lord Newport of Eyton, the latter told him to go home to his pigsty, and Mr. Cressett said he (Lord Newport) could retire to his dog-kennel. I daresay the pigsty was more picturesque than the present house, put up in its place. There is a large picture at Cound Hall, which shows the houses: the old one, therefore, was allowed to remain for a time at least.—Rev. A. Thursby Pelham, *in litt.*



R. LL. KENYON, Esq.

[Photo. by HILLS and SAUNDERS, Oxford.]

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Williams, Miss E., 12 Claremont Street
Withers, Mr. R. W. O., Shrewsbury
Wells, Mr. H., High Street, Shrewsbury
Williams, Mr. R., 65 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury
Watton, Mr. John, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury
Wall, Mr. J., 50 St. Michael's Street, Shrewsbury
Wateridge, Mr. F. W., Belmont, Shrewsbury

ERRATA.

A 109, 119, and 121, for "guillons" read "quillons."

B 165, for "Sir John Sydney" read "Sir Henry Sydney."

B 183, line 2, for "and at . . . the proclamation" read "and at the proclamation."

B 193, for "decended" read "descended."

B 211, line 2, for "Lloyd Lloyd" read "Lloyd, Lord."

D 25. These are not Shropshire China.

D 67, for "Caughley" query "Coalport."

E 2, line 5, for "mother" read "brother."

E 71, line 3, erase "Probably."

E 98, for "Noviza" read "Noviza."

E 141, line 2, for "Holt" read "Holy."

E 307, for "John Brown" read "John Bowen."

E 398, for "Clothworkers of Shearmen" read "Clothworkers or Shearmen."

F 39, for "Charter Richard III., Feb. 12, 1484" read "Charter Queen Mary, 18th Dec., 1553."

F 40, for "Charter Henry VIII., Feb. 27, 1509-10" read "Charter Queen Elizabeth, 23rd Oct., 1596."

Page 13, line 28, for "Ludlow National History Society" read "Ludlow Natural History Society."

E 189, for "Robert Chas. Warwin" read "Robert Waring Darwin."

K 95, for "Lined" read "Linen."

ADDITIONAL EXHIBITS

RECEIVED SINCE CATALOGUE WAS COMPILED

Lent by **Mrs. Sandford**, Sandford, Whitchurch.

B 286. Book-plate of Thomas Sandford, of Sandford (d. 1886).

Lent by **Mr. Wm. Major**, Shrewsbury.

D 108. Brown Jug, "Pulteney for ever," "Nov. 19, 1774."

Lent by **Vicar and Churchwardens** of Kenley.

C 98A. Pewter Flagon.

Lent by **Mrs. Evans,** Wotherton Hall, Chirbury.

D 109. Rare Earthenware Plate "Thomas Toft."

Lent by **Rev. C. H. Drinkwater,** Shrewsbury.

G 69. Roman Sword.

The following are not exhibited :—

Pictures **E** 209, 210 and 219.

Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities.

SECTION I.

Special Exhibit of Relics of General Lord Hill and the Hawkstone Family.

	Initial Letter.		Pages.
Sub. Section 1.	**A.**	—Arms, Armour, Military Trophies.	1-9
,, ,, 2.	**B.**	—Heraldry, Book Plates, Pedigrees, etc.	10-19
,, ,, 3.	**C.**	—Corporation, Church, and Private Plate, Pewter, Old Drinking Cups.	20-35

SECTION II.

,, ,, 4.	**D.**	—Shropshire China, Earthenware, Porcelain (previous to 1850).	36-44
,, ,, 5.	**E.**	—Portraits, Prints, Engravings, and Miniatures of Shropshire Worthies (not living).	45-63
		Pictures, Prints, Engravings, etc., of Archæological interest connected with the County.	63-75
		Brass Rubbings from Shropshire Churches.	75-76
,, ,, 6.	**F.**	—Books printed in and relating to Shropshire.	
		Charters of the various County Corporations.	
		Ancient Shropshire Deeds.	77-90

All the above previous to 1800, except a few special histories and curiosities.

SECTION III.

,, ,, 7.	**G.**	—Relics from Uriconium, and Roman remains found in the County.	91-94
,, ,, 8.	**H.**	—Coins, Tokens, and Medals connected with the County.	95-104
,, ,, 9.	**J.**	—Stone and Bronze Implements, etc., found in the County.	105-108
,, ,, 10.	**K.**	—Miscellaneous (ancient punishments, old needlework, curiosities, etc.)	109-126

SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

Relics of General Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief, 1828-1842.

Lent by **The Hon. F. W. C. Hill**, Hawkstone.

A. Standard of the 2nd Batt. 72 Regt. Presented to General Lord Hill.

B. Royal Standard, borne by General Lord Hill at the funeral of King William IV. 8th July, 1837.

C. The original Helmet worn by General Lord Hill when Colonel, commanding the 90th Regiment, at the battle of Aboukir, and in which engagement he was wounded by a musket bullet, which first struck the peak of the helmet and damaged it.

D. Peninsula Gold Medal. Britannia seated on a Globe, her right hand extended, holding a wreath of laurel, in her left a palm-branch. To her right the lion, to her left a shield. Reverse, a wreath of laurels.
ROLIEIA, VIMIERA, CORUNNA & TALAVERA, 1808-9, on the edge.
MAJOR-GENERAL ROWLAND HILL.

E. THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.
Collar, Badge, the Star. Sword and Sheath.

F. The Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover; Grand Cross, Collar and Star.

G. The Military Order of William of Hanover.

H. The Badge and Star of the Order of Wilhelm of Holland.

I. The Order of Maria-Theresa of Austria.
A Maltese cross of gold and white enamel.
FORTITUDINI.

J. Presentation Sword from King William IV. 1832.

K. City of Birmingham Presentation Sword.

L. Gold Casket, presented by the Borough of Shrewsbury with the Freedom of the Town. 1815. To Lieut.-General Lord Hill, Baron, of Hawkstone and Almarez, K.B., &c.

M. An Oak Casket, presented by the Guild of Mercers of Shrewsbury, with the Freedom of the Guild. 1817.

N. Silver Casket, presented by the Borough of Plymouth, with the Freedom of the Town. 1812.

O. Silver Cup. Temp. George III.

P. Silver Coffee Set, presented to General Lord Hill by the Khedive of Egypt.

Q. Silver Cup, presented to Lt.-Col. Hill, 90th Regt., Egypt, March 11th. The gift of Sir Rowland Hill when a child.

R. 1814. Letters Patent granted at Westminster, conferring the Dignity of Baron upon Sir Rowland Hill, Kt. (Baron of Almarez and Hawkstone).

S. 1816. Letters Patent granting power and privileges of a Baron to the above, and a Seat Place and Voice in Parliament, and the addition to his titles of Hardwicke.

T. 1842. Grant of supporters to the Arms borne by General Lord Hill.

U. 1842. Letters Patent conferring State and Dignity of a Viscount on General Lord Hill.

EXHIBITS CONNECTED WITH THE HILL FAMILY.

V. 1844. Grant of Arms of the Clegg Family to Anne Viscountess Hill.

W. 1846. Letters Patent appointing Rowland Viscount Hill, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire (Great Seal attached).

X. 1846. Appointment of Keeper of the Rolls for the County.

Y. 1875. Authority to Rowland Viscount Hill to take and assume the surname and Arms of Clegg, together with those of Hill.

Z. 1876. North Shropshire Hunt Presentation; Epergne, 255 ozs. "Presented to Rowland Viscount Hill by the gentlemen and farmers of the North Shropshire Hunt, and other friends, as a slight acknowledgement of the sport he showed during a period of 10 years as master of the North Shropshire Hounds."

W OF ARMOUR ON ORCHESTRA

(From a Photograph by Mr. H. H. HUGHES, Shrewsbury.)

A 19. Newport Colour.
A 47. Suit of Armour.
K 213. Chair.
B. Sheriff's Banners.
K 52. Chair.
K 213 Chair.
A 28. Buckler

[The letters and numbers refer to those in Catalogue.]

SECTION I.

Sub-Section I. (Initial Letter A.)

Arms, Armour and Military Trophies.

Lent by **Mr. Ralph B. Benson**, Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock.

A

1. Commodore's Pendant, under which Captain Riou was killed at the Battle of Copenhagen, 1801. *See under Sub-Section 5.*

Lent by **Rev. F. R. Ellis, M.A.**, Much Wenlock Vicarage.

2. Two Shropshire Yeomanry Brass Epaulets.
3. Silver inlaid Pistol.

Lent by **Mrs. Wingfield**, Onslow.

4. Two Yeomanry Helmets, 1828, South Salopian Cavalry.
5. Sword and Cap ,, ,, ,, ,,

Lent by **Mrs. Walker**, Lilleshall Old Hall.

6. Lead Bullets made from the roof during the Siege of Lilleshall Abbey.

Lent by **Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane**, The Rectory, Wem.

7. Volunteer Drum, circa 1805.
8. Cannon Ball dug up at High Ercall. (The Hall was besieged in 1645).

Lent by **Rev. C. H. Drinkwater**, Shrewsbury.

9. Old Sword.

Lent by **Mr. W. Trott**, Red Lion, Meole Brace.

10. Helmet, originally issued to 1st Life Guards and was worn at the Battle of Waterloo. After return of Regiment, these Helmets were issued to the Shropshire Yeomanry.

Lent by **Mr. A. Wood-Acton**, Acton Scott, Church Stretton.

11. Helmet with Crest, belonging to an ancestor.
12. Sword.

Lent by **Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon**, Pradoe, West Felton.

A

13. Sword presented to Hon. Thomas Kenyon, by Non-com. Officers and Privates of 4th Company of Shropshire Volunteers, 1807.
14. Ordinary Sword used by the Regiment.
    This Volunteer Force sprung into existence 1797-8 and was revived in 1803 owing to the fear of an invasion by Bonaparte. At the peace of 1815 it died out.

Lent by **Mr. Humphrey Sandford**, The Isle, Shrewsbury

15. Helmet, 15th or 16th century.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Eldred**, Court House, Shrewsbury.

16. Sword formerly belonging to General Lord Hill.
17. Sword brought from the field of battle by Charles Eldred of the Commissariat Department, at Waterloo, 18th June, 1815.

Lent by **Hon. R. C. Herbert**, Orleton, Wellington.

18. Standard of Wellington Troop, Shropshire Yeomanry.
    Captain—afterwards Col. W. Cludde, of Orleton, raised this Troop, and his Commission is dated 17th April, 1795. Standard presented Sept., 1798, by Mrs. Cludde. *See Sub-Sec.* 3, *No.* 111.

Lent by **Colonel Ralph Leeke**, Aston Hall, Newport

19. The Colours of the Loyal Newport Infantry.
    This Regiment was Commanded by the Great Grandfather of the lender (Lieut-Colonel Ralph Leeke) in the year 1803, until disbanded. In 1806 the strength was 443 of all ranks. The Colours were presented to the Corps by Mrs. Leeke of Longford, April 22nd, 1804, and consecrated by Mr. Pigott.
20. The Colour belts for the above.
    The date of Col. Leeke's Commission is 22nd August, 1803, as Major Commanding. In Feb., 1805, he was promoted Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

Lent by **Mr. R. C. Kinchant**, Chaplain's House, Lewes, Sussex.

21. Commission of Officer (great grandfather of Lender) dated 1760, signed by William Pitt, Prime Minister of England, afterwards Earl of Chatham (Pitt b. 15th Nov., 1708, d. 11th May, 1778).

Lent by **Rev. Canon W. H. Egerton**, The Rectory, Whitchurch.

22. English Sword. Late 16th Century. Hilt inlaid with silver.

Lent by **Mr. T. R. Horton,** Harley Towers, Much Wenlock.

A

23. Pair of Bronze Spurs, temp. Charles I., found at Eaton-Constantine in taking down an old house about 60 years ago.
24. Pair of Spurs used by Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, end of 18th Century.

Lent by **Mr. Garland Smith,** Eaton Constantine, Iron-Bridge.

25. Yeomanry Officer's Sabre, last Century.
26. South Salopian Yeomanry Coatee, 1845.

Lent by **Lady Harnage,** Cressage, Shrewsbury.

27. Shield, with four Swords and other weapons (one used at Waterloo) belonging to members of the Harnage family.

Lent by **Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon,** Gredington, Whitchurch.

28. Iron Buckler or Target of the Tudor period.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Byolin, A R C.O.,** Stone House, Shrewsbury.

29. Officer's Helmet, North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, about 1810.

Lent by **Mr. John Dovaston,** West Felton, Oswestry.

30. Coat of Chain Mail and Helmet, found at Battlefield, Shrewsbury. (Battle of Shrewsbury, July 22nd, 1403).
31. Sword of Owain Glyndwr. Circa 1400.
(Owain Glyndwr, Welsh Chieftain, who opposed Henry IV. for 14 years, b. 1349 or 1350, died 20th Sept., 1415).

Lent by **Mr. S. Clement Southam, F.S.A.,** Elmhurst, Shrewsbury.

32. Officer's Sword, Cleobury Mortimer Loyal Volunteers (John Fox, Lieut., 7th Sept., 1803).
33. Dirk or Dagger, traditionally said to have been the property of Lord Nelson: given by a collateral descendant to a Shrewsbury man.
(Horatio, Lord Nelson, Duke of Bronte, etc., b. 29th Sept., 1758, killed at the Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21st, 1805).

Lent by **Mrs. Edwards,** Ness Strange.

34. Standard of the *Pimhill Light Horse*, 4th June, 1799, the gift of Lady Bath.
The Pimhill Light Horse, 65 in number, were commanded by Capt. Rowland Hunt. (The Commission of Lieut. John Edwards is dated 20th Sept., 1798). *See under Sub-Section* 3.

Lent by **The Governing Body, Shrewsbury School.**

A

35. Old Matchlock.
36. Cross-bow.
37. Old Spur.

Lent by **Mr. J. W. Rumsey,** Cross Hill, Shrewsbury.

38. Cavalry Sword, belonging to the Shropshire Provisional Cavalry, 1794.
39. Old Infantry Sword, found in a field near Cross Houses.
40. Cavalry Coatee of the South Salopian Yeomanry, 1828—1852.

Lent by **Mr. Hazeldine-Austin,** Shrewsbury.

41. Officer's Scarlet Uniform, as worn from 1814 to 1855, North Shropshire Yeomanry.
42. Officer's Blue Uniform, regulation from 1855 to 1872, North Shropshire Yeomanry, formerly worn by the lender who was a Lieutenant in the regiment.
43. Old Drum, used by the Shrewsbury Volunteers, raised in 1803. The Drum belonged to Mr. Hazeldine's Company which was recruited from the workmen of his foundry in Coleham, the men of this Company were called the "Vulcans." OFFICERS:—Sir Chas. Oakley, Bt., *Col. Com.;* Thomas Pemberton, *Lt.-Col.;* Francis Leighton, *Major;* Robert Pemberton, Rich. Scott, Wm. Prissick, Wm. Copland, James Mason, Wm. Hazeldine, John Eaton, *Captains;* Thomas Panting, John Asterley, John Carline, John Ellis, John Wickstead, Wm. Wood, John Hiram Haycock, *Lieutenants:* Wm. Teece, Thos. Farmer Jukes, John Williams, Wm. Cooper, John Crawford Jones, Joseph Birch, Wm. Harley, *Ensigns;* Henry Clay Adams, *Chaplain;* Samuel Milner, *Adjutant;* John Oakley, *Paymaster;* Wm. Harley, *Quarter-Master;* Wm. Clement, *Surgeon.*
44. Blunderbuss that belonged to the Guard of the Holyhead Mail Coach.

Lent by **Rev. W. H. Draper,** Abbey Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

45. Sword carried by the Guard of the last Shrewsbury Coach.

Lent by **Capt. J. E. Severne,** Wallop Hall.

46. Pistols used at Culloden (16th April, 1746), by General Severne. *See Sub-Section 5.*

Lent by **Mr. G. E. W. Cranage,** The Old Hall, Wellington, Salop.

47. Suit of Armour, temp. Elizabeth.

Lent by **Mr. E. G. Chambre Vaughan,** Burlton Hall, Salop.

A

48. Hanging body Sword, used at the Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3rd, 1651, by Arthur Chambre; it has the King's head in Silver stamped in the blade.
49. Pistol carried at the same time.
    Arthur Chambre was a Captain in Penruddock's Horse, and an ancestor of the lender.
50. Sword carried by Griffith Vaughan of Plas Thomas, at the Battle of Agincourt, 25th Oct., 1415. He was an Armiger in the train of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and a direct ancestor of the lender.
51. Sword with curious twisted blade, in more modern handle.
52. Sword of Sir William Wynn, Governor of Sandown, I. of W., Circa 1790. An ancestor of lender.
53. A Petard found about the year 1845 in a drain on the Burlton Estate.

Lent by **Mr. Arthur Gill,** 6 High Street, Shrewsbury.

54. An Old Basket-hilt Sword, said to have been found within the precincts of Shrewsbury Abbey.
55. A view of the Volunteer Army of Great Britain, 1806.

Lent by **Col. Cotes,** Pitchford Hall, Shrewsbury.

56. Four Swords. Circa Charles I.
57. A Roman Sword, dug up some years ago at Pitchford.

Lent by **Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees,** Woodhill, Oswestry.

58. Ancient Spur.
59. Sword.

Lent by **Mr. R. St. J. Corbet,** St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury.

60. Dagger, said to have been given by the Duke of Wellington to General Lord Hill.
    (Rowland Viscount Hill, b. 11th Aug., 1772, d. 10th Dec., 1842).

Lent by **Messrs. Cole and Sons,** Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

61. List of the Members of No. 1 (Shrewsbury) Company, Shropshire Rifle Volunteers, 1859.

Lent by **Mr. Rowland Hunt,** of Boreatton.

62. Six Trophies of Arms and Armour, comprising Headpieces, etc. of early 17th century. Swords, Holsters, Jack Boots, Spurs and Breastplates, Pistols and Saddle of the time of Charles I., probably used by followers of Col. Hunt—ancestor of lender.
63. Two Handed Sword.
64. Maces, Bills, Partisans and Halberds of various periods.

Lent by **Rev. G. W. Corbet**, Upton Magna.

A

65. Various Arms from Sundorne Castle, all of which were found at Battlefield, and were no doubt used at the Battle of Shrewsbury (July 22nd, 1403). They comprise:—Helmet, Breastplates, Swords, Spears, Targets, part of a Suit of Armour, comprising Cuirass, Epaulières (guards for shoulders), Brassarts, or arm guards, Coudières (elbow guards), and Cuissarts (or thigh pieces).
66. Guidon or Standard with Arms of England and France.
67. Guidon or Standard, red with a blue ball in centre.
68. Standard, probably Regimental. Royal Arms of England and Hanover.

Lent by **Col. Baldock**, Craven Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

69. Standard of the Hawkestone Troop of Shropshire Yeomanry, probably the one presented by Mrs. Corbet, Shawbury Park, 1798.

Lent by **Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam**, Innellan, Shrewsbury, Hon. Sec.

70. Basket-hilted Sword, with double groove on each side of the blade, with the inscription "ANDREIA FARARA" stamped in each groove.
71. Infantry Officer's Sword, early 18th Century, having the Royal Arms stamped on blade.
72. Flint lock Blunderbuss, with spring Bayonet.

Lent by **The Curators of the Museum of The Ludlow Natural History Society (Mr. C. Fortey, Sec. and Treasurer)**.

73. Halberd, temp Henry VIII.

74., 75., 76., 77., 78. Five Halberds, temp. Queen Elizabeth. These six Halberds were formerly kept at the "Tower" or Police Station, whence they were removed some years ago to the Museum.

79. Sword.
80. Sword.
81. Shirt of Ring Mail.

82., 83., 84., 85. One Breastplate and three Back pieces of old armour, found in a large oak chest in the Church of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, in 1859.

86. Ancient Cross-bow, found at the Chapel Farm, nr. Leintwardine, in 1819. Sir S. R. Meyrick pronounced it to be a very perfect specimen of the Arbalister de Chasse or hunting Cross-bow of the early part of the 15th Century.

A

87. Ancient Steel Cross-bow.
88. Helmet.
89. Breastplate.
90. Spur found in cottage garden at Richard's Castle, probable date 17th century.
91. Pair of Knight's Spurs.
92. Trooper's Spur, temp. Commonwealth, found in Ludlow Castle.
93. Spur found in Ludlow Castle.
94. Cannon Ball found embedded in an Elm Tree in Hackluit's Close, Ludford, in 1840, weight 6 lbs.
95. Cannon Ball, long used as a clock weight in Grammar School, Ludlow, weight 6 lbs.
96. Cannon Ball found near Weeping Cross, Ludlow.
97. Sword found at Wigmore Castle, inscribed "Solingen me fecit."
98. Musket, temp. Charles I., removed from Ludlow Castle in the reign of George II.
99. Steel Cross-bow, found among the leaves in Brampton Brian Park.
100. Sword dug up on field of battle at Mortimer's Cross (battle Feb. 2, 1460-61.)
101. Cavalier's Sword made the year after the execution of Charles I., having inscription on both sides of the blade in old French, "Venger Omorir Pormirey" (to avenge or die for my King).
102. Sword found in Banqueting Room, Ludlow Castle.

For the above information, and all that is supplied concerning the Exhibits lent by this Society, the compiler is indebted to Mr. Charles Fortey.

Lent by **Mr. J. D. Southam**, Linslade, Shrewsbury.

103. Trophy of Swords, Duelling and other Pistols, Spearheads, etc.
104. Double-barrelled Blunderbuss.
105. Sword-blade found behind panelling of a house in Shrewsbury.
106 Eighteenth century Malacca-cane Sword-stick.
107. Cross-bow and Dart or Quarrel.

Lent by **Lt.-Colonel Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A**, Penralley, Rhayader.

108. A Cup-hilted Rapier, inscribed, "*For my Christ resolved to die.*" English, circa 1550.
109. An English Rapier, Elizabethan, with open-work cup hilt, straight guillons and Knucklebow.
110. Cavalry Sword, dated 1634, and inscribed "IOANNES HOPPIE FECIT GRENEWICH" "IACIT. CRANA * ICH. ANG."
111. A similar Sword to the above with pierced basket hilt, which has been gilded.

A

112. Rapier, circa 1650, long grooved, blunt-edged Spanish blade, inscribed "Thomas Ayla, en Toledo."

113. Court Rapier, temp. Louis XV., with chased and pierced silver hilt; in white enamelled Scabbard, silver mounted, with original belt and slings

114. Small Sword, temp. William III., the grip is of very beautiful workmanship in silver wire, the hilt is richly decorated with gold encrusted work, foliage and masks. The blade is a "Colichemarde."

115. A similar Sword to the above, with chased brass hilt, triangular blade, wide at base, uniformly tapering towards the point.

116. Small Sword, temp. George I., slender triangular blade, russet steel hilt, engraved, pierced and gilded.

117. A Pillow Sword with chequered decoration on hilt; thumb ring inscribed "HILF, GOT."

118. Rapier with "pepperbox" guard, slightly curved guillons, blade inscribed "FRANCISCO-RUIZ-EN-TOLEDO; said to have belonged to Lord Byron, the Royalist General, temp. Charles I.

119. Cutlass, or Infantry Officer's Sword, temp. Charles II, with buck's horn grip, guards, guillons and pommel ornamented with oak leaves and acorns.

120. Basket-hilted Cavalry Sword, temp. Charles I., with thumb-ring at base of grip, armourer's mark on blade.

121. A very fine Broad Sword with shell guard, pas d'ane, and guillons, curved towards the blade, which is inscribed "CAINO" in the channel on both sides; temp. early 16th century.

122. Brace of Pistols by *Kuchenreuter*, mounted in silver gilt, chased with animals and scrolls; from the "Londesborough Collection."

NOTE —Kuchenreuter, of Regensburg, was a celebrated armourer in the 18th century, and these pistols are remarkably fine specimens of his work.

123. Three Pairs of Spurs, temp. Charles I, from the "Londesborough Collection." Illustrated in Fairholt's "Costume," edited by Viscount Dillon, F.S.A.

The above descriptions are furnished by the lender.

Lent by **Mr. G. E. Harries,** Cleveland House, Shrewsbury.

124. Sword with inscription "Presented by the Shrewsbury Cavalry to Mr. Richard Davies, 1803."

125. Gorget and breastplate badge of the Wrekin L.M.

Lent by **The Warden (Rev. J B. Eccleston),** Trinity Hospital, Clun.

126. Sword.

127. Crossbow.

Lent by the **Right Hon. the Earl of Powis,** Powis Castle, Welshpool.

A

128. Sword of State of the Lords Marchers of Wales (who held court at Ludlow Castle), 5ft. 7in. long, blade, 3ft. 11in., pommel, 1ft. 8in., breadth, 2 inches at bottom, guard, 1ft. 3in.

129. Four Old Standards of the South Shropshire Yeomanry. The late Earl of Powis was the last Commanding Officer of this Regiment which was amalgamated with the North Shropshire Yeomanry in 1872.

Lent by **Col. R. T. Lloyd,** Aston Hall, Oswestry.

130. Two Suits of Armour found in Whittington Castle. *Further information requested.*

Lent by **Mr. W. T. Southam,** Coton Hill, Shrewsbury.

131 Two-edged Sword, probably Elizabethan.
132 Sword, bone handle, temp. Charles II.
133 Infantry Officer's Sword, 18th Century.
134 Cavalry Sword, 18th Century.

Lent by **Mr. George Burd,** Dob Cross, near Oldham, Trustee Wenlock Agricultural Hall Reading Room.

135. Two Badges from Cross Belts of Wenlock Volunteers, early 19th Century.

Lent by **Rev. Prebendary Oldham,** Bridgnorth.

136 Sword of Colonel Billingsley, Commander of the Royalist Force in Bridgnorth. He was killed in the Churchyard when the town was taken by the Parliamentary Troops, March 31, 1646.

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury (Free Library Committee).** Exhibits from Borough Museum.

137. Bronze Shields from Moreton Corbet Church (from Battlefield).
138. Ancient Swords presented by Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart.
139. Cannon Balls, temp. Civil War, found near the Castle.
140. Helmets of various periods.
141. Breast Plates.
142. THE ANCIENT SWORD OF THE CORPORATION OF SHREWSBURY.

SECTION I.

Sub-section 2. (Initial Letter B).

Heraldry.

Lent by **Trustees of the Salop Infirmary.**

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE SALOP INFIRMARY, 1745 to 1897.

Treasurer in B		
1.	1745	William Tayleur, Esq., first treasurer
2	1746	Sir Rowland Hill
3.	1747	Sir Thomas Whitmore
4.	1748	Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.
5.	1749	Right Hon. A. Herbert, Earl of Powis
6.	1750	Sir John Astley
7.	1751	John Earl Gower
8.	1752	Richard Lyster, Esq.
9.	1753	Right Rev. Edward, Lord Bishop of Llandaff
10.	1754	John Mytton, Esq.
11.	1755	Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart.
12.	1756	John Corbet, Esq.
13.	1757	William Forester, Esq.
14.	1758	Thomas Hill, Esq.
15.	1759	Francis, Duke of Bridgwater
16.	1760	Sir Edward Smythe
17.	1761	Frederick, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry
18.	1762	William, Earl of Bath
19.	1763	Richard, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph
20.	1764	Charles Baldwyn, Esq.
21.	1765	Granville, Earl of Gower
22.	1766	Sir Edward Bridgeman, Bart.
23.	1767	Sir Hugh Brigges, Bart.
24.	1768	Right Hon. Rupert Lord Clive
25.	1769	Robert Piggott, Esq.
26.	1770	Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.
27.	1771	William, Lord Craven
28.	1772	John Mytton, Esq.
29.	1773	Charles, Earl of Tankerville
30.	1774	John, Lord Viscount Kilmorey
31.	1775	John Corbet, Esq.
32.	1776	George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis
33.	1777	Right Hon. Edward, Lord Clive

B

34. 1778 Thomas Whitmore, Esq.
35. 1779 William Pultney, Esq.
36. 1780 Richard Hill, Esq.
37. 1781 Rowland Wingfield, Esq.
38. 1782 Sir Charles Leighton, Bart.
39. 1783 Noel Hill, Esq.
40. 1784 Isaac Hawkins Brown, Esq.
41. 1785 Robert Burton, Esq.
42. 1786 Thomas Ottley, Esq.
43. 1787 Edward Corbett, Esq.
44. 1788 John Smitheman, Esq.
45. 1789 Nicholas Smythe, Esq.
46. 1790 William Childe, Esq.
47. 1791 Richard Morhall, Esq.
48. 1792 John Mytton, Esq.
49. 1793 Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq.
50. 1794 Robert Corbett, Esq.
51. 1795 Thomas Eyton, Esq.
52. 1796 Right Hon. Thos. Noel, Lord Berwick
53. 1797 Thomas Beale, Esq.
54. 1798 Thomas Knight, Esq.
55. 1799 Rev. J. R. Lloyd
56. 1800 Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.
57. 1801 Corbet Corbet, Bart.
58. 1802 Right Hon. Orlando, Lord Bradford
59. 1803 Right. Hon. John William, Earl of Bridgewater
60. 1804 Richard Lyster, Esq.
61. 1805 John Kynaston Powell, Esq.
62. 1806 Thomas Whitmore, Esq.
63. 1807 Andrew Corbet, Esq.
64. 1808 Rev. Archdeacon Corbett
65. 1809 John Cotes, Esq.
66. 1810 Sir John Gill, Bart.
67. 1811 Richard Lyster, Esq.
68. 1812 Lord Visconnt Clive
69. 1813 Cecil Weld Forester, Esq.
70. 1814 John Cressett Pelham, Esq.
71. 1815 William Childe, Esq.
72. 1816 William Charlton, Esq.
73. 1817 Right Hon. Foliot, Bishop of Worcester
74. 1818 Hon. Thomas Kenyon
75. 1819 Robert Burton, Esq.
76. 1820 Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart.
77. 1821 John Wingfield, Esq.
78. 1822 John Mytton, Esq
79. 1823 Edward Smythe Owen, Esq.
80. 1824 Hon. Robert Henry Clive
81. 1825 Right Hon. Rowland Lord Hill, G.C.B.

B

82. 1826 William Lacon Childe, Esq.
83. 1827 Rev. Sir Edward Kynaston, Bart.
84. 1828 John Cotes, Esq.
85. 1829 Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.
86. 1830 Right Hon. Earl of Bradford
87. 1831 Right Hon. Earl Gower
88. 1832 John Arthur Lloyd, Esq.
89. 1833 Right Hon. Lord Forester
90. 1834 The Earl of Tankerville
91. 1835 The Earl of Craven
92. 1836 The Rev. Robert Norgrave Pemberton
93. 1837 The Earl of Liverpool
94. 1838 The Earl of Darlington
95. 1839 Right Hon. Arthur Viscount Dungannon
96. 1840 Right Hon. William Noel Lord Berwick
97. 1841 Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart.
98. 1842 Thomas Botfield, Esq.
99. 1843 William Ormsby Gore, Esq.
100. 1844 St. John C. Charlton, Esq.
101. 1845 Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart.
102. 1846 Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart.
103. 1847 Right Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel, Lord Berwick
104. 1848 Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq.
105. 1849 Francis Darby, Esq.
106. 1850 Panton Corbett, Esq.
107. 1851 C. Kynaston Mainwaring, Esq.
108. 1852 The Earl of Powis
109. 1853 Thomas Eyton, Esq.
110. 1854 J. W. Dod, Esq.
111. 1855 J. C. Burton Borough, Esq.
112. 1856 Right Hon. Lord Viscount Boyne
113. 1857 John Pritchard, Esq.
114. 1858 Right Hon. Lord Wenlock
115. 1859 Beriah Botfield, Esq.
116. 1860 C. O. Childe Pemberton, Esq.
117. 1861 Sir C. H. Rouse-Boughton, Bart.
118. 1862 George Tomline, Esq., M.P.
119. 1863 The Right Hon. William Noel, Lord Berwick
120. 1864 The Right Hon. Henry Wentworth Powys
121. 1865 The Most Noble The Marquis of Bath
122. 1866 His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
123. 1867 His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G.
124. 1868 Algernon C. Heber-Percy, Esq.
125. 1869 Charles Spencer Lloyd, Esq.
126. 1870 Right Hon. Lord Sudeley
127. 1871 C. G. Wingfield, Esq.
128. 1872 Right Hon. Lord Brownlow
129. 1873 W. O. Foster, Esq.

B

130. 1874 Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, Bart.
131. 1875 Right Hon. Viscount Boyne
132. 1876 C. Donaldson Hudson, Esq.
133. 1877 Major T. C. Meyrick
134. 1878 Right Hon. Lord Forester.
135. 1879 J. J. Bibby, Esq.
136. 1880 A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, Esq.
137. 1881 Right Hon. Lord Windsor
138. 1882 Rev. John Dryden Corbet
139. 1883 S. Kynaston Mainwaring, Esq.
140. 1884 John Tayleur, Esq.
141. 1885 Thos. H. Sandford, of Sandford, Esq.
142. 1886 James Watson, Esq., M.P.
143. 1887 T. Slaney Eyton, Esq.
144. 1888 Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.
145. 1889 Right Hon. Lord Harlech
146. 1890 Right Hon. Lord Rowton
147. 1891 H. D. Greene, Esq.
148. 1892 T. F. Kynnersley, Esq.
149. 1893 Right Hon. Earl of Bradford
150. 1894 Arthur Sparrow, Esq.
151. 1895 Sir Walter Orlando Corbet, Bart.
152. 1896 Francis Stanier, Esq.
153. 1897 Right. Hon. The Earl of Powis

NOTE.—The above descriptions are taken from the shields, which are placed, at the termination of office, on the walls of the Board Room, at the Infirmary.

Lent by **The Curators of the Ludlow National History Museum**
(C. Fortey, Secretary).

ARMS OF THE LORDS MARCHERS OF WALES
Emblazoned by W. WESTON, of Ludlow, 1873.

154. 1478 John Alcock, Bishop successively of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely
155. 1500 William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln.
156. 1513 Jeffry Blyth, Bishop of Coventry
157. 1525 John Voysey—originally Harman—Bishop of Exeter
158. 1535 Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry
159. 1544 Richard Sampson
160. 1549 John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland
161. 1550 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke
162. 1553 Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester (resigned 1556)
1556 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke (second time). Arms as above
163. 1558 Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells

B

164. 1558 Sir John Williams
165. 1559 Sir John Sydney
166. 1586 Henry II., Earl of Pembroke
167. 1602 Edward, Lord Zouche
168. 1607 Ralph, Lord Cure
169. 1616 Thomas, Lord Gerard
170. 1617 William, 2nd Baron Compton, Earl of Northampton
The office was vacant 1631-2 and the duties performed by Chief Justice Bridgeman.
171. 1633 John, first Earl Bridgwater, till death in 1649
(In 1634 Milton's Masque of Comus was performed for the first time in Ludlow Castle).
Office vacant until 1660, Prince Rupert is supposed to have held it at one time.
172. 1660 Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carberry
173. 1672 Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester; Duke of Beaufort 1682
174. 1684 (?) Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield.
Office abolished 1689.
(*See Clive's History of Ludlow*).

PEDIGREES, BOOK PLATES, etc.

Lent by **Rev. F. R. Ellis, M.A.**, Much Wenlock Vicarage.

175. Book Plates "Ex Libris" of Shropshire Families before 1840.

Lent by **Mrs. Burton**, Longner Hall, Shrewsbury.

176. Lingen Pedigree illuminated, dating from 1090, in curious old leather case.

Lent by **Mr. H. Regd. Corbet**, Adderley, Market Drayton.

177. Illuminated Family Pedigree of the Corbets from the Conquest to 1681.

The pedigree of the family of Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, now of Acton Reynald, as far as this roll is concerned, ceases with Roger, about 1558. From that period the pedigree of the Corbets, of Adderley, is continued to Sir John Corbet, who died in 1681. The lender is a direct descendant of the branch who trace undoubted male line to before the Conquest.

Lent by **Mr. A. Wood-Acton**, Acton Scott, Church Stretton.

178. Mace of Sir William Gregory, Garter King-at-Arms, died 1696.
179. His Patent of Office.
180. His Book of Heraldry.

Lent by **Mr. Humphrey Sandford**, The Isle, Shrewsbury.

B

181. Armorial Bearings of Sandford Family, in needlework with 12 quarterings.
182. Armorial Bearings of Sandford Family, in oil painting, under the hand of Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, and confirmed in Visitation of Salop, 1623.
183. Armorial Bearings of Hugh Jones, son of Edward Jones, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1713, (and at . . . the proclamation of the House of Hanover 1714) and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Michael Middleton, and heiress of the Berkeleys of Clungunford.

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation** of Oswestry.

184. Banner bearing the Arms of the Town of Oswestry.
This was exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition.

Lent by **Lady Harnage**, Cressage, Shrewsbury.

185. Two Patents, conferring Baronetage on Harnage Family.
186. Three Oak Carvings with Harnage Arms from the pews in Sheinton Church. 14th and 16th Century.
187. Plate of Old Worcester China Dinner Service with Harnage Arms.
188. Eight old Seals with Arms of the Harnage Family.

Lent by **Rev. T. M. B. Bulkeley-Owen**, Tedsmore Hall, Oswestry.

189. Oak Stand, framed in silver-gilt, having 30 Welsh and Shropshire Coats-of-Arms. The wood is part of the oak tree in which tradition says Hywel Sele was immured by Owain Glyndwr.

Lent by **Mrs. Edwards**, Ness Strange.

190. Illuminated Pedigree from 10th Century of family of Edwards, of Ness Strange, with Coats-of-Arms; drawn up for John Edwards, 17th Century (d. 1709), on long parchment roll.

Lent by **Mr. G. R. Wycherley**, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

191. Two Pieces of Carved Oak, nondescript figure and knot hatchment, from the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury (very early).
For sale, apply to the Hon. Secretary.

Lent by **Rev. John Walcot**, Bitterley Court, Ludlow.

B

192. Illuminated Pedigree of the Walcot Family, drawn out in the 17th Century, tracing the family from soon after the Conquest, and continued to present time.

Lent by **Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam**, (Hon. Sec.) Innellan, Shrewsbury.

193. Arms of John Fox, of the Lea (decended from the family of Fox, of Ludford).
194. Royal Arms of William III., with Escutcheon of Pretence bearing the Lion of Nassau, with motto "Je maintaindrai," probably from Condover Church.

Lent by **Ven. Archdeacon Maude**, Shrewsbury.

195. Official Seal of the Archdeacon of Salop.

Lent by **The Corporation of Shrewsbury (Free Library Committee)**. Exhibits from Borough Museum.

196. Impression of seal of Hawise de Kevelioc, lady of Upper Powis (died 1310).
197. Impression of Seal of John Harwood, Official of St. Mary's, Salop, 1690-94.
198. Impression of Seal of Borough of Shrewsbury.
199. Impression of Seal of Lady Hawise, heiress of Powysland, 1320.
200. Impression of Seal of County of Salop (from iron Seal).
201. Impression of Seal of Rural Deanery of Shrewsbury.
202. Impression of Seal of Monastry of St. Peter, Salop.
203. Two Seals of Shrewsbury Abbey.
204. Four Cases of Local Seals.

Lent by **Mr. W. F. Plowden**, Plowden Hall.

205. Book Plate of Edmund Plowden.

Lent by **The Governing Body of Shrewsbury School** (Mr. T. E. Pickering, Librarian).

206. MS. The Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.
207. MS. The Escutcheons of the Bailiffs and Mayors of Shrewsbury, 1372—1725.

Lent by **Mr. T. Slaney Eyton**, Walford Hall.

208. An emblazoned Pedigree of the Eyton Family from A.D. 943 to 1688, 12ft. long by 13ins. wide.

Lent by **Mr. E. G. C. Vaughan**, Burlton Hall, Salop.

B
209. Arms of Vaughan of Burlton, County of Salop.

Lent by **Miss Ethel Corbet**, Adderley Rectory, Market Drayton.

210. One framed Bookplate (proof) engraved by Willm. Foster, "Bertram D' Avenant Corbet"
211. Five framed Sherborn Bookplates, signed and dated,
Lloyd Lloyd Kenyon
Walter Orlando Corbet, Baronet
Katherine Corbet
Nina Corbet (Lady)
T. M. B. Bulkeley Owen
All Salopian.

Lent by **Captain Reginald B. Parkinson**, Ludford Hall, Ludlow.

212. Authority for Nicholas Lechmere of Ludford, Esquire, to assume and take the name of Charlton, with seals of Garter King of Arms, 1785
213. Patent of Baronetcy of Sir Job Charlton, Bart., 12 May, 1686.
214. Hatchment with quarterings of Charlton, Lechmere, etc., from Ludford Chapel
215. Hatchment of Charlton family

Lent by **Messrs. Cole & Sons**, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

HATCHMENTS OF THE FAMILIES OF—

216. Owen
217. Pemberton of Millichope
218. Lloyd of Leaton Knolls
219. Lyster of Rowton Castle
220. Coat of Arms of late R. Burton, President of the extinct Conservative Club, Shrewsbury
221. Silk banner of Lyster of Rowton Castle

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF SHROPSHIRE ON SHIELDS—

222. T. S. Eyton, Esq., Walford Hall
223. Lord Harlech, Brogynton
224. W. O. Foster, Esq., Appley Park
225. C. C. Cotes, Esq., Woodcote
226. Captain Severne, Wallop Hall
227. The Earl of Powis, Powis Castle

B

228. Lord Kenyon, Gredington
229. A. Lloyd, Esq., Leaton Knolls
230. Jasper More, Esq., Linley Hall
231. Sir Henry Harnage, Bart., Belswardyne
232. Sir W. O. Corbet, Bart., Acton Reynald
233. J. R. Lingen Burton, Esq., Longner Hall
234. Lord Hill, Hawkstone
235. J. Watson, Esq., Berwick House
236. Sir Bryan Leighton, Bart., Loton Park
237. The Earl of Bradford, Weston Park
238. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Yeaton Peverey
239. The Earl of Talbot and Shrewsbury, Alton Towers
240. Col. Wingfield, Onslow
241. Sir F. Smythe, Bart., Acton Burnell
242. Lord Hill Trevor, Brynkinalt
243. Sir William Curtis, Bart., Caynham Court
244. Sir Thomas Meyrick, Apley Castle
245. J. Tayleur, Esq., Buntingsdale
246. Panton Corbett, Esq., Longner Hall
247. S. Kynaston Mainwaring, Oteley Park
248. Lord Berwick, Attingham
249. J. J. Bibby, Esq., Hardwicke
250. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Wynnstay
251. General Jenkins, Cruckton
252. Duke of Cleveland, Battle Abbey
253. Lord Windsor, Oakley Park
254. Lord Rowton, Rowton Castle
255. Lord Forester, Willey Park
256. C. J. Morris, Esq., Oxon

THE BANNERS OF THE FOLLOWING HIGH SHERIFFS OF SHROPSHIRE.

257. 1787 Humphrey Sandford, Esq., The Isle
258. 1831 Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., Acton Burnell
259. 1848 W. H. F. Plowden, Esq., Plowden
260. 1850 R. M. Lecke, Esq., Longford Hall
261. 1854 Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq., Hatton Grange
262. 1860 Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart., Downton Hall
263. 1866 Thomas Hugh Sandford, Esq., of Sandford
264. 1867 Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, Bart., Acton Burnell
265. 1868 Charles Spencer Lloyd, Leaton Knolls
266. 1869 John Rocke, Esq., Clungunford
267. 1871 Lt.-Col. William Kenyon-Slaney, Hatton Grange
268. 1873 Colonel C. G. Wingfield, Onslow

B

269.	1874	Colonel R. T. Lloyd, Aston
270.	1875	Sir Henry Harnage, Bart., Belswardyne
271.	1876	A. Mostyn Owen, Esq., Woodhouse
272.	1878	Hon. R. C. Herbert, Orleton
273.	1882	James Jenkinson Bibby, Esq., Hardwick
274.	1883	W. Orme Foster, Esq., Apley Park
275.	1884	Charles J. Morris, Esq., Oxon
276.	1885	W. E. Montagu Hulton Harrop, Esq., Lythwood
277.	1886	Arthur Sparrow, Esq., Preen
278.	1887	Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Yeaton Peverey
279.	1889	J. Tayleur, Esq., Buntingsdale
280.	1890	T. Slaney Eyton, Esq., Walford Hall
281.	1893	Herbert John Allcroft, Esq. / J. D. Allcroft, Esq. — Stokesay Court
282.	1894	Francis Stanier, Esq., Peplow
283.	1895	Edward Wood, Esq., Culmington
284.	1896	W. H. Whitaker, Esq., Totterton
285.	1897	John Baddeley Wood, Henley Hall

SECTION I.

Sub-section 3. (Initial Letter C.)

Corporation and Church Plate, Pewter, Drinking Cups, etc.

Lent by the **Mayor (Edward Corbett, Esq.), and Corporation of the Borough of Shrewsbury**

REGALIA AND PLATE.

C

1. **Two Silver Double-gilt Maces,** purchased by Subscription of the Members of the Corporation in 1820, at a cost of £76, having on one side of the bosses the Arms of England with the supporters, and on the other those of the Town. The whole is surmounted by a large imperial crown, round which is engraven, "The Rev. Hugh Owen, Mayor, William Smith, Esq., Senior Alderman, Edward, Earl of Powis, Recorder, A.D. MDCCCXX., LX., Geo. III."

2. A **Silver Mace** of some antiquity, made to be borne upright in the hand, 1 foot 4 inches in length. On the summit of the boss, are the Arms of France and England, with the words "Villa Salop." Below are the Arms of Shrewsbury, with the union rose and portcullis. The pattern is old and may be of Henry VII.'s reign.

3. A **Silver Mace** nearly of same form, but more modern. On the top are the Arms of Charles I., with supporters, double-gilt and very neatly executed. Round the boss are the Arms of the Borough, with the thistle, crown, and portcullis in high relief.

4. A **Small Mace,** 1 foot 2 inches long, and very similar in shape to the others. On the flat summit of the boss are the Arms of Queen Elizabeth, and on its side those of Shrewsbury, with the portcullis and double rose crowned, said to have been carried before the Mayoress when she appeared with her husband as she did on all occasions of form, attired in a scarlet gown. The wives of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury were enjoined in the reign of Elizabeth to "wear scarlet gowns on solemn days."

The Corporation Plate of the Shropshire Boroughs has been rewritten, see pages 148—163.

is exhibited under sub-section 1.)

7. **Tankard** given by Robert, Lord Clive in 1760. On the sides are figures in high relief representing Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures. On the lid, within a highly embossed border is a boy brandishing a toy called a mill-reel. The handle and base are in the same style of decoration. The enchased work is raised on a frosted ground; and the inside, handle base and border are double-gilt. Around the upper part is inscribed "The Gift of Colonel Robert Clive to the Hon. the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury, Sept. 17th, 1760." The tankard holds about 3 quarts, is 10 inches in height, and weighs 107 ozs.

8. **Salver** presented by the Earl of Powis in 1820. It is raised on eight silver claws, and enclosed by an elevated margin, enchased with Bacchanalian masks, connected with wreaths of vine leaves and fruit. In the centre are the Arms of Shrewsbury, on a frosted ground within a foliated border, on the outside of which is engraven: "The gift of Edward, Earl of Powis, son of Colonel Robert Clive, to the Hon. the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury, Sept. 1820. The Rev. Hugh Owen, Mayor." The remaining portion is overspread with fine enchasing of vine leaves, grapes, cornucopias, etc. The diameter is 24 inches, and its weight 188 ozs.

9. **Centrepiece,** silver gilt, in the form of a broad open Shell, supported on a tripod by 3 Sea Horses. The pedestal is pyramidal, supported on 3 feet tastefully framed, each of them of two turtles surmounted by branches of Coral, with Sea Shells and Coral arrangement. Inscribed on the pedestal is the following: "To Commodore Sir Edward C. R. Owen, K.C.B., &c., &c. Presented in testimony of their gratitude and esteem by the Merchants of Kingston, Jamaica, 1823." And around the base is also the following inscription: "The gift of Admiral Sir Edward William Campbell Richard Owen, K.C.B., G.C.H.,

C

&c., to the Corporation of Shrewsbury, October vi., A.D., MDCCCXLIX. Robert Baugh Blakemore, Esq., Mayor."

The above description of the Plate is from the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition and Church Congress Guide, Shrewsbury, 1896.

10. **Silver gilt Salver.** In the centre, surrounded by a design of leaves is the following inscription: "Presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury in commemoration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty, by H. D. Greene, Q.C.; M.P. for the Borough, 1897." Around the plate to a width of about three inches is gracefully entwined an ornate wreath of leaves and flowers; and interspersed with these are skilful representations of different animals and birds, such as lions, leopards, stags, doves, &c.

11. **Silver Bowl** presented to the Corporation by the widow, sons and grandsons of the late Alderman Thomas Southam, four times Mayor of the Borough (November 9th, 1897). This Bowl had been presented to Mr. Southam in 1892.

12. **Mayoral Chain of Office** with Pendant. It is enamelled with the Arms of the Town and those of the donor. The Pendant bears an embossed representation of the old Schools, with the following names on blue enamel on each side of the centre circle:

Edward VI., surmounted by a crown.

P. Sidney. S. Butler.
F. Greville. B. H. Kennedy.

Floreat Salopia.

With Inscription on back

"Municipio.
Antiqvissimo Salopiensi.
Consilio. Corporato.
Municipibus.
Virorum. Etiam. Memoriæ. Illustrissimorum.
qui. ex. agro. Salopiensi. oriundi. aut. In Scola. Regia. Educati.
Sive. Mari. Sive. Terra.
Armorum. Artium. Pietatis. Ingenii. Laude. Praeclari.
Provinciæ. suæ. Necnon. Britannici. Nominis. Gloriam.
In. Majus. Provexerunt.
Hoc. Grati. Animi. Indicium.
D. D.
Gul. Jac. Clement.
In. Magistratum. Principem. Subrogatus.
A.D. IV. 10 Nov.
MDCCCLXII."

Presented by the late William James Clement, in 1863, M.P. for the Borough.

Lent by the **Mayor (T. H. Atherden, Esq.), and Corporation of Ludlow.**

REGALIA AND PLATE.

C

13 **Large Silver Mace.** Inscription: "D.D. Johannis Salwey, Armiger, unus ex-Aldermanis Villæ de Ludlow, 1692." This Mace has the Royal Arms of England, quartering France at the top with Wi.R. and M., on either side, with the four badges, rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp encircling the bowl, each crowned with the initials W.R. and M.R., alternately between each device; 3 ft. 4½ ins. long. Probably 1692-3. Unscrews, and bowl forms a Loving Cup.

14. **Two small Silver Maces,** each 2 ft. 5 ins. long, facsimile. Royal Arms at the top with the initials I². R. Rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp encircling the head with the initials I². R. (2 ft. 4 ins. each.) These were purchased by subscription in 1685 and presented by the Mayor, Humphrey Cornwall, with the other Maces, the Keys of the Gates of the Town, and 50 guineas to His Majesty King James II., on his arrival at Ludlow. Bowls unscrew to form Loving Cups.

15. **Two large Silver Tankards** (Whistle), 9 ins. high, now used as Loving Cups. Having the Arms of Ludlow in the front and Prince of Wales' Feathers on the top, 1718.

16. **Two small Silver Tankards** with Coats of Arms of Ludlow. One purchased 1677, the other bears this inscription: "Ex dono Somersett Fox, Armiger." The minutes accompanying the donation being "This day Somersett ffox, Esq., is elected Towne Clerke of this corporacon, this day a silver tankard was given to the corporacon by Somersett ffox, Esq., with the Townes Arms upon it, weighing thirty-five ounces," (11th December, 1680.)

17. **Two Silver Snuff Boxes** with Arms on the lids. Inscriptions on each "Ex dono Guliehmi Cowley, civis Londinensis, A.D. 1721. In usum Ballivorum villæ de Ludlow." Mr. Cowley was admitted a Burgess August 24th, 1721.

18. **Two Silver Salvers** dated 1718.

19. **Gold Mayoral Chain** with the Arms of Ludlow on front of Pendant Badge, and the following inscription at back "The Corporation of Ludlow from George H. W. Windsor Clive, M.P. for the Borough, 1860 to 1885." This was presented December 24th, 1885.

C
20. **One Staff** with Arms of the Town and Royal Arms painted on head—one of 6 in existence. Probably used by the Sergeants-at-Mace.

For further particulars see Mr. R. C. Hope in the *Antiquary*, No. 50, Feb. 1884, and an account of the Corporation Insignia, by Mr. Llewellyn Jones, of Ludlow, 1884, copy of which is hung outside case.

Lent by the **Mayor (R. T. Haynes, Esq.) and Corporation of the Borough of Bridgnorth.**

REGALIA AND PLATE.

21. **Two Silver Gilt Maces,** one of them the gift of John Wolrych, date 1676. These were the emblems of authority of the two Bailiffs.

22. **Two Bases,** for Loving Cups. The heads of the above Maces unscrew, and are fixed therein.

23. **Gold Mayoral Chain,** purchased by subscription, having date of first Charter, 1157, thereon, also a representation in miniature of the Marshall's Staff and of the two Maces, and having engraved on the shields, the names of the Mayors since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, 1835 (previous to that date there were for many centuries two Bailiffs, one representing the upper and the other the lower town).

24. **Three Seals** of the Borough, the ancient Seal was lost during the Siege in 1646, the two older of those now exhibited were at successive periods substituted for it; but subsequently a wax impression of the ancient Seal was found in the British Museum and a new Seal (facsimile of the ancient one) adopted in 1872.

25. **Marshall's Staff,** 1824.

25A. **Two Staves** used by the two Bailiffs, dated 1682.

The above information was supplied by the Town Clerk.

Lent by the **Mayor (Dr. Aylmer Lewis) and Corporation of the Borough of Oswestry.**

REGALIA AND PLATE.

C

26. **Two Silver-Gilt Maces,** facsimile, each 2ft. 2ins. long. At the base of each, "Oswestry, 1723," In 1722 they were beautified by the addition of 10 ounces of silver. By the Charter of 1616 the Town was to have "two Maces of silver or silver gilt, engraved with the Royal Arms at the upper end, and those of the Lord of the Town at the lower end."

27. **Silver Cup,** 8½ inches high. "The guifte of Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith of London, a burgess of this Town of Osestrie. Anno 1616"—with arms.

28. **Two Silver Jugs,** facsimile, each 9½ inches high, "To the Corporation of Oswestry in ye County of Salop, by Ar. Trevor, of Brynkynalt, in ye County of Denbigh, Esq., senescal, 1739."

29. **Japan Punch Bowl,** with Ladle; circumference of bowl 4ft. 1in. "The gift of Robert Williams (Recorder) to the Corporation of Oswestry." He was appointed Recorder 1726. The bowl bears arms. The ladle is 1ft. 6in. in stem. Inscription, "The gift of the Hon. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., to the Corporation of Oswestry, 1740."

30. **Silver Race Cup,** 1ft. 7in. high, 1777. "The gift of Noel Hill, Esq., to the Corporation of Oswestry; won by his horse 'Young Malton,'"—with arms.

31. **Four Silver Drinking Cups,** facsimile. On two the following inscription:—"The gift of Rev. J. Venables, LL.D., Oswestry, 1791." On the other two:—"The gift of Rev. Turner Edwards, Vicar of Oswestry, 1791."

32. **Four Silver Candlesticks,** 11¾ inches high, given by Geo. Venables, 1795. (Mr. Geo. Venables was a Liverpool merchant, an uncle to Mr. Venables, Woodhill, near Oswestry).

33. **A Scotch Mull,** "presented by John Croxon, a Common Councilman, to the Corporation of the Loyal Town of Oswestry, 1822." "The stand is made of an Oriental Plane, brought when a plant from France by Mary Queen of Scots and planted by her in the garden of Holyrood House, A.D. 1561. Blown down in 1817." Mr. Croxon was mayor in 1834.

34. **Mayor's Chain,** "presented to the Corporation of Oswestry, by W. H. Spaull, Esq., Mayor, 1876-77." Each Mayor adds a link when he retires from office.

Most of the above particulars were obtained from Mr. Stanley Leighton's account in the Shropshire Archæological Transactions, Vol. 6, 1883, p. 313, and Bygones, 28th February, 1883, and 22nd September, 1886.

Lent by the **Mayor (W. E. Garrett-Botfield, Esq.) and Corporation of the Borough of Bishop's Castle.**

REGALIA AND PLATE.

C

35. **Two Silver Maces,** 3ft. 7in. long. Crown, 20 inches round.

36. **Crier's Staff,** 1ft. 8in. long.

37. **Corporation Seal,** 6in.

Lent by the **Mayor (W. R. E. Anstice, Esq.) and Corporation of the Borough of Wenlock.**

REGALIA AND PLATE.

38. **Silver-gilt Mace,** presented by General Forester, 1810.

39. **Silver-gilt Mace,** temp. James 1 (?).
The tops are removable, and are used as Loving Cups.

40. **Sword of Justice,** usually fixed over Mayor's seat in the Guildhall; bears inscription, "John Smitheman, Bailiff, and William Hayward, Recorder, 1757."

41. **Punch Bowl** of Coalport China.

42. **Two Staves.** There are six in all, two with ornamented tops.
Further information requested.

Lent by the **Mayor (A. Graham, Esq.) and Corporation of Montgomery.**

REGALIA AND PLATE.

43. **Silver Mace,** Tudor Period (?), 15¾in. long, having arms, Leopards and Fleur de Lys in the four quarters on the flat summit of the boss. Round the boss, Crossed Keys (as exemplified on the Town Seal) and Tudor Rose alternating,

44. **Silver Mace,** having the arms of England and Hanover on the flat summit of the boss, 15¾in. long, similar in many ways to the former. They both have the arms of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, arranged at the base of the staves.
Further information requested.

45. **Constables' Staff of Wood,** with carved crown at summit, and arms of the County painted on it.

CHURCH PLATE.

Lent by **Churchwardens of Petton,** near Shrewsbury.

C
46. Chalice belonging to Petton Church, 1572.
47. Paten, believed to be the same date, as it fits into the chalice.

Lent by **Rev. E. Ford**, Albrighton Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

48. Silver Chalice, 3½ inches in height. Inscription:—"The gift of Thomas Oare, Gent, to this Chapelry, 1790."

Lent by **Rev. J. E. Hughes,** Cheswardine Vicarage.

49. Chalice, hall-marked 1635.
50. Paten, with hall mark 1777.

Lent by **Rev. J. Wright, M.A.**, Grinshill Vicarage.

51 Chalice of hammered silver belonging to Broughton Church. Very ancient. On the cover is a serpent forming a ring.
52 Chalice, the gift of Mrs. Judith Corbett, 1776.
53 Paten, belonging to Grinshill, the gift of Margaret Eyton, 1689.
54 Pewter Flagon, Grinshill, 1704.

Lent by **Vicar (Rev. A. Field) and Churchwardens,** Lydbury North.

55. Silver Chalice, Inscription: "Lidbury North, 1664."
56. Pewter Flagon, holding 4 pints, 1731.
57. Pewter Paten, 11 inches diameter.

Lent by **Rev. H. E. Postlethwaite,** Wem.

58. Pre-Reformation Chalice and Paten. On the Paten is engraved the figure of Christ instituting the Holy Communion. Belonging to Lee-Brockhurst Church.

Lent by **Mrs Walker**, Lilleshall Old Hall.

59. Paten found at Lilleshall Abbey.

Lent by **Rev. A. E. Burn**, Kynnersley Rectory, Wellington.

60. Elizabethan Chalice from Kynnersley Parish Church.

Lent by **Rev. J. C. Storey**, Harley Rectory, Much Wenlock.

61. Silver Gilt Paten, with Head of our Lord. Pre-Reformation.
62. Silver Chalice, with double inscriptions:—"Thomas Taylor, Benefacktor, in the year Anno Domyny, 1580." "Empt p Geo Swayne et Rich Corfield in Anno Dri, 1669, tunc guard poch de Harley exist."

Lent by **Rev. Hugh Williams,** Bettws Vicarage, Aston-on-Clun.

C

63. Communion Cup, temp. Charles II, London hall mark 1662. A flower repeated in six compartments in high repoussé work on bowl, same inserted on stem.

Lent by **Minister and Trustees of High Street Free Christian Church, Shrewsbury**

64. Two Communion Cups. Inscription:—"Donum I.S. Huic Ecclesiæ ex Residue Bonarum Domi, I. O. H. S. Bryan, 1735."

Lent by **Rev. Geo. Eyre Evans**, Small Heath, Birmingham.

65. Glass Cruet, with "Cross" Stopper. Inscription:—

I. H. S.

Used in Ludlow till 1790.

Lent by **Rev. Preb. Burd**, Chirbury Vicarage.

66. Bronze Matrix of Blessed Virgin and Child (3ins. long). Dug up in Chirbury Churchyard. Probably dating from 1390 to 1410. Supposed to be unique.

Lent by **Vicar (Rev. T. J. Rider) and Churchwardens,** Little Ness.

67. Silver Chalice, 5½ inches high, with gilt band on bowl. Inscription:—"The Chappell of Lytell Ness, Anno Dni., 1565." The lip is gilt, and there are also gilt bands on the stem and base.
68. Silver Paten, plain with gilt edge, and bearing same hall-mark as the Chalice.

Lent by **Rev. J. J. Poynter,** Christ Church (Congregational), Oswestry.

69. Flagon; flat-lidded tankard flagon with usual purchase and bold handle. Made at Chester 1690-91; maker, R.W.—name unknown. Special interest attached to marks by Mr. Wilfrid Cripps.
70. Salver, or large paten on foot, edge of plate and foot gadrooned. Made in London, 1702-3, by John East who entered his mark at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1697, and was a maker of repute.
71. Two Silver-gilt Cups; hall-mark of George III., probably acquired during the pastorate of Dr. Edward Williams, between 1784 and 1792.

Lent by **Rev. W. B. Gowan,** Ruyton-xi-Towns, Salop.

C

72. An Ancient Chalice. Inscription :—"The Parishe of Ruiton. Anno 1570.
73. Cover for Chalice. Inscription :—"Ruiton."

Lent by **Vicar and Churchwardens,** Bishop's Castle.

74. Two Pewter Ewers, about 18 inches high. No inscription.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. E. D. Poole) and Churchwardens** of Preston Gubalds.

75. Ancient Chalice of curious shape and without marks; said to be silver.

Lent by the **Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane,** The Rectory, Wem

76. Large Flagon of silver with date mark 1707, weight 34 ozs. Inscription :—

D. O. M.
Hoc Donarium
Pulchre Fœneratum
Tho: Groom de Wem Coriarius
Una cum Suâ Annâ piâ Uxore
Conturlerunt Intere Se
Anno Dom: 1707.

Lent by the **Rev. Reginald W. Williams, Ph. D.,** Minsterley Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

Ancient Service of Church Plate, "the gift of the Right Hon. the Lady Thynne, 1691," it consisting of

77. Massive Silver Flagon, weighing 4½ lbs.
78. Two Chalices of massive silver, each weighing 1 lb. 8 ozs.
79. Two Patens of massive silver, each weighing 9 ozs.

Lent by **Rev. Henry Lee,** Sheinton Rectory, Shrewsbury.

80. Silver Communion Cup, date 1576.

Lent by **Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham,** Cound Rectory, Shrewsbury.

81. Chalice, Paten and Flagon belonging to Cound Church. 18th century.

Lent by **Mrs Page**, 49 Honiton Terrace, Shrewsbury.

C
82. A Pair of Ancient Pewter Chalices, each marked I.H.S. (It is probable they belonged to Old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury.)

Lent by **Rev. John Lewis**, Ford Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

83. Pewter Flagon, belonging to Ford Church, presumed to be in use prior to 1766.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. Thomas Auden) and Churchwardens,** of Condover.

84. Silver Chalice with Cover, 1628, the gift of Arthur Harries' widow.
85. Silver Flagon the gift of Edward Owen, c. 1664.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev Norman Ogilvy) and Churchwardens,** of Oswestry.

86. Elizabethan Chalice and Paten-cover, gilt, made in 1575.
87. Tall gilt Chalice with open-work spire cover, made in London in 1619-20 by a maker whose mark was T.F. joined.

Lent by **Mr. George Burd**, Dob Cross, near Oldham, Trustee Wenlock Agricultural Hall Reading Room.

88. Pewter Chalice and Paten, found 1830, buried with a priest in Wenlock Church.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. Newdigate Poyntz) and Churchwardens,** of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

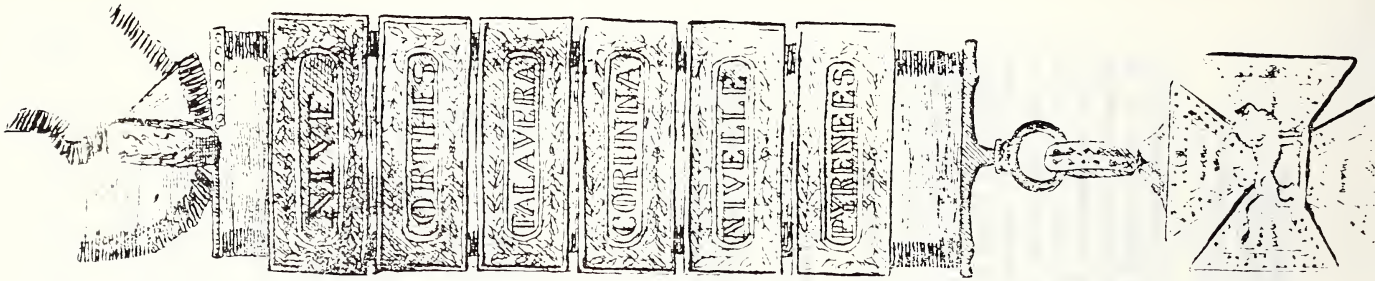
89. Two Silver Candlesticks. (Given by Lady Abigal Yeomans, widow of Sir Robert Yeomans, Bart., to St. Mary's, between 1716 and 1727.)
90. Silver Flagon. (Given by Lady Elizabeth Corbet, widow of Sir Vincent Corbet, of Moreton Corbett, 1695.)
91. Two Brief Boxes. (These were held at the Church Door for collections after Royal or other Briefs, circa 1750.

Lent by **Mr. John Bennett**, 12a Castle Street, Shrewsbury

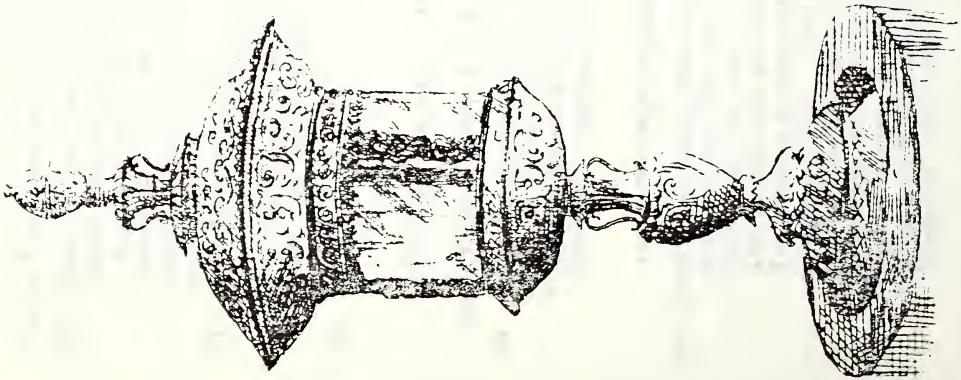
92. Elizabethan Chalice, found in Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. A. E. C. Adams) and Churchwardens** of Farlow.

93. Old Silver Communion Cup.
94. Pewter Flagon.



LORD HILL'S GOLD CROSS AND CLASPS.



THE TONG SILVER-GILT AND CRYSTAL CUP.

Lent by **Rev. Prebendary Oldham**, Bridgnorth.

C

95. Ancient Chalice. (Found in the hands of a skeleton, when excavating on the site of the Friars' Convent, Bridgnorth.)

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. E. Auden) and Churchwardens** of Tong.

96. Silver Gilt and Crystal Cup, presented to Tong Church by Lady Eleanor Harries, circa 1625. UNIQUE.
Not an ecclesiastical vessel in the opinion of the late Sir Wollaston Franks, Mr. Cripps and Mr. St. John Hope. The latter pronounces it to be a "German drinking vessel of the time of Henry VIII."

97. Silver Ewer, with Dragon headed spout, 12½ inches high, given by the same lady at the same time. This also was originally intended for secular use. The late Sir Wollaston Franks considers that it was probably made to hold hot spiced wine. Date 1606 (?)

98. Silver Chalice (apparently very old).

PEWTER, PLATE, DRINKING CUPS, ETC.

Lent by **Capt. Reginald J. B. Parkinson**, Ludford Park, Ludlow.

99. Large Pewter Salver with Arms of Charlton of Ludford on margin (Silver Hall Mark.).
Two Large Pewter Jugs to match.
(Probably "Ransom Plate" temp. Charles I.)

Lent by **Mr. W. E. Hulton-Harrop**, Lythwood Hall.

100. Quaint hammered Silver Cup. This cup is supported on three elephants, and the cover bears another in lieu of the usual knob. In the cover is inserted a Danish coin of 1642. This cup has been for generations in the family of Exhibitor. The following is extracted from the Catalogue of the Church Congress of 1896. "An Opinion: We understand that this cup has been pronounced to have been at one time in use at some monastery, but venture to hazard a suggestion that it might have been once in the possession of either a member of, or an official connected with the Danish Order of the Elephant." This Order was founded by King Frederick II.

Lent by **Rev. A. Corbet**, Adderley Rectory, Market Drayton.

101. Lignum Vitæ Tankard, silver mounted, A.D. 1601.
102. Carved Cocoa-nut Cup. Silver lined. Battle scenes
103. Silver "Peg" Tankard.

Lent by **Miss A. Corser,** The Crescent, Shrewsbury.

C

104. Two Pewter Dishes. In use in the year 1790.
105. Two Pewter Plates. ,, ,, ,, ,,

Lent by **Mr. A. E. Payne,** Roden Hall, Wellington.

106. Silver Tankard 1643, having the Arms of Oswestry School thereon. Formerly the property of Edward Payne, supposed to have been presented to him when Headmaster of Oswestry School by the Magistrates and Burgesses of the town. Edward Payne was master of the School 1634-1657, and was "made a delinquent by Cromwell and deprived" as "being a violent and contumacious rascal." He was re-instated 1660.

Lent by **Mr. A. Wood-Acton,** Acton Scott, Church Stretton.

107. Pewter Jug, with Acton Arms.

Lent by **Mr R. Ll. Kenyon,** Pradoe, West Felton.

108. Candlabrum. Presented to Hon. Thomas Kenyon on abolition of the office of High Steward of Oswestry in 1836.
109. Salver. Presented to the same by coachman and guards of the Lion Inn, Shrewsbury, 1841. On the rim are representations of the Lion Inn, Shelton Oak, Montford Bridge and Pradoe.
110. Gold Cup, won at Ascot by 'Habberley,' a horse bought by Lloyd Kenyon, of Pradoe, from John Mytton, of Halston.

Lent by **The Hon. R. C. Herbert,** Orleton, Wellington.

111. Silver Vase and Pedestal. Presented to Lieut.-Col. Cludde by the two Wellington Troops of the Shropshire Yeomanry, 1814. See sub-section 1. No. 18.

Lent by **Mr. Jas. Boulton,** Donnington Farm, Albrighton, Wolverhampton

112. Silver Tankard, won by Mr. John Boulton, of Humphreston, Donnington, 1814, for the best draining of land, given by a Shifnal Agricultural Society existing at that time.

Lent by **Rev. J. J. Poynter,** Christ Church (Congregational), Oswestry

113. Cup. Porringer with two handles and the usual diagonal fluted ornamentation of the period; made by Nathaniel Lock, of London, in 1709-10.

Lent by **Rev. W. B. Gowan,** Ruyton-xi-Towns, Salop.

C
114. Ancient Mace, belonging to the Courts once held at Ruyton-xi-Towns. It is banded with silver, and has had silver seals at each end, but the smaller of these seals has been lost since 1834.

Lent by **Mr. C. F. K. Mainwaring,** Oteley, Ellesmere

115. Silver Cup, won at Oswestry Races, with inscription "Oswestry Races 1785; the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., won by Caractacus, son of Druid."
116. Two Silver Waiters, engraved by Hogarth (b. 1697, d. 1764).
117. Silver Cupping Dish. Date, about 1650.

Lent by **Mr. John Corbett, M.P.,** Imprey, Droitwich

118. Silver Soup Tureen. Presented to General Lord Hill, inscription on stand of Tureen: "To Lieu. General Rowland Lord Hill, of Almarez and Hawkstone, K.B., etc, etc. Distinguished for his brilliant achievements in the arduous contest which has restored Freedom and Peace to Europe, as well as for his mild and generous qualities, which have endeared him as a Friend to the Army, and rendered him conspicuous as one of the brightest ornaments of his country. The Guild of Drapers of the Town of Shrewsbury respectfully present this Token of their high Esteem For His Lordship's Public and Private Virtues, Together with the Freedom of their Ancient Corporation, August 1814."

Lent by **Mrs. Edwards,** Ness Strange.

119. Two China Cups. Pimhill Light Horse. Inscription: "Rt. Hon. L. Pultney, Bath, Pim. Standard, March 4th, 1799." In centre: "1793, Rowland Hunt, John Edwards, Thomas Walford, Thos. Presland, Clk. 1798." On second cup "Reviewed by Pr. Willm. Fredk. Hawkestone, Aug. 1st, 1803," and names in centre as above. *See Sub. Sec.* 1, *No.* 34.

Lent by **Canon Wynne Jones,** Llanymynech Rectory.

120. Old Silver Gilt Posset Cup. Date 1684, seems to have been used for taking food for invalids, or for the Reserved Elements.

Lent by **Rev. W. C. E. Kynaston,** Hardwick, Ellesmere.

121. Hardwick Monumental Cup.
122. Tankard. Temp. Charles II

Lent by **Miss Griffiths,** 93 New Street, Shrewsbury.

C
123. Collection of Pewter Dishes.

Lent by **Col. Cotes,** Pitchford Hall, Salop.

124. Fine old Black Jack.

Lent by **Mrs. Wace,** College Hill, Shrewsbury

125. Cup made from Boscobel Oak, formerly in the possession of Lord Acton's family, mentioned in Hulbert's History of Shropshire.

Lent by **Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A.,** Condover Vicarage (Chairman).

126. Silver Porringer, 17th centy.

Lent by **Mr. John Gill, F.R.C.S.,** Welshpool.

127. A Curious Bronze Matrix, found at Nonely in 1870, in ploughing It has two figures, one represents the Archangel Michael contending with the evil one; the other King David seated, playing the harp, and the legend "sum David Citharista" surrounding it. The use of the Matrix is unknown.

Lent by **Rev. Hadrian Harries,** Coalbrookdale Vicarage

128. Impression of Seal, found in the ruined Chapel at Malinslee. Information requested as to present owner of the Seal, the above impression was given to father of owner by Mr. Beriah Botfield, of Malinslee Hall.

Lent by **Mr. G. E. Harries,** Cleveland House, Shrewsbury

129. Four Dishes and Three Plates of Pewter, with the Arms of Shrewsbury at back.
130. Ancient Leather Jug, silver mounted, circa 1760.
131. Trick Jug.

Lent by **Mrs. Heighway,** Claremont Bank, Shrewsbury

132. Silver Tankard, 1735. H.T.M. on handle.
133. Silver Tankard, 1766. J.P. (Joseph Proud).
134. Silver Waiter, 1783, belonged to father of lender.

Lent by **Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam** (Hon. Sec.), Invellan, Shrewsbury.

C

135. Large Pewter Dish.
136. Old Cider Cup with pewter lid.
The above were used by great grandfather of lender.
137. Four Pewter Plates used for Church collection, stamped at back "Trinity Church, Shrewsbury, 1838."
138. Large Pewter Jug with lid.

Lent by **Mrs. H. Y. S. Watkins**, Shotton Hall.

139. Silver Salver, with inscription "Donum Dec: et Cap: Elien: Thomæ Watkins Registrario ob Res bene et fideliter actas."
(*See under Sub-section* 5.)

Lent by **Mr. John C. L. Rocke**, Clungunford Hall, Aston-on-Clun.

140. Silver Snuff Box, having portraits of King James I. and King Charles I. thereon.
141. Pewter Flagon, date 1748.
142. Two Pewter Plates.
Formerly belonging to Clungunford Church.

SECTION II.

Sub-Section 4. (Initial Letter D).

Shropshire China and Earthenware (previous to 1850).

SHROPSHIRE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

"Potters from Jackfield," near Broseley, are mentioned as early as 1560, but no particulars are known about the works in this locality till 1713, when Richard Thursfield, from Stoke-on-Trent, settled there and made tea sets and jugs of a red earth, covered with a brilliant black glaze, sometimes ornamented with scroll work and flowers in relief, sometimes flat gilt or printed in oils. This ware is known locally under the name of "black decanters." These works were carried on till 1780, when they were bought by John Rose, who greatly improved the ware and some years after moved the manufactory to Coalport. The same black glazed ware was also made at Benthall. About the year 1750 a small pottery was established at Caughley, near Broseley, and in 1772 Thomas Turner from the Worcester works was appointed manager, and porcelain of good quality was made under his direction and generally decorated with the "Willow Pattern" and other Chinese subjects printed in a deep blue colour. John Rose, the founder of the Coalbrookdale or Coalport works was apprenticed to Turner, and about 1780 he began business at Jackfield, from thence he moved a few years after to Coalport, on the other side of the Severn. When Turner retired in 1799 Rose bought the Caughley works and about 1814 moved the business to his manufactory at Coalport, the Caughley works being given up entirely. In 1820, the Swansea and Nantgarw works were incorporated with the Coalport, and Messrs. Billingsley and Walker of Nantgarw were engaged there. The Coalport works are now carried on by a Limited Company.

The marks on Caughley ware are as follows, the Arabic numerals from 1 to 8, the letter S sometimes with a +, both in blue under the glaze, the word Salopian, an arrow head and a bird bolt.

The Coalport marks are the word Coalport, C Dale, the letters C D and C B D, and also the letters C, N, S, for Caughley, Nantgarw and Swansea, the marks of other factories used also to be copied here.

Kindly communicated by Rev. F. R. Ellis, Much Wenlock.

Lent by **Miss Corbet**, Adderley Rectory, Market Drayton.

D

1. Cup and Saucer, blue and white (Salopian).

Lent by **Miss Corser,** The Crescent, Shrewsbury.

D

2. Coalport Jug presented by a worker from the Coalport Potteries to Samuel Sandford, one of the Surgeons to the Salop Infirmary, who died 1812. The patient was nursed at Dr. Sandford's house, there being no room at the Infirmary.

Lent by **Mrs. Burton,** Longner Hall, Shrewsbury.

3. Blue and Gold Conservative Jug, 1841.

Lent by **Mr. W. Clement,** Cheney Longville House, Craven Arms.

4. Jug found at Newport, "Claret 1650."
5. Jug ,, ,, "Sack 1651."
6. Marriage Punch Bowl of William and Elizabeth Clement, circa 1790.

Lent by **Rev. W. H. Wayne,** Willey Rectory, Broseley.

7. Caughley Tea-jar, painted in colours with fruit, etc., richly gilt. This is one of the few specimens to be found of Caughley china painted in colours, it is marked with a C in gold
8. Caughley Jug (largest size made) in blue and white.

Lent by **Rev. F. R. Ellis, M.A.,** Much Wenlock Vicarage.

9. Three Specimens of Glassware, manufactured at Wrockwardine Wood about 1800.
10. Black Mug, Jackfield ware.
11. Two old Coalport Vases (green).
12. One ,, Vase (yellow).
13. Two ,, Plates.
14. One ,, Mug.
15. Two ,, Spill Vases.
16. One ,, Dressing table Toilet Set.
17. Two Caughley Jugs, marked S.
18. One Mustard Pot, Salopian ware, marked S.
19. One small Mug ,, ,, ,,
20. Two Cups & Saucers ,, ,, ,,
21. Coalport Plate painted with roses by Billingsley.
22. One Mug, Jackfield ware.
23. Caughley Willow Pattern Plate, circa. 1780, marked with Arrow Head.

Lent by **Mrs. Evans,** The Lowe House, near Wem.

24. Three Small Plates.
25. China Cup and Saucer with Bread and Butter Plate. These have been in the family over 100 years.

Lent by **Mr. William Beacall**, Sunfield, Shrewsbury.

D
26. Earthenware Jug, dug up in garden below the Old Town.

Lent by **Mrs. Evans**, Shelton, Shrewsbury.

27. Earthenware Jug. Inscription on front "Joseph Humphreys, Newport, 1782."
28. Earthenware Jug. Inscriptions "Town and Trade of Shrewsbury for ever," and "Independence and Old England for ever." Date unknown.

Lent by **Mr. John Whitridge**, Oswestry.

29. Memorial Jug to George IV., Jan. 26th, 1830.

Lent by **Miss J. S. Jeffreys**, Windsor House, Shrewsbury.

30. Two blue and white Jugs, Shropshire Pottery of the last Century, inscribed "Edward Jeffreys, Salop, and Robert Jeffreys, Salop."

Lent by **Mr. Robert John Irwin**, 2 Lexden Gardens, Shrewsbury.

31. Two old Coalport China Drinking Cups, with Views of Shrewsbury and Shawbury Park. They have been in the family long before 1850.

Lent by **Mr. H. Byolin, A.R.C.O.**, Stone House, Shrewsbury.

32. Small Jug and Basin. Old Shropshire China.

Lent by **Mr. William F. Faizey**, Cross-lane-Head, Bridgnorth.

33. One Glazed Earthenware Dish, decorated with raised flowers, finished in colours. Initialled "T.P." and dated 1733.
34. One Glazed Earthenware Dish, decorated with raised representation of a large bird in centre, finished in colours and dated 1784. Supposed to have been made in Coalport District.

For Sale, apply to Secretary.

Lent by **Miss E. A. Rowland**, Severn Cottage, Iron-Bridge.

35. Portions of Indian Dinner Service, belonging to and used by the Rev. John Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, Salop. Bequeathed to lender's father.
36. Snuff-box, China on Copper, with view of the Iron Bridge. Dates about 1775.

Lent by **Mr. A. E. W. Darby,** Little Ness.

D

37. Jug, 9 inches high, painted with peacocks and pheasants in the style of Worcester: marked S in blue.
38. Jug, 8 inches high, painted with bunches of flowers: marked S in blue.
39. Jug, 10 inches high, decorated with feathers and small sprigs of flowers.
40. Two handled Vase and lid decorated in deep blue, richly gilt.
41. Mug, with blue borders richly decorated with gold diapers and festoons of flowers: marked S.
42. Mug, with blue and gold borders, and bunches of flowers in neutral tints and gold.
43. Tea, Coffee Cup and Saucer, decorated with bands of dark blue and gold in the style of Chelsea Derby: marked S.
44. Tea, Coffee Cup and Saucer, decorated with blue and gold border and detached sprigs of flowers: marked S.
45. Teacup and Saucer, decorated with blue and gold sprays: marked S.
46. Teacup and Saucer, with blue and gold border and festoons in gold: marked S.
47. Teacup and Saucer, decorated with butterflies and stars in blue and gold: marked S.
48. Square shaped Dish, decorated with blue and gold border and sprigs of flowers.
49. A Plate, similar.
50. A Plate, decorated with blue and gold sprays.
51. Two oblong Dishes with dark blue and gold border, and views of house and ruined Abbey in centre in a lighter shade of blue: mark, "Salopian" impressed.
52. Coffee Cup and Saucer, Lily Pattern: marked S.
53. Plate, Lily Pattern, with moss rosebud painted in centre: marked S.
54. Pair of smaller Plates, Lily Pattern: marked S.
55. Set: Teapot, Tea-caddy, Sucrier, Cream-jug, and two Cups and Saucers, decorated with rich mottled blue, and white medallions with flowers in blue: marked C or Crescent.
56. Plate, of Oriental design in powder blue: mark, "Salopian" impressed.
57. Teapot, Coffee-pot, pair Chocolate Cups and Saucers, printed blue, Willow Pattern.
58. Pair of Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Plate, Basin: marked S.
59. Oblong Dish, Boat Pattern, two Plates, pair of Caddies, pair small Pots, pair of Ladles, pair of Strainers, Basin, small Sweetmeat Dish with perforated edge, three Cups and Saucers, one Jug (12½ inches high): marked S, and S ×, and "Salopian" impressed.
60. Teapot, two Caddies, two Jugs, Plate, four Cups and Saucers, Basin (11 inches diameter), Oriental design, marked with the numeral marks.

D

61. Large Mug, smaller ditto, pair Cups and Saucers, small Bowl and Cover, with Oriental figures: marked S.
62. Coffee-pot and Bowl, with Pheasants in tree: marked S ×.
63. Coffee-pot, with flowers: marked C.
64. Plate, with donkey and figures: marked S and "Salopian" impressed.
65. Jug, embossed with figures in blue: marked S.
66. Teacup and Saucer, Coffee-cup and Saucer in blue and red: marked S.

(The above description is furnished by the lender).

Lent by **Mr. John Corbett**, Impney, Droitwich.

67. Tea Service of Caughley China, period 1750 to 1799, consisting of Tea-tray, Tea-pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Basin, four Teacups and Saucers: size of Tea-tray 19 by 13 inches.

Lent by **Mr George Wells**, Lloyds Bank House, Ludlow.

68. Set of three Coalport China Vases, with twisted handles, dark blue and gold groundwork, group of flowers on one side and landscape on the other. Height: centre 8½ inches, sides 7½.
69. Coalport China Snuff-box, circular lid, screws on. On one side, landscape on banks of Severn, Wrekin in the distance, on the other, Oddfellows' Arms. Date, about 1800.

Lent by **The Dowager Viscountess Hill**, The Citadel, Hawkstone.

70. China Cup, commemorating an inspection of the Shropshire Yeomanry, 1793. "Reviewed by Prince William Frederick, Hawkstone, Aug. 1st, 1803."
71. China Cup, brought from Spain by General Lord Hill. The only piece of plunder he was ever known to have appropriated to himself.

Lent by **Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham**, Cound Rectory.

72. Caughley Cups and Saucers.

Lent by **Mr. T. H. Beacall**, Goldstone, Shrewsbury.

73. Coalport Cups, Saucers, etc., gold with blue flowers, with lettering underneath:

"I. Rose & Co.,
Patronized by the Society of Arts,
The Gold Medal awarded May 30th, 1820."
In centre surrounded by wreath:
"Coalport
Felt Spar
Porcelain."

Lent by **Rev. T. Auden**, Condover Vicarage.

D

74. Earthenware Bear (query Broseley).

Lent by **Mr. T. Ambler**, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

75. Coalport (?) Tea-pot, Chinese Pattern.
76. Coalport Cups and Saucers, etc., red and green pattern.

Lent by **Mr. A. Gill**, 6, High Street, Shrewsbury.

77. A Jug (Staffordshire) salt-glazed, General Hill one side and Marquess Wellington on other.
78. A Flask, figure of an Admiral on one side, supposed King, Queen and Child on the other.
79. A Jug, inscribed "Abrm. Woolrich, Shotton, 1798, Success to Grain Returned," on one side, and "God Speed the Plough," on the other.
80. A Jug, inscribed "Honour and Honesty; John Hill for ever. Success to the house of Hawkston."

Lent by **Miss Tudor**, Harnage, Cound.

81. "Bellarmine" or "Grey Beard" Jug, found at Ford, near Shrewsbury, by a labourer digging a drain (query Shropshire manufacture).

"The Bellarmine," "Grey Beard," or "Long Beard," as these vessels are variously called, was a stone-ware pot of bottle form, mostly with a handle at the back, and ornament on the front. They were in very general use at the "ale-houses," and were of different sizes—the *gallonier*, containing a gallon; the *pottle pot*, two quarts; the *pot*, a quart; and the *little pot*, a pint. "The jugs were derisively named after Cardinal Bellarmine, who died in 1621. The Cardinal having by his determined and bigoted opposition to the reformed religion, made himself obnoxious in the Low Countries, became naturally an object of derision and contempt with the Protestants, who seized on the potters' art to exhibit his short stature, his hard features, and his rotund figure, to become the jest of the ale-house, and the bye-word of the people." From the late Professor Jowett's account of the same.

Lent by **Mr John Bennett**, 12a, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

82. Very large old blue Jug, with barges on each side, and inscription in front, "Success to the Town and Trade of Shrewsbury. Bennett for ever. Richard Eaves, barge owner, Salop, 1812."
83. Old blue Jug, with inscription, "The Corporation and Thomas Boycot, 1826."
84. Large old goblet-shaped Glass, engraved. Inscription, "David Cowley, Mayor's Office, 1807. Success to the Corporation of Shrewsbury," with the Town Arms.
85. Old Brown Water Bottle, dug up in Shrewsbury.

Lent by **Mr. Hillyar Chapman**, Kilhendre, Ellesmere.

D

86. Old Shropshire "yard of ale" Glass.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Wells**, High Street, Shrewsbury

87. Large blue and gold China Election Jug commemorative of the return of the 12 Conservative Members for Shropshire, 1841. 11½ inches high; trefoil mouth. On centre of body in front, the Arms of Shropshire and the motto, "Church, Queen and Constitution," in a circle surmounted by the Royal Crown. On right side of body, "God protect the Church" in a scroll, and this inscription, "To record the Public Spirit, Integrity and Principle, which at the General Election, Midsummer 1841, restored twelve Conservative Members to the County of Salop." On the left side of body, "God speed the plough," and "1841." "The Twelve Conservative Members." "Hill, Ormsby, Gore, Darlington, Clive, Tomline, Disraeli, Botfield, Ackers, Forester, Gaskell, Whitmore, Pigott." On the neck of the jug, "All Friends round the Wrekin." On body, "Right Hon. Lord Hill, Commanding in Chief; Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, Admiral of the White." "Shrewsbury, 1841, John Loxdale, Esq., Mayor." "Hon. Thomas Kenyon, Chairman of Quarter Sessions."

For Sale, apply to Secretary.

Lent by **Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam** (Hon. Sec.), Innellan, Shrewsbury.

88. Small Commemoration Plate, coming of age of Viscount Clive, 5th Nov., 1839.

Lent by **Committee of Shrewsbury Beaconsfield Club** (Mr. W. H. Lee, Secretary).

89. Blue and gold Jug, made to commemorate the return of the 12 Conservative members, 1841.

Lent by **Mrs. H. Y. S. Watkins**, Shotton Hall.

90. Two small (Pickle?) Dishes. Salopian, blue and white.

Lent by **Mr. J. D. Southam**, Linslade, Shrewsbury.

91. Blue Conservative Jug, 1835. Inscription round the top, "The Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Earl of Powis, aged 82." On side, "The Right Hon. Lord Hill, of Hardwicke Grange, Commander-in-Chief, 1835. In commemoration of the 12 Conservatives of Shropshire, Representatives of a free and intelligent people. Sir R. Hill, Bart., Hon. R. H. Clive, Lord Clive, Sir

D

John Hanmer, Bart., Hon. G. E. Forester, T. C. Whitmore, Esq., Earl Darlington, W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., E. L. Charlton, Esq., J. C. Pelham, Esq., J. M. Gaskell, Esq., R. Pigott, Esq." In front Imperial Crown, "Church, King, and Constitution." Loggerheads on Shield. On other side, "When bad men conspire the good must unite"—*Eldon.* "Be just and fear not. Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's"—*Shakespeare.* Round foot, "Salopian Journal. Corn market commenced January, 1794." Under handle. "T. Wildig, Shrewsbury."

Lent by **Miss Southam**, The Hollies, Shrewsbury.

92. Small Caughley Teapot, over 100 years old.

Lent by **Mrs. Heighway**, Claremont Bank, Shrewsbury.

93. Quart Jug.
94. Pair of old China Jars, Shropshire (?)
95. Old China Punch Bowl. Wedding present to Mr. Thomas Humphreys, of Mardol.
96. Tea Cup and Saucer, Coffee Cup and Saucer, Two Vases with lids } Coalport.

Lent by **Mrs. Woodhouse**, Coton Hill, Shrewsbury.

97. Three Caughley Jugs, blue and white.

Lent by **Mr. G. R. Wycherley**, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

98. Curious old black and white Jug, made at Admaston, 18th Century.

Lent by **Rev. C. H. Drinkwater**, St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

99. Election Jug, 1797. "The Honorable William Hill for ever." "Success to the House of Attingham."
100. Large Mug, 1787. "John Clarke, Wroxeter."
101. Small brown ware Mug. Found 16 feet below the surface at General Post Office.
102. Sauce Boat, Caughley ware, figure of a duck.

Lent by **Mr. R. Williams**, 65, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

103. Salopian Jug, with inscription, "Honour and honesty. John Hill for ever. Prosperity to the House of Hawkstone. Majority of 44 in the year 1796."
104. Willow pattern Sauce Boat, marked C. B. Dale.

For Sale, apply to the Secretary.

Lent by **Mrs. Benson,** Harnage House, Shrewsbury.

D
105. Two Caughley Jugs.

Lent by **Mrs. T. Place,** Shelton Hall, York.

106. Selection from old Salopian Tea Service, deep blue band and gilt, marked S, known to be over 100 years old.

Lent by **Mr. J. Wall,** 50 St. Michael's Street, Shrewsbury

107. Coalport Cups and Saucers, Teapot, etc., blue, gold and red, Worcester pattern.

PORTRAITS IN OLD MUSEUM ROOM.

From a Photograph by Mr. H. H. HUGHES, Shrewsbury.

E 16. J. R. Kenyon, Esq., Q.C.

E 156. Rt. Hon. G. Ward Hunt. E 214. Alderman Southam. E 128. Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice. E 121. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bt. E 129. Mary, Lady Kenyon

E 18. Bishop How. E 130. George, Lord Kenyon. E 179. Archdeacon Lloyd.

E 132. Georgina Lady Kenyon. E 131. Lloyd, 3rd Lord Kenyon.

The letters and numbers refer to those in the Catalogue.

SECTION II.

Sub-section 5. (Initial Letter E.)

Pictures and Prints of Archæological Interest, County of Salop; Portraits of Shropshire Worthies (not living); Brass Rubbings, County of Salop.

PORTRAITS.

Lent by **Miss Ethel Corbet,** Adderley Rectory, Market Drayton.

E

1. Print of Lord Clive, from painting by Nath. Dance, engraved by F. Bartolozzi.
2. Proof print of Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta; sculpt., F. C. Lewis, 1823; delin., F. Slater, 1820. From a drawing in the possession of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P.
   Reginald Heber, Poet and Hymn Writer, born at Malpas on 21 April, 1783. Inherited from his mother the Estate and Living of Hodnet, Salop. Bishop of Calcutta 1822. Died 1826.

Lent by **Miss Corser,** The Crescent, Shrewsbury.

3. Miniature of Samuel Sandford, Surgeon, of Castle Street, Shrewsbury, died 1812.

Lent by **Mr. W. Clement,** Cheney Longville House, Craven Arms.

4. Early Portrait of Mr. William Clement, of Shrewsbury, born 1764, died 1853.
5. Small early Portrait of Mr. W. J. Clement, Surgeon, M.P. for Shrewsbury from 1865 to 1870, D.L. and J.P. for Merionethshire. Born 1802, died 1870.

Lent by **Mr. H. C. F. Somerset,** Trederwen, Llansaintffraid, Oswestry.

6. John Mytton, of Halston, Shropshire, and his Foxhounds. Original picture.
   John Mytton, noted Sportsman, born 30 Sept., 1796; only son of John Mytton, of Halston, County of Salop; High Sheriff of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire; M.P. for Shrewsbury 1819. Died 1834.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. T. H. Atherden) and Corporation of Ludlow.**

E

19. Portrait of Oliver Cromwell, presented to the town by Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of Ludlow, May 2nd, 1895.

Lent by **Mr. A. Wood-Acton,** Acton Scott, Church Stretton

20. Miniature, with Order of Sir William Gregory, Speaker of the House of Commons 1678, Judge of King's Bench 1689.

Lent by **Mr. Hugh Aldersey,** Crooke Aldersey, Chester.

21. Portrait of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Kt. and Bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, temp. Charles II. Eldest surviving son of John Bridgeman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chester, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the Ven. William Helyar, Archdeacon of Barnstaple. Born 30 January, 1608-9; M.P. for Wigan in 1640; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 2 June, 1660; created a Baronet, 7 June, 1660; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 22 October, 1660; appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, 31 August, 1667, which office he retained until 17 November, 1672. He married (first) Judith, daughter and eventual sole heir of John Kynaston, of Morton, County of Salop, Esq., by whom he had issue Sir John Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, County of Warwick, Bart., ancestor of the Earls of Bradford. He married (secondly) Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of John Saunders, M.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, by whom he was the father of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, of Ridley, County of Chester, Bart., created a Baronet in 1673, which latter Baronetcy became extinct in 1740. He died at Teddington, County of Middlesex, 25 June, 1674, and was buried there (see No. 23). By Sir Peter Lely.

22. Portrait of the Right Rev. Henry Bridgeman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. Third surviving son of John Bridgeman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chester, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the Ven. William Helyar, Archdeacon of Barnstaple. Born 22 October, 1615. Elected Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 6 December, 1633; Chaplain to James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby, whom he attended on the scaffold at his execution at Bolton in 1651; Archdeacon of Richmond, 28 May, 1648; Dean of Chester, 13 July, 1660; consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1 October, 1671. He was twice married. By his first wife Katherine, daughter of William Lever, of Kersall, County of Lancaster, Gent., he had issue Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Greenhalgh, of Brandlesham, County of Lancaster, Esq., and two other daughters who died unmarried. By his

second wife, whose name was Margaret, he had issue another daughter, Henrietta, who married the Rev. Samuel Aldersey, of Aldersey and Spurstow, Rector of Wigan, the ancestor of Thomas Aldersey, Esq., now of Aldersey and Spurstow. He died 15 May, 1682, and was buried in Chester Cathedral (see No. 23).

The above information is supplied by Mr. Aldersey.

Lent by **Rev Ernest R. O. Bridgeman**, Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal.

23. John Bridgeman, D.D., Bishop of Chester; eldest son of Thomas Bridgeman, of Greenway, County of Devon. Born in 1577. Appointed Chaplain to King James I., 1605; Rector of Wigan, 1616; consecrated Bishop of Chester, 1619. Married Elizabeth, daughter of the Ven. William Helyar, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, by whom he had, with other issue, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, of Great Lever, Bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (No. 21), and Henry Bridgeman, Bishop of Sodor and Man (No. 22). He was driven from his see at the Great Rebellion, and retired to Morton Hall, near Oswestry, the seat of his son Orlando, where he died in 1652, and was buried in the neighbouring Church of Kinnerley.
This picture, which was painted in 1616, has a shield in one corner with arms of Bridgeman impaling Helyar; and in the other corner a quaint device representing the world in darkness below and the light of Heaven above, with a reference to S. Luke xvi., 26 (Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed), and the legend "Gratia dei Pons homini," which may be rendered either "The grace of God is a bridge to man," or "By the grace of God (I am) Bridge-man."

24. Sir John Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, County of Warwick, and Morton, County of Salop, Bart., eldest son of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (No. 21), and grandson of John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester (No. 23). Born in 1631. Marrried Mary, daughter and co-heir of George Cradock, of Caverswall Castle, County of Stafford, Esq, by whom he had with other issue, a son and heir, Sir John Bridgeman (No. 25). Died 1710; buried at Aston, near Birmingham.

25. Sir John Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, Bart., eldest son of Sir John Bridgeman (No. 24). Born in 1667. Married Ursula, daughter and sole heir of Roger Matthews, of Blodwell, County of Salop, Esq., by whom he had, with other issue, a son and heir, Sir Orlando Bridgeman (No. 26). Died 1747; buried at Blodwell.

E

26. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, Bart., eldest son of Sir John Bridgeman (No. 25). Born in 1695. M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1721. Married Lady Anne Newport, daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Bradford, by whom he had, with other issue, a son and heir, Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart., afterwards created Baron Bradford (No. 28). Died 1764; buried at Weston-under-Lizard.
27. Lady Anne Bridgeman, wife of Sir Orlando Bridgeman (No. 26). Daughter and eventually co-heir of Richard (Newport), 2nd Earl of Bradford. Born in 1690. Died 1752; buried at Weston-under-Lizard. She brought the Weston Estate into the Bridgeman family; and her decendants are now the sole representatives of the Newport Earls of Bradford.
28. Henry, Lord Bradford, in the dress of "Shropshire Old Hunt." Eldest son of Sir Orlando Bridgeman (No. 26), and Lady Anne (Newport), his wife (No. 27). Born in 1725; succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father in 1764; created Baron Bradford, of Bradford, County of Salop, in 1794. Married Elizabeth (No 29), daughter and sole heir to the Rev. John Simpson, of Stoke Hall, County of Derby, by whom he had, with other issue, a son and heir, Orlando, created Earl of Bradford in 1815, the great grandfather of the present Earl of Bradford. Died in 1800; buried at Weston.
29. Elizabeth, Lady Bradford, wife of Henry, Lord Bradford (No. 28). Daughter and sole heir of the Rev. John Simpson, of Stoke Hall, county of Derby. Born in 1735. Died 1806; buried at Weston.

The above information supplied by the lender

Lent by **Mr. Geo. Griffiths**, Weston Bank, Shifnal.

30. Oil Painting of Charles I., by Mytens, formerly in possession of John Mytton, Esq., Halston.
31. Oil Painting of Charles II.

Lent by **Mr. T. J. Salwey**, The Cliff, Ludlow.

Photographs of Paintings in the National Portrait Gallery :—

32. Edward IV. (who granted a charter to the town of Ludlow).
33. Edward VI., at the age of six (founder of Shrewsbury School).
34. Catherine of Arragon (wife of Arthur, Prince of Wales, d. 1502. He resided at Ludlow for a short period).
35. Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, and afterwards Countess of Pembroke (to whom the "Arcadia" was dedicated).

Lent by **Mr James Bates**, Clotleigh, Wellington, Salop.

36. Coloured Print of Lieut.-General Lord Hill.

Lent by **Mrs. Walford**, Roden House, Wem.

E

37. Portrait of Judge Jeffreys, Baron of Wem, Chief Justice. Born 1648, died April 18th, 1689.
38. Portrait of Sir Thomas Adams, Kt. He was born in Wem in 1586, educated at Cambridge University, and brought up as a Draper in London, elected Sheriff of London in 1639, and Lord Mayor in 1645. Died Feb. 24th, 1667. The Grammar School at Wem was founded by him.

Lent by **Rev. W. F. Lightfoot Harrison**, Great Wollaston Vicarage.

39. Monumental Inscription to "Old Parr," of Winnington, in Great Wollaston Church.
40. Engraving of "Old Parr," of Winnington.
Thomas Parr, born Feb., 1482-3, died Nov., 1635, lived 152 years.

Lent by **Rev. E. Collett**, Hughley Rectory, Shrewsbury.

41. Richard Penderill, called by King Charles "Trusty Dick," for concealing him in an oak tree. He was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London. A rare Mezzotint by R. Houston, from a painting by Zoust, done from the original in the Collection of Charles Jennens, Esq. Published Mar. 1st, 1798, by W. Richardson, York House, 31 Strand.

Lent by **Rev. J. Wright**, Grinshill Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

42. Alderman John Boydell and Wife.
John Boydell was born in Shropshire in 1719. He died in 1804. He was a noted engraver, printseller, and publisher, and made a large collection of pictures. Afterwards, getting into difficulties, he was obliged to obtain an Act of Parliament to dispose of them by lottery. Lord Mayor of London in 1790.

Lent by **Mr. Edward Hughes**, Glyndwr, Wrexham.

43. Portrait of Rev. John Whitridge, 1809.

Lent by **Col. J. A. Anstice, V.D.**, Marnwood, Iron-Bridge.

44. Proof Engraving of Mr. Henry Betty (son of the English Roscius) as Hamlet, with autograph.
45. Engraving of Rev. Thomas Stedman, Vicar of S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1828.

Lent by **Lady Harnage**, Cressage, Shrewsbury.

E
46. Thirteen Miniatures of the Harnage family.
47. Crayon Portrait of Mrs. Harnage, d. 1790.

Lent by **Mr. John Corbett**, Impney, Droitwich.

48. Portrait of Robert, Lord Clive, standing in a landscape. By J. Zoffaney, R.A.

Lent by **Mr. Thomas Green Davies**, The Rolly, near Oswestry.

49. Portrait of Henry Davenport, of Davenport (who built Davenport House). Baptised Feb. 26th, 1677-8, died 1731.
50. Portrait of Mary Lucy, 1st wife of above (daughter of Daniel Charden, Esq.), and her son, Sharington Davenport. He died in 1744.
51. Portrait of Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Heny Davenport, Esq., of Davenport House, County of Salop. Married John Mytton, of Halston, great-grandfather of John Mytton, the noted sportsman.
52. Portrait of Gratiana Rodd, of Hereford, wife of the above Sharington Davenport. This lady, remarkable for her beauty, had some lines dedicated to her by the Poet Shenstone; and Beau Nash introduced her to the rooms in Bath as "a Rodd that would flog them all."

Lent by **Powys Land Museum**, Welshpool (Mr. T. Simpson Jones).

53. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., d. 1820. By A. R. Burt (coloured).
54. Sir Watkin and Lady Wynn, engraved by James Fald, 1862, from painting by Grant.
55. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, died 1749; engraving.
56. Edward Herbert, Second Lord Powis; engraved portrait.
57. Edward, Second Lord Clive, as Colonel of Shropshire Militia (Colonel 2nd April, 1775), and Major Skey. Edinburgh, 1797.
58. Sir Thomas Jones, Justice, K.B., 1672; engraved portrait.

Lent by **Rev. W. C. E. Kynaston**, Hardwick, Ellesmere.

59. Portrait of Sir John Kynaston Powell, Bart., High Steward of Oswestry, M.P. for County of Salop, died 1822.
60. Portrait of Mr. Justice Thomas Owen (temp. Queen Elizabeth), who built Condover Hall. In 1590 he was made Sergeant-at-Law and afterwards a Judge of Common Pleas. Died in 1598 and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Painted on panel by Zucchero.

(Frederigo Zuccaro or Zucchero, born 1542 or 3, died 1609.)

Lent by **Mrs. Dickenson**, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

E

61. Miniature Portrait of Richard Baxter, born Nov. 12th, 1615. Presbyterian divine, son of Richard Baxter of Eaton Constantine, Salop, by his wife Beatrice, daughter of Richard Adeney, of Rowton, High Ercall. Partly educated by Richard Wickstead, Chaplain to the Council at Ludlow Castle. Baxter was Master of Dudley Grammar School, Assistant Minister at Bridgnorth, Minister of Kidderminster, Chaplain to Col. Whalley's regiment. At the Restoration he was appointed one of the Chaplains of King Charles II., and refused the See of Hereford. In 1685, tried before Judge Jeffreys, fined and imprisoned. Died 8th Dec., 1691 ; buried, Christ Church, London. Author of "The Saints Rest," etc.

Lent by **The Drapers' Company,** Shrewsbury.

62. Portrait of Edward IV.
63. Portrait of Diggory Warter and his wife, founders of the Drapers' Almshouses, Shrewsbury, 1450.
64. Coat-of-Arms of the Drapers' Company.

Lent by **Mr. Edward Jones**, Granville Lodge, Wellington.

65. Portrait of John Wilkinson, founder of the Coal and Iron industries in the district of Oakengates and St. Georges. He built the first iron boat at Coalport and the Iron-Bridge. Born at Furness Abbey, died at Bradley, Bilston. (Painted 1792).

Lent by **Mr. Humphrey Sandford**, The Isle, Shrewsbury.

66. Thomas, Lord Folliott, born 1613, died 1697. Commander of a company of foot soldiers in the service of Charles I. ; Governor of Londonderry, 1641.
67. Thomas, Lord Folliott *(see above)*. On copper, by Sir Peter Lely.
68. Rebecca, his wife. On copper, by Sir Peter Lely.
69. Elizabeth, their daughter. Married first, Samuel Powell, of Stanage Park, County Radnor ; second, Thomas Jones, of Goodrich ; and died 12th May, 1725. There is an inscription to her on slab at Church of St. Lawrence, Ludlow. On copper, by Sir Peter Lely.
70. Humphrey Sandford, born 1718, died 31st July, 1791. Sheriff of Shropshire, 1787. Inscription "P. Vanblecck, pinxit, 1748."
71. Elizabeth, wife of above, born 1724, died 1792, daughter and heiress of Hugh Jones and grand-daughter of Edward Jones, Mayor of Shrewsbury *(see below)*. Probably by above painter. (Peter Vanblecck, a Dutchman, came to England 1723 and died July 20th, 1764—see Anecdotes of Painting).
72. Edward Jones, in his Robes as Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1713.
73. Hugh Jones, son of above, died 1740. *
74. Elizabeth, his wife. *

*Buried in the Chancel of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.

THE MAYOR OF SHREWSBURY
(ALDERMAN EDWARD CORBETT.)

Lent by **Capt. J. E. Severne,** Wallop Hall.

E

75. John Severne, of Powyck, married Mary, daughter of Richard Langley, Esq., of The Abbey, Shrewsbury. He died 1689.
76. John Severne, of Wallop Hall, Salop, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1675, second son of the above, born 1622, married Alice, daughter of Richard Bagot, of Prees, Salop. He died 1689.
77. Thomas Severne, of Wallop Hall, and of Rhosgoch, County of Montgomery, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King William III., High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1697 and 1698.
78. John Severne, of Wallop Hall, and Clifton Campville, County of Stafford, a General in the Army, Col. 8th Dragoons, died unmarried, 1787. He was present at the Battle of Culloden *(see Sub-Section 1).*
The entry in the Army List for 1763 is "Colonel John Severn, 27th Nov., 1760, Major-General in the Army 11th March, 1761."

Lent by **Mr. J. A. Morris,** St. Austin's Friars, Shrewsbury.

79. Portrait of Rev. William Urwick, D.D., a native of Shrewsbury, Nonconformist Minister.

Lent by **Edward Corbett, Esq.,** Longnor (Mayor of Shrewsbury).

80. Sir Edward Corbett, First Baronet, born 1590, died 1653. Created a Baronet in 1642, by Charles I.; Sheriff of Shropshire 1651; by Cornelius Janssen.
81. Margaret, wife of above, born 1601, died 1652, daughter of Edward Waties, of Burway and of Leighton, Montgomeryshire, by Janssen.
82. Sir Richard Corbett, Second Baronet (he built Longnor), born 1640, died 1683, son of Edward Corbett and his wife Anne, sister to Lord Newport. A grandson of Sir Edward Corbett. He married Victoria, daughter of Sir William Uvedale of Wickham, Hants. Painter unknown.
83. Sir Uvedale Corbett, Third Baronet, born 1666, died 1701, son of Sir Richard. Painted by Sir Peter Lely.
84. Lady Mildred, wife of above, died 1726, youngest daughter of James, Third Earl of Salisbury. Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
85. Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of James, Earl of Rutland, and widow of James, third Earl of Salisbury. By Sir Godfrey Kneller.
86. Sir Richard Corbett, Fourth and last Baronet, son of Sir Uvedale. Born 1696, died 1774, M.P. for Shrewsbury for more than 30 years, died unmarried, 1774. By Stoppelaer.
87. Archdeacon Corbett, born 1759, died 1838. Took the name of Corbett on succeeding to the Longnor Estate. He was descended in the female line from the First Baronet. He was author of a work on the Agriculture of Shropshire. By T. Phillips, R.A.

E

88. Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Uvedale and Lady Mildred, died 1724. By Dagard.(?) Buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Epitaph by Pope:

"Here rests a woman, good without pretence,
Blessed with plain reason and with sober sense,
No conquests she, but o'er herself desired,
Nor arts essay'd, but not to be admired.
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinced that virtue only is our own.
So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refined;
Heav'n as its purest gold, by torture try'd
The Saint sustained it, but the woman dy'd."

89. Panton Corbett, born 1785, died 1855, eldest son of the Archdeacon. M.P. for Shrewsbury under George IV. Sheriff in 1849. By Barber.

90. Portrait of Joseph Addison (b. May 1, 1672, d. 17th June, 1719, author of the "Spectator, etc.) by Sir Godfrey Kneller. This picture was given by Mr. Simpson Bridgman, of Bapworth, Notts, to Archdeacon Corbett.

NOTE.—Sir Peter Lely (Peter van der Faes), born at Soest, Westphalia, 1618, employed by Charles I. and Cromwell. Court painter to Charles II., who knighted him. He died in London, 1680.

NOTE.—Sir Godfrey Kneller, born at Lübeck, 1648, went to London in 1674. At the death of Sir Peter Lely appointed Court painter to Charles II. Knighted by William III., 1692. Created a baronet by George I., 1715, died 1723.

NOTE.—Herbert Stoppelaer, died 1772.

Lent by **Col. Cotes,** Pitchford Hall.

91. Portrait of Adam Ottley, of Pitchford, Sheriff of Shropshire 1738, born 1685, died 1750. By Jervais.

92. Portrait of Mrs. Bridget Ottley (b. 1697, d. 1737), wife of the above, and daughter of Sir William Gresley, Bart., of Drakelow. By Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Lent by **Mr. E. G. C. Vaughan,** Burlton Hall.

93. Charles Bolas, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1736. Copied from a miniature by Badger, 1834.

94. Charles Bolas, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1765, son of above. (Ancestors of the lender).

95. William Wynn, of Maesyneaadd (by Hogarth). Great-grandfather of lender.
(William Hogarth, celebrated painter of Rake's Progress, etc. Born 1697, died Oct. 26, 1764).

E

96. Lowry Nanney Wynn, daughter of above. Married Thomas Vaughan of Burlton, 1795. Painted by Rosenberg from a miniature. Grandmother of lender.

97. Charles Bolas, of Burlton (Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1765), his wife Catherine (a Miss Tipton), and son who died aged 26.

98. Portrait of Lady—one of the Wingfields of Preston Brockhurst. She was sent to take the veil at an Italian convent owing to a love affair with a man servant. She would not take the vows, and on her return home she hanged herself owing to cruel treatment. The chains are seen at the back of her head in the picture, with the words, "Noviza Nobili Venia." Probably early 17th Century.

Lent by **Minister and Deacons**, Swan Hill Chapel, Shrewsbury.

99. Rev. James Owen, born 1654, died 1706. In 1676 invited to Sweeney, while there imprisoned for Nonconformity. Removed to Oswestry, 1679, and in 1699 came to Shrewsbury to assist Rev. Francis Tallents. Buried in S. Chad's Church. Funeral sermon preached by Rev. Matthew Henry.

100. Rev. Francis Tallents, M.A., born 1619, died 1708. He was of Peterhouse and Magdalen College, Cambridge, about 1642; Tutor to Earl of Suffolk, whom he accompanied on his foreign tours. When he returned he was chosen Fellow of Magdalen College, and afterwards Senior Fellow and President or Vice-Master. Ordained at London, 1648, came to Shrewsbury 1652, and was appointed to S. Mary's Church. In 1662 he was obliged to quit, but in 1673 returned to Shrewsbury and joined Mr. Bryan in his work at the High Street Chapel. In 1685 he was imprisoned in Chester Castle, and on his release returned to Shrewsbury, where he died. Buried in St. Mary's. Rev. Matthew Henry preached his funeral sermon.

101. Rev. John Bryan, M.A., died 1699, of Emmanuel College and Peterhouse, Cambridge. He became Chaplain to the Earl of Stamford; Lecturer of Loughborough, and Minister of Diddlebury, Salop. In 1652 he was presented to the Abbey Church and afterwards to St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, where he remained till 1662. He was twice imprisoned with Mr. Tallents and others before 1666. On the Five-mile Act being enforced he removed to Shifnal and came by night to Shrewsbury to administer the Sacrament to the friends. In 1683 he was fined £40.

102. Rev. Richard Heath, died about 1666, of Christ's College, Cambridge, Minister of S. Alkmond's Church, Shrewsbury, in 1662, by the recommendation of Walton, but was compelled to resign on the Five-mile Act coming into force, and removed to Wellington, 1666, where he died shortly afterwards. It is thought that he assisted Rev. Francis Tallents and Rev. John Bryan at the High Street Chapel in Shrewsbury.

E

103. Rev. Samuel Lucas, born circa. 1748, died 1799. Educated at Mile End Seminary, succeeded Rev. Job Orton at Shrewsbury, 1779. Resigned in 1797, and dying in 1799 was buried in Swan Hill Yard.
The compiler is obliged to Mr. W. Phillips for transcribing the above, and to the Deacons for their kindness in lending these interesting pictures.

Lent by **Mr. Ralph B. Benson,** Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock.

104. Miniature of Edward Riou, Captain R.N., circa 1800.
Edward Riou, born 1762, midshipman on the "Discovery," which accompanied the "Resolution" on Capt. Cook's last voyage 1776; witnessed Capt. Cook's murder at Tahiti, on that occasion Transferred to "Resolute" as 2nd Lieut. 1777; commanded "Guardian" (44), 1789; as a mark of appreciation of this command promoted Commander and Post Captain 1791; President of Court-Martial on the Nore Mutineers 1779; posted to "Amazon" frigate 1800. Killed in action while in command of the frigate squadron at Copenhagen, June 2nd, 1801. See Southey's life of Nelson (Copenhagen) His neice and eventual heiress married 1816, Moses George Benson.

105. Portrait of M. G. Benson, Vice-Chairman of Quarter Sessions, born 1797, d. 1871.

106. Portrait of Ralph Augustus Benson, Recorder of Shrewsbury 1867, b. Aug. 11th, 1828, d. March 11th, 1886, by Alexandro Ossani.

Information supplied by the lender.

Lent by **Mr. R. St. J. Corbet,** St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury.

107. John Corbet of Sundorne with his hounds in 1812.
The original canvas by Thomas Weaver is now in the possession of the painter's grandson.

Lent by **Rt. Hon. the Earl of Powis,** Powis Castle, Welshpool.

108. Lord Clive, Born Sept. 29th, 1725, eldest son of Robert Clive, Styche, Market Drayton. By his military and civil genius he established the English power in India. On June 22nd, 1757, with 3,000 men he defeated the army of 70,000 men, commanded by the Surajah Dowlah, at Plassey. He then became Governor of Calcutta and defeated the Dutch by sea and land, returning to England 1761. He was created Baron Clive of Plassey, Co. Clare, March 15th, 1762. M.P. for Shrewsbury 1761 until his death November 27th, 1774. By Dance.

109. Lord Herbert of Cherbury. b 1583, eldest son of Richard Herbert of Montgomery Castle, d 1648.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett), and Corporation of Shrewsbury.**

E

110. General Rowland Lord Hill, Baron of Almarez and Hawkstone, G.C.B. Painted by Sir William Beachy. Presented by his Lordship to the Corporation of Shrewsbury 1826.

Lord Hill was born August 11th, 1772, and greatly distinguished himself during the Peninsular War. He was second in command at the Battle of Waterloo. He was elevated to the Peerage May 17th, 1814, and was Commander in Chief from 1828 until 1842. On his resignation he was made a Viscount. He died unmarried Dec. 10th, 1842.

Lent by **Mrs. H. Y. S. Watkins,** Shotton Hall.

111. Miniature of Grandmother of lender.
112. Portrait of Thomas Watkins, Registrar of the Diocese of Ely, bap. 17th Jan., 1698. He was the fourth son of William Watkins, of Shotton *(see under Sub-Sec. 3.)*

Lent by **Capt. Reginald J. B. Parkinson,** Ludford Park, Ludlow.

113. Sir Job Charlton, Kt. of Ludlow and Whitton, Chief Justice of Chester, and nominated one of the Judges of Common Pleas temp. Charles II.; created a Baronet by James II, 1686. He was Speaker of the House of Commons, and sat for Ludlow, 1658—1678. Appointed about 1686 Chief Justice of the Court of the Marches and was the last to hold the office. Died 27th May, 1697.
114. Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., of Ludford, Whitton and Park Hall, eldest son of the above, died 21st April, 1729.
115. Sir Blunden Charlton, Bart., son of the above, said to have been the first Postmaster General.
116. A Lady, sister of the above.
117. Nicholas Lechmere, of Severn End, born 1733, succeeded to the Charlton Estates on the death of his uncle, Sir Francis Charlton, in 1784, and assumed the additional surname. *(See under Sub-Sec. 2).*
118. One of the Fox family, of Ludlow, Ludford and Oakeley Park.
119. Richard III.

Lent by **the Shropshire County Magistrates.**

120. Hon. Thomas Kenyon, 20 years Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of Salop, obt. Nov. 4th, 1851, æt. 71.
121. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Chairman of Quarter Sessions 1855-7, M.P. for South Shropshire 1859-65, b. 1805, d. 1871. By G. F. Watts, R.A.

Lent by **Rev. Prebendary Oldham**, Bridgnorth.

E

122. Rev. Hugh Stackhouse, donor of the Stackhouse Library, Bridgnorth.
123. Isaac Hawkins Brown, born 1745, died 1818.
124. Rev. Dr. Rowley, Headmaster of Bridgnorth Grammar School.

Lent by **Capt G. Williams Freeman**, The Ivy House, Meole.

125. Print of William Piere Williams, Treasurer of Gray's Inn, M.P. for Bishops Castle, 1721-2.
126. The "Napier" Portrait of William Shakespeare, believed to be original. Painted on panel of chestnut wood. Inscription on back, "Guil. Shakspeare, 1597. R.N. Bought in 1792 by Mr. Felton, Drayton, Shropshire."

Lent by **Rev. W. B. Garnett-Botfield**, Decker Hill, Shifnal.

127. Bust of Beriah Botfield, M.P., of Decker Hill, Shifnal, born March 5, 1807, died Aug. 7, 1863.
He was M.A. Oxon., F.R.S., F.S.A., Chevalier of the Order of Albert the Brave of Saxony, and Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium."

Lent by **Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon**, Gredington, Whitchurch.

128. Lloyd, first Lord Kenyon (Chief Justice), born 1732, Master of the Rolls 1784, and created a baronet. In May, 1788, appointed Lord Chief Justice; elevated to the Peerage 9th June, 1788; died 4th April, 1802. Painted by Romney
129. Mary, first Lady Kenyon, born 1741, died 1808. Painted by Romney.
130. George, second Lord Kenyon, born 1776, died 1855. Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.
131. Lloyd, third Lord Kenyon, born 1805, died 1869. Water colour, by Richmond.
132. Georgina, third Lady Kenyon, died 1874. Water colour, by Richmond.

NOTE.—George Romney, born 15th Dec., 1734, died 1802.

NOTE.—Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., born 4th May, 1769, died 7th Jan., 1830.

Lent by **Miss Disbrowe**, Walton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.

133. Old Portrait in Oils of one of the family of Kynaston, 1628.

Lent by **Trustees of Salop Infirmary**.

134. Sir Rowland Hill, Treasurer of the Infirmary, 1746.
135. General Lord Hill.

Lent by **Trustees of Millington's Hospital**, Shrewsbury.

E

136. James Millington, of Shrewsbury, draper. Founder of Millington's Hospital, died 1734.

Lent by **Mrs. Wilson**, Evelith, Shifnal.

137. Archdeacon Owen and Dr. Blakeway, painted by P. Corbett, 1825.

Lent by **Mr. Daniel Jones**, Kilsall Hall, Albrighton, Wolverhampton.

138. Richard Reynolds, Ironmaster, Madeley Wood. Engraved by H. Myer, from the original painting by N. Brannhite.

Lent by **Mr. R. C. Kinchant**, Chaplain's House, Lewes.

139. Portraits of Thomas Ap Howel and his wife.
He built Park Hall, Oswestry, about 1558. He was the son of Howel ap Griffith, of Oswestry, descended from Tevan Vychan, of Abertanat, of the royal line of Powys. In his time Ap Howel was a very influential Shropshire man. His line ended in an heiress. Park Hall then passed to the Charltons, and in 1760 to the family of Kinchant. The pictures were hanging in the picture gallery when the Kinchants took possession.

Lent by **Dowager Viscountess Hill**, The Citadel, Hawkstone.

140. Portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, Kt., first Protestant Lord Mayor of London (1549), born 1492 (?), died 1561. He was the eldest son of Thomas Hill, of Hawkstone.

Lent by **Mr. R. S. Hughes**, The Square, Shrewsbury.

141. Portrait of Sir Charles Oakeley, Governor of Madras. He was son of the Rev. William Oakeley, for some time Vicar of Holt Cross, Shrewsbury. He was born 1751, and educated at Shrewsbury School. Died 1826.

Lent by **Mr. Alfred E. W. Darby**, Little Ness.

142. Portrait of John Cotes on horseback, and view of Woodcote by Ward, after Thomas Weaver.
143. Portrait of Lady Harriet Clive, by S. Cousins, after Sir Thos Lawrence.
144. Portrait of W. Adams and Ludlow hounds, proof 1826, by Turner, after Weaver.
145. Portrait of John Charlton and Wheatland hounds, proof 1830 by J. W. Giles, after J. H. Smith.
146. Portrait of Stephen Denstone, Stanwardine, 1838, by H. Quillet after R. Jones.

Lent by **Mr. Robert Pool**, St. Mary's Street, Shrewsbury.

E

147. Portrait of Bemjamin Pool, of Shrewsbury, died 1844. President of Public Dinner held to celebrate the marriage of Queen Victoria.

(*see sub-sect.* 10).

Lent by the **Rev. T. M. B. Bulkeley-Owen**, Tedsmore Hall, Oswestry.

148. Portrait of Bulkeley Hatchett Bulkeley Owen, Esq., by Pickersgill.

149. John Ralph, First Baron Harlech, in uniform as Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, 1848. Water colour, by Drummond.

Lent by **Mr. Aylmer Lewis**, Mayor of Oswestry.

150. Edward Bennion, a well-known Shropshire Surgeon, 1800.

Lent by **Mr. G. Graves Whitwell**, 27 Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

151. T. A. Knight, F.R.S., of Downton, formerly President Royal Horticultural Society of England. Engraving of the picture by S. Cousins, R.A.

Lent by **Lady Edwardes**, 21, Palmeira Mansions, Brighton.

152. Minature of Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D. ("The Hero of Multan," 1843). He was the second son of the Rev. B. Edwardes, and was born at Frodesley, Salop, 12th, Nov., 1819. Died 23rd Dec., 1868.

Lent by **Mr. Rowland Hunt**, Boreatton, Salop.

153. Colonel Hunt, Parliamentary Officer. Became owner of Boreatton. He was Governor of Wem and M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1645. By van Dyck.

154. Portrait of the wife of the above. By van Dyck. (Ancestors of the lender).

155. Sir Edward Ward, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer. His elder daughter Jane married Thomas Hunt (bap. 1669), of Boreatton,

156. Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, of Wadenhoe House, County Northampton, born 30th July, 1825, M.P., P.C., J.P., D.L. Member of Parliament for Northampton. He was the eldest son of Rev. G. Hunt, of Wadenhoe, and grandson of Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton (born 1752, died 1811). Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1866 to 1868, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Feb., 1868—Dec., 1868. First Lord of the Admiralty, 1874-77, died 29th July, 1877.

NOTE.—Sir Anthony van Dyck, born at Antwerp, 22nd March, 1599. Pupil of Rubens. Came to England 1632. Knighted by Charles I. Died in London 1641.

Lent by the **Misses Rouse-Boughton**, Abbey House, Shrewsbury.

E

157. Mrs. Stackhouse-Acton, of Acton Scott, author of "The Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire," etc.

Lent by **Rev. Canon Carr** (owner of Boscobel House), Holbrooke Hall, near Derby.

158. Charles II.
159. Oliver Cromwell.
160. Dame Jone Penderel.
She was buried in Whiteladies Chapel, near Boscobel. Upon an ordinary stone at the east end was this inscription:
"Here lyeth the Body of a Friend
Whom the King did call Dame Joane,
But now she is deceast and gone,
Interr'd Anno Do. 1669."
The name is variously spelt, it appeared on tomb of a daughter of William, at Whiteladies, as "Pendril."
The above from Boscobel House.

Lent by **Mr. George Burd**, Dob Cross, near Oldham, Trustee of Wenlock Agricultural Hall Reading Room.

161. Dr. Brookes, a benefactor to the Town of Wenlock and neighbourhood. Founder of the Wenlock Olympian Games. Born 13th August, 1809, died 10th December, 1895.

Lent by **Mr. Folliott Sandford**, Belmont, Shrewsbury.

162. Bust Portrait of Charles I. (three positions). Old copy of the picture at Windsor Castle. By van Dyck.
163. Rev. J. W. Fletcher, of Madeley (Jean Guillaume De La Flechere), was born in Switzerland: coming to England the middle of last century. He was tutor to one of the Hill family, who gave him the living of Madeley in 1760. He is well known as a writer of sermons, etc. He died 14th August, 1785.

Lent by **Rev. H. W. Moss**, Headmaster Shrewsbury School.

164. King Henry VIII., born 28th June, 1491, died 28th Jan., 1546-7
165. Queen Elizabeth, born 7th Sept., 1533, died 24th March, 1603.
166. King Edward VI. (founded Shrewsbury School 1552), born 12th Oct., 1537, died 6th July, 1553. *See under Sub-Section 6, Corporation Charters.*

E

167. Sir Philip Sidney, son of Sir Henry Sidney, born at Penshurst, in Kent, 30th Nov., 1554. When 10 years old he was sent to Shrewsbury School and entered the same day as his friend Fulk Greville (Lord Brooke).
Extract from School Register.—" 1564, Philippus Sidney filius et heres Henrici Sidney, Militis de Pensarst in Comit, Cantie et domini presidis confinium Cambriæ nec non serenissimi ordinis garterii militis, 16 Cal. Nov." Author of " Arcadia," dedicated to his sister, the Countess of Pembroke—Wounded at the Battle of Zutphen (22nd Sept., 1586) and died at Arnhem, 17th October, 1586.

168. Rev. Richard Lloyd, Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, 1688—1733, Born in Frankwell, Shrewsbury, 1661.

169. Rev. Leonard Hotchkiss, M.A., Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, 1735, resigned 1754, and became Vicar of Battlefield, died 1771.

170. Archdeacon Butler, D.D., Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, 1798 - 1835, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield.

171. Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Reg. Prof. of Greek, Camb., Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, 1836—1866, born 1804, died 1889.

172. Judge Jeffreys, Baron of Wem, born at Acton near Wrexham, 1648, died 1689. Sixth son of John Jeffreys. Created Baron Jeffreys of Wem, 15th May, 1685. Chief Justice. Noted for his conduct in the trial of the Rebels in the Monmouth Rebellion.

Lent by **Mr. H. R. H. Southam** (Hon. Sec.), Innellan, Shrewsbury.

173. James II., etched on a deed, dated 1685.

174. Miniature of William III. on copper.

Lent by **Mrs. Jenkins**, Charlton Hill

175. Thomas Jenkins, Sheriff of Shropshire (1729), died 29th Dec., 1730.

176. Gertrude, wife of the above (married 7th Feb., 1708) and daughter of Capt. Wingfield, tenant of The Whitehall, Shrewsbury.

Lent by **The Beaconsfield Club**, Shrewsbury
(Mr. W. H. Lee, Secretary)

177. Lord Beaconsfield, M.P. for Shrewsbury 1841 ; born Dec. 21st, 1804, died April 19th, 1881.

178. The late Col. Corbett, of Longnor, M.P. for South Shropshire from 1868 to 1876, Col. Shropshire Militia, born Dec. 30th, 1817.

Lent by **Mr. J. B. Lloyd**, Mount Oswald, Durham.

E

179. Portrait of the late Archdeacon Lloyd, born 23rd May, 1824, died 25th Feb., 1896, presentation portrait. By Ouless, R.A.

Lent by **Mr. John C. L. Rocke**, Clungunford.

180. Portrait of the Rev. John Rocke at the age of 19 (born 1755, died 1824).

Lent by **Mr. W. E. Darwin,** Ridgemount, Basset, Southampton.

181. Charles Darwin, F.R.S., etching by Rejon after the portrait by W. W. Ouless, R.A.

Lent by **Mr. W. E. Plowden**, Plowden Hall.

182. Edmund Plowden, b. 1518. He was the eldest son of Humphrey Plowden, Esq., of Plowden, County of Salop, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of J. Sturry, of Ross Hall, County of Salop (*see under Sub-sec. 6*). He entered the Middle Temple in 1538, and was called to the Bar. He sat for Wallingford, Berks., in the Parliament of 1553, and was also one of the Council of the Marches. On the death of his father in 1557 (*see under Brass Rubbings*), he succeeded to the Plowden Estates. He was Treasurer of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, 1572, and helped the building of the Hall. Wood in his Athenæ says he "was accounted the oracle of the law." He was offered the office of Lord Chancellor by Queen Elizabeth upon the condition of his renouncing the Catholic faith; he gave a dignified refusal. He died 6 Feb., 1584-5 and was buried in the Temple Church, where there is a monument to his memory.

Lent by **The Shropshire Club**, Shrewsbury

PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS OF SHROPSHIRE WORTHIES.

183. Dr. Hugh Broughton, Prof. of Hebrew, Oxford, born at Oldbury 1549, died 1612.
184. Honoratiss D. Edwardus Littleton, Mag. Sigil. Aug. Custos. &c.
185. Chas. Burney, F.R.S., Mus. Doc., author of History of Music, born at Shrewsbury, 1726, died at Chelsea College, 1814. Father of Frances, Madame D'Arbley.
186. William Ormsby-Gore, of Parkington, M.P. for N. Shropshire, 1835-57, born 1779, died 1860.

E

187. Chas. Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, 1714, born 1660, died 1717.
188. Sir Gilbert Talbot, Kt. Banneret, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1485, died 1516.
189. Robert Chas. Warwin, M.D., engraved from painting by James Pardon, Shrewsbury.
190. Sir John Kynaston Powell, Bart., of Hardwick, M.P. Shropshire, 1784—1819, born 1750, died 1822.
191. Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A., born 1744.
192. Rev. Philip Henry, noted Nonconformist Divine, of Broad Oak, near Whitchurch, one of the 2000 ministers who left the Church on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, 1662, father of Mathew Henry.
193. Mrs. Fitzherbert, born at Shrewsbury 1756, died 1837.
194. Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Lord High Chancellor, born 1545, died 1617.
195. Sir Thomas Bromley, of Shrawardine, Recorder of Shrewsbury, 1523, Lord High Chancellor 1579, born 1526, died 1587.
196. William Penderel, of Boscobel House, died 1671.
197. Thos. Mytton, of Halston, Esq., Sheriff 1645, M.P. for Shropshire, 1654, General in Parliamentary Army, born 1608, died 1656.
198. Rev. Henry Sacheverell, D.D., Rector of Selattyn, 1709, tried before the Peers, 27th Feb.—23rd March, 1710, and Sermons burnt by Executioner. Died 1724.
199. Richard Baxter, Nonconformist Divine, born Nov. 12th, 1615, died 1691.
200. Jonathan Wild, born at Boningale, 1682, executed at Tyburn, 1726.
201. William Sommers, born at Condover. Jester to King Henry VIII.
202. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1726-61, died 1768.
203. William Shenstone, Esq., Poet, born 1740, died 1763, lived at Halesowen.
204. Rev. Mathew Henry, Author and Nonconformist Minister, son of Philip Henry, born 1662, died 1714 *(see under Sub-Sec. 10)*
205. Rev. Edward Burton, D.D., Reg. Prof. Divinity, Oxford, Canon of Christ Church, born 1794, died 1836.

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury, Free Library Committee.**

206. John Benbow, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, son of William Benbow of Shrewsbury, Tanner, and nephew of Captain Benbow, born 1653, died 4th November, 1702. For fuller particulars see Shropshire Archæological Transactions, vol. 6, 1883.
207. William Kynaston, M.P. and Recorder of Shrewsbury, 1733—1747.

E

208. Robert Waring Darwin, M.D., 1766—1848.
209. Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, G.C.B., born 1771, died 1849, painted by R. Evans, R.A. *(see Sub-Sec. 1, Corporation Plate).*
210. Rev. Rd. Scott, Benefactor to Shrewsbury.
211. Thomas Telford, C.E., a former County Surveyor of Salop. b. 1757.
212. John Frail, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1878.
213. Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, Bart., K.C.B., etc., "The Hero of Multan," born 1819, died 1868.
214. Alderman Thos. Southam, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1865, 1871, 1885, and 1886, presentation portrait, painted by W. W. Ouless, R.A.
215. John Gwynne, R.A., Architect of the English Bridge, 1776, died 1786, painted by Zoffany.
216. Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, M.A., F.S.A., Historian of Srewsbury, born 1765, died 1826.
217. David Parkes, Antiquary, born 1763, died 1833.
218. Paul Sandby, R.A., 1725—1809 (engraving).
219. John Parkes, engraver, native of Dorrington, 1719—1804 (engraving).
220. Rt. Hon. The Earl of Bradford, late Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, engraving after painting by Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.

PICTURES, PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
(other than Portraits).

Lent by **Mr. S. Meeson Morris**, Belle Vue House, Shrewsbury

221. Oil Painting of English Bridge, Shrewsbury, by Vandyke-Brown.

Lent by **Mr. Evacustes A. Phipson**, Selly Oak, Birmingham

222. Six Water-colour paintings of antique buildings in Shrewsbury and one of Bridgnorth.

Lent of **Mr. S. Clement Southam, F.S.A.**, Elmhurst, Shrewsbury

223. View of Boscobel, 17th century.

Lent by **Mr. Robert Pool**, Shrewsbury

224. Picture of Shelton Oak, with the Bear.
225. Plan of Shrewsbury, by J. Rocque, 1746.
226. Jones's Mansion, Dogpole, Shrewsbury. (The residence of Prince Rupert in 1642).

Lent by **Mr. R. J. Irwin**, 2 Lexden Gardens, Shrewsbury

E
227. Coloured Print of Hawkstone.
228. ,, ,, Tong Church and Castle
229. Tong Castle
230. Entrance to Tong Castle.
231. Cascade.
232. Interior of Tong Church.
233. ,, ,, ,, showing Tombs.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Byolin, A.R.C.O.**, Stone House, Shrewsbury

234. Old S. Chad's in ruins.
235. Interior of Old S. Chad's (water colour).
236. Old Church at Meole Brace. Taken down 1799.
237. West-gate, Bridgnorth—etching published 1820.
238. Exterior of Old S. Chad's.
239. Old Engraving of S. Mary's, drawn by Buckler, engraved by Lewis.
240. A prospective view of the New Church of S. Chad's 1791, showing life size figures on top of roof.
241. West view of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, published 1731.
242. N.E. view of the Castle, Shrewsbury, published 1778.
243. Millichope Hall—etching by Pearson.
244. Halston in Shropshire, the seat of John Mytton.
245. View of Shrewsbury from Castle Fields.

Lent by **Mr. Walter W. Naunton**, Kingsland, Shrewsbury

246. Old Print—King Charles' Declaration to his Gentry and Army in Shrewsbury, Sept. 1642.

Lent by **Mr. R. S. Hughes**, The Square, Shrewsbury

247. Pencil Drawing of Lilleshall Church.
248. ,, ,, Ford Church.
249. ,, ,, Wrockwardine Church.
250. ,, ,, Guildhall, Shrewsbury, 1785.
251. ,, ,, Old Grammar Schools.
252. Water-colour—Uffington old Church.

Lent by **Rev. J. Lewis**, Ford Vicarage, Shrewsbury

253. Halesowen Abbey (this was formerly in Shropshire.)

Lent by **J. Parry-Jones, Esq.**, Oswestry

E

254. Wax portrait of John Kynaston Powell, High Steward of Oswestry, 1796.
255. Portrait of the Town Crier of Oswestry.
256. Engraving of Oswestry Castle.
257. ,, Beatrice Street Gate, Oswestry.
258. ,, New Gate, Oswestry.

Lent by **Mr. A. B. Deakin**, 42 Berwick Road, Shrewsbury

259. Engraved View of Shrewsbury from N.W., by T. Farington, R.A., 1815.
260. Print of Admiral Benbow, by J. Chapman, 1797.
261. Illuminated Map on vellum of "mannour of Bethcott," Salop, 1722.
262. Print—Council House and Castle, 1780, by W. Watts.
263. ,, Shrewsbury Castle from Coton Hill, 1778, by W. Watts.
264. ,, New St. Chad's Church, 1791.
265. ,, Old Infirmary.
266. Three Prints of Brasses from St. Alkmond's.
267. Print—West Window in Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, showing Arms thereon.
268. Print of Tiles at the Abbey, Shrewsbury.

Prints from tombs in Shropshire Churches:—

269. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, died 1453, from effigy in Whitchurch Church.
270. George Talbot, fourth Earl.
271. Monument (supposed to be of a judge), Abbey Church, Shrewsbury
272. ,, of the Pontesburies and Owens at St. Alkmund's.
273. Tomb in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury.
274. Edward Burton and Joyce his wife, at St. Chad's.
275. Statue of Edward III. over West Window, Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.
276. Sundry Monuments, mostly from the Abbey Church.

Lent by **Hon. and Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane**, Rectory, Wem

277. Wrekin Hill, from "Birch Tree Bank at Ercall," by Chatelain.

Lent by **Mr. Lawrence Burd**, The Laurels, Shrewsbury

278. The English Bridge, Shrewsbury, in course of building (drawing by Paul Sandby). (Foundation Stone laid by Sir John Astley, Bart., June 29th, 1769).

Lent by **Rev. J. T. Rider**, Baschurch Vicarage.

E

279. Old Picture of Shrewsbury, oil painting, probably early 18th Century.

Lent by **Rev. T. Bainbridge**, Battlefield.

280. Old Battlefield Church, before the Restoration, water-colour, painted by Rev. Ed. Williams, late Vicar of Battlefield.
281. Old Battlefield Church, by Mr. Lawrence Burd.

Lent by **Mrs. Southam**, The Hollies, Shrewsbury.

282. Water-colour of the old "King's Head," Claremont Street, Shrewsbury (commonly called the Deanery), pulled down before the New Market was built.
283. Water-colour—The Schools, Shrewsbury, from Castle Street, by Philip Vandyke Brown.
284. Water-colour—View of Shrewsbury, from Coton Hill, by Philip Vandyke Brown.
285. Water-colour—High Ercall Church, by Philip Vandyke Brown
286. Oil painting—Gateway House, with view of Tower of Church, Stokesay, M. Hay.

Lent by **Mr. William Beacall**, Sunfield, Shrewsbury.

287. Oil Painting—Old Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury, copy by Vandyke Brown of the Water-colour by Paul Sandby.
288. Water-colour—Mardol Head, Shrewsbury, circa 1810.

Lent by **Miss Tipton**, St. Giles', Shrewsbury.

289. Water-colour—Old Abbey Houses, by Gill.

Lent by **Rev. Hugh H. Howard**, Melverley Rectory.

290. Four Pencil Drawings of Melverley Church, 2 exterior, 2 interior, and photograph of the Church before the restoration of 1878.

Lent by **Mr. Alfred E. W. Darby**, Little Ness.

291. Engraving—View of the Upper Works, Coalbrookdale, 1758, by Vivares.
292. Engraving—S.W. prospect of Coalbrookdale, 1758, by Vivares.
293. ,, View of the Cast Iron Bridge, 1782, from drawings by M. A. Rooker.
294. Coloured Print—Burial of Tom Moody at Barrow Church (with music and verses underneath) 1829, by D. Wolstenholme.

Lent by **Mr. John Pool**, St. Mary's Street, Shrewsbury.

E

295. Water-colour—View of Shrewsbury from Kingsland, by Philip Vandyke Brown.
296. Coloured Print—Abbey Pulpit.

Lent by **Rev. T. M. B. Bulkeley-Owen**, Tedsmore Hall, Oswestry.

297. Indian Ink Copy of Park's Drawing of Selattyn Church.
298. „ „ „ „ „ Westfelton Church.
299. Print—Haghmon Abbey, drawn and engraved by John Coney.
300. Coloured Print—Bildeswas Abbey, by Deely, 1812.
301. „ „ Ludlow Castle, „ „

Lent by **Miss Browne**, Roden House, Wem.

302. Picture of English Bridge, Shrewsbury, time of Henry VIII.
„ Welsh Bridge „ „ „
Leland, the famous itinerary in this reign, mentions the ancient bridges in the following words :—" Thar be 2 greate maine bridges of stone on the whole river of Severne at Shrewsbury, the greatest, fayrest, and highest upon the Streame is the Walch Bridge, having 6 greate arches of stone, soe called because it is the way out of the towne into Walles. This bridge standeth on the West side of the towne, and hath at the end of it a greate gate to enter by into the towne, and at the other end towards Walles, a mighty strong towre, to prohibit enemies to enter into the bridge."

Lent by **Mr. Edward Hughes**, Glyndwr, Wrexham.

303. Print of Oswestry, early 19th Century.

Lent by **Mr. George Woolley**, 2, Bull Ring, Ludlow.

304. 22 Original Pen and Ink Drawings by Oliver Baker, made for "Ludlow Town and Neighbourhood," published by the lender :—
Ludlow Castle—Doorway to Norman Chapel.
„ from the River.
Ludlow Parish Church, from back of old house in Churchyard.
„ „ Rood Screen and Stalls.
„ „ Miserere Carving.
„ „ Screen of Lady Chapel.
„ „ Sedilia and Piscina.

E

Ludlow—Doorway to old house in Churchyard.
,, Corporation Insignia.
,, The Feathers Hotel.
,, Porch of Oratory, Ludford House.
Holgate—Norman Font.
Bromfield—Priory from the River.
,, Gatehouse.
Wigmore—Gatehouse to Abbey.
Stanton Lacy—Saxon Doorway.
Elsich Manor House.
Whitton Court.
Bitterley—Norman Font in Church.
,, Decorated Cross in Churchyard.
Stokesay Castle.
,, Doorway of Great Hall.
Great Hall.

Lent by **Mr. E. B. Fielden**, Condover Hall.

305. Oil Painting—Condover Hall, circa 1690, showing Statue of Hercules now in the Quarry, Shrewsbury.
306. Oil Painting—Condover Village, circa 1690.

Lent by **Mr. H. W. Adnitt**, Shrewsbury.

307. Shrewsbury from Coton Hill, by John Brown, about 1710.
308. A prospect of the east side of the town of Shrewsbury, taken from the top of the Abbey tower.
309. Shrewsbury from Kingsland, before the Quarry was planted.
310. Interior of Old St. Chad's Church, looking east.

Lent by **Mr. R. W. O. Withers**, Shrewsbury.

311. Prospect of the Town of Shrewsbury, taken as it appeared in the great frost, 1739 (print).

Lent by **Mr. T. H. Beacall**, Goldstone, Underdale Road, Shrewsbury.

312. The Abbey Pool, Shrewsbury, R. M. Colley, 1852.
313. Shrewsbury from Underdale Road, R. M. Colley, 1852.

Lent by **Mr. Edwin Cole**, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

314. Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, after W. W. Gill.
315. Old Mansion House, Shrewsbury, by Henshaw.
316. Engraving of Abbey Church.

Lent by **Rev. W. H. Wayne**, Willey Rectory, Broseley.

E
317. Buildwas Abbey, by David Cox.

Lent by **Mr. R. Williams**, 65, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury

Seven Etchings of Old Shrewsbury, by Rev. E. P. Owen.
318. Mardol
319. Welsh Bridge.
320. High Street.
321. Tower near Welsh Bridge and Castle Hill.
322. Old Pulpit, The Abbey.
323. North Porch ,,
324. West Front ,,

The above for Sale, apply Secretary.

Lent by **Mr. W. Aylmer Lewis**, Mayor of Oswestry.

325. Interior of a Mansion—Group in the Hall—evidently portraits, 18th cent.
Further information requested.
326. Rodney's Pillar, 1781.

Lent by **Mr. G. Graves Whitwell**, 27 Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

327. St. Mary's Font, E. P. Owen.
328. Old Print of Iron Bridge, in Coalbrookdale, by W. Ellis. Published by Coalbrookdale Coy.

Lent by **Mr. H. H. Hughes**, The Square, Shrewsbury.

329. Old Draper's Almshouses, Shrewsbury.
These were built by Diggory Warter, in 1450, and pulled down 1825. Painted by Philip Brown.
330. Copy of Engraving of the Castle and Old Grammar Schools from the Raven meadows, 1812.
331. Copy of Old St. Chad's Almshouses, originally 18 in number. Erected 1409, taken down 1859.
332. Copy of Old Shrewsbury Gaol, 1791.

Lent by **Mrs. Heighway**, Claremont Bank, Shrewsbury.

333. View of Bridgnorth from the South, 1790.

Lent by **Mr. C. Farmer**, Mount Pleasant, Shrewsbury.

334. Original Proof Engraving of Ground Plan of Shrewsbury Abbey for Owen and Blakeway's History, with marginal corrections.
335. Etching. Haughmond Abbey, early state. E. P. Owen.
336. Old Map showing ground plan of Shrewsbury, Lancaster and York, early 17th cent.

Lent by **Mr. Arthur Webb, A.R.I.B.A.**, 20 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.

E

337. Birthplace of Richard Baxter, Eaton Constantine. (Pen and Ink Drawing).

Lent by **Mr. G. R. Wycherley**, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

338. Water-colour—Old House called Garrison Mansions in Claremont Street, Shrewsbury. The Baptist Chapel is built on the site.
339. Water-colour—Market Square, Shrewsbury.
340. Engraving—St. Julian's Church, Shrewsbury, published by J. H. Leake, Shrewsbury.
341. Engraving—St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, 1791.*
342. Pencil Drawing—Claremont Street, Shrewsbury.
343. Coloured Engraving of a Prize-fighter, E. Baldwin, Ludlow, born 1800, known os "White-headed Bob." *

* *For Sale, apply to the Hon. Secretary.*

Lent by **Mr. Rowland Hunt**, Boreatton, Salop.

344. Curious 18th Century Map of Shropshire, with Arms of the County Families. Sold by Cleaton, made by Benj. Cole.

Lent by **Representative of the late Mr. G. Y. S. Watkins**, Shotton Hall,

345. Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury, P. Sandby, 1778.
346. The Welsh Bridge, 1778, engraved for Hulbert's new edition of Phillips' History of Shrewsbury, 1828.
347. N.W. view of the Town of Shrewsbury, Boydell, 1815.
348. Ancient Guildhall and Market Place, Shrewsbury, taken during the time of the contested election, 1774.
349. A prospect of the Town of Shrewsbury, taken from Coton Hill, coloured print.
350. View of Shrewsbury, from Kingsland Bank, oil painting.
351. View of the Market Square and Shirehall, T. Sanders, aquatint
352. The S.W. prospect of Shrewsbury Town and Castle, "drawen, engraven and sold by Jos. Smith, at ye west end of Exeter Change in ye Strand, London, 1719."
353. A View of the inner Court, Ludlow Castle, taken from the top of the Keep Tower, drawn and published by Gwynn, Corve Street, 1838.
354. Old House, Frankwell, Shrewsbury, Mrs. Hay.
355. Mardol Head, Shrewsbury, Mrs. Hay.
356. Chapter House, Haughmond, painter unknown.
357. Ruins at Moreton Corbet, Mrs. Hay.

Lent by **Mr. T. A. Morris**, St. Austin's Friars.

E
358. Three Prints of St. Giles' Church, Shrewsbury, dated 1778, 1815, and one undated.

Lent by **Colonel Cotes**, Pitchford Hall.

359. View of Pitchford Hall, 1683.

Lent by **Mr. R. C. Kinchant**, Chaplain's House, Lewes.

360. Print of Park Hall, Oswestry, now the property of Capt. Wynne Corrie.

Lent by **Mr. Thomas Morgan**, Middle Heldre, Buttington.

361. Old Print, King Charles II. in the Royal Oak, with long inscription below. Printed and sold at No. 4, Aldermary Churchyard, Bow Lane, London.

Lent by **Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman**, Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal.

362. The Old Hall, Moreton Corbet, county of Salop. Signed, "W. Williams, 1781."

Lent by **The Shropshire Club**, Shrewsbury.

363. Prospective View of the Guildhall, Shrewsbury, taken during the time of the Poll at the contested Election, 1774. Candidates: Lord Clive, Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart., and William Pulteney, Esq. Clive and Pulteney elected.

Lent by **Misses E. H. and A. Downward**, Shrewsbury Castle.

364. Water-colour—Interior of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, showing Font in St. Catherine's Chapel.
365. Ditto, before the restoration of 1864, showing the High Pews.
366. Two Water-colour Drawings, showing old St. Nicholas' Chapel and the Blacksmith's Cottage.
The above painted by Miss F. Downward.
367. The Free Grammar Schools, and St. Nicholas' Chapel, Shrewsbury, 1839 (taken down 1868), by Henry Blunt.
368. Oil Painting of the Old Welsh Bridge. Information as to Painter and date, requested.
369. Old Oil Painting of Shrewsbury from Kingsland.

Lent by **Mr. James Cock**, Ridgebourne, Shrewsbury.

370. Two views of Shrewsbury School, by Sanders, early 19th cent.

Lent by **Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.**, St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

E

371. Painting of Battlefield Church, Shrewsbury, by Proctor.
372. Old House in Double Butcher Row, by Mrs. Hay.

Lent by **Mr. J. D. Southam**, Linslade, Shrewsbury.

373. The Abbey Church, 1814. F. Buckler.

Lent by **Mrs. Jenkins**, Charlton Hill.

374. Pen and Ink Sketch—Claverley Church.
375. Plan of elevation of Cound Hall.

Lent by **Mr. H. R. H. Southam** (Hon. Sec.), Innellan, Shrewsbury.

376. View of Ludlow Church. W. Gwynn, Sen., Ludlow, 1860.
377. Water-colour—St. Kenelm (?) Church, a Chapel in the Diocese. of Worcester, Parish of Halesowen, formerley in the County. of Salop. Thomas Lloyd, 1811.
378. The Abbey Church, and Pool, Shrewsbury. T. Lloyd, 1811.
379. The Castle, Shrewsbury. T. Lloyd.
380. Engraving—S.W. view of Wenlock Abbey. Buck, 1731.
381. Engraving—N.W. view of Haughmond Priory. Buck, 1731.
382. View of Shrewsbury ; Ludlow Castle ; Leasowes, Residence of Poet Shenstone, near Halesowen (once part of Shropshire.)
383. Speed's map of Shropshire, early 17th century.

Lent by **The Shropshire County Magistrates.**

384. Engraving of Shrewsbury Goal, dated 20th Oct. 1791.
This was erected in 1705, at the back of Castle Street, top of School Lane, and given up when the old part of the present building was completed in 1793.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett), and Corporation of Shrewsbury**

Exhibits from Shrewsbury Museum.

385. View of Shrewsbury before the planting of the Quarry.
386. Old Welsh Bridge—Three Paintings by Paul Sandby, R.A.
387. English Bridge in course of construction, 1769, by Paul Sandby, R.A.
388. Old Stone Bridge, re-placed by the English Bridge in 1774. By C. Vandyk Brown, 1800.
389. Plan of Shrewsbury, by John Speed (c. 1610).
390. Plan of Shrewsbury, temp. Elizabeth (Lord Burleigh's Map).

E

391. Plan of Shrewsbury, showing Inner Wall (litt : by Adnitt & Nannton).
392. A prospect of ye Ancient and Beautiful Town of Shrewsbury, by Ben. Cole.
393. Engraving of the Old Guild Hall, Shrewsbury, 1774.
394. Old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, 1780.
395. Town and Castle of Ludlow, by Paul Sandby, 1779.
396. Original pen and ink Drawing, by Buck, 1731, for print of the West view of Abbey Church, Shrewsbury. Presented by the late Alfred Cock, Q.C., F.S.A.
397. A prospective view of the Town of Shrewsbury, taken as it appeared in the Great Frost, 1739. Old Oil Painting.

Lent by **Mr. F. W. Wateridge,** Belmont, Shrewsbury.

398. The Hall of the Cloth-workers of Shearmen, situated at the junction of High Street and Milk Street, Shrewsbury. An ancient building at one time used as a Theatre, and in 1779 "used as a Meeting House for Mr. Wesley and his followers." It was taken down in 1892. By Mrs. Hay.

BRASS RUBBINGS (from Shropshire Churches.)

Lent by **Rev. Geo. Eyre Evans,** Small Heath, Birmingham.

399. 23 Rubbings of the Memorial Brasses, discovered in 1896 by the Exhibitor in the Presbyterian Chapel, Dodington, Whitchurch, Salop, in which Divine Worship ceased in 1844. They were fixed by him on the walls on the adjacent Church of the Saviour.

The families commemorated on the brasses, many of them having coats of arms as fresh as the day they left the engraver's hands, are the old Salopian families of Benyon, Collyer, Edwards, Gentleman, Holt, Clay, and Yate. The forty one lives represented on these brasses cover a period of 164 years, from 1672-1836. A full account of these unique brasses is given in Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, 1896, p. 326.

Lent by **Rev. T Auden, F.S.A.**, Condover Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

400. Burford. Dame Elizabeth Cornwayle, c. 1370, life size.
401. Harley. Man in armour, of the Lacon family (?), and wife, c. 1475.
402. Acton Scott. Thomas Mytton and Elizabeth his wife, 1571.

Lent by **Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.**, 14 Ritherdon Road, Balham, London, S.W.

E

403. Tong. Sir William Vernon, Knight (Constable of England), and widow Margaret, 1467.
404. Tong. Sir Arthur Vernon, M.A., 1517, Warden of the College and Rector of Whitchurch. In the dress of the Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge.
405. Tong. Ralph Elcok, 1510.
406. Do. Dame Elizabeth Daunsey, 1549.
407. Adderley. An Ecclesiastic c. 1390.
408. Do. Sir Robert Nedeham and his wife Agnes, 1560.

Lent by **Mr. Arthur Webb, A.R.I.B.A.**, 20 Weymouth, Street, Portland Place, London, W.

409. Acton Burnell. Sir Nicholas Burnell, 1382.
410. Withington. John Onley, and wife Joan, 1512.
411. Do. Adam Grafton, priest, 1530
412. Market Drayton. Rowland Corbet, c. 1580.
413. Ightfield. "The Good" William Maynwaryng, 1497.

Since this rubbing was taken the brass has been placed in a new marble slab at the west end of the nave by the patron of the living of Ightfield. A new head has been added to the figure and the following inscription let into the lower part of the Slab, "This brass was replaced in the Church and a new head added to the effigy A.D. MDCCCXCV.

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury** (Free Library Committee).

Exhibits from Borough Museum.

414. Edgmond Francis Yonge, Esq., 1533, and wife Anne.

Lent by **Mr. W. F. Plowden**, Plowden Hall.

415. Brass Rubbing (lithograph), Humphrey Plowden with wife and children, 1557. Formerly in Bishop's Castle Church, but now in the Private Chapel at Plowden.

For full particulars of the Shropshire Brasses see "Monumental Brasses in Shropshire" by Mr. Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., Shrop. Archæological Transactions 2nd Series, Vol. vii., 1895.

SECTION II.

Sub-section 6. (Initial Letter F).

Books and MSS. printed in and relating to County of Salop (prior to 1800).

(A few Books, etc., of special County interest are of later date).

Lent by **Mr. J. Parry Jones**, Beechfield, Oswestry.

F

1. Oswestry Burgess Rolls and Minute Book, 1547.
2. Records of the Corvisors Guild of Oswestry, 1587.
3. Grant of Arms to Dymock Family, 1584.
4. List of French Prisoners at Oswestry, 1812.
5. History of Oswestry, 1814 } Collated by Askew Roberts.
6. Do. 1820 }

Lent by **Mr. Alfred E. Payne**, Roden Hall, Wellington.

7. Bible, 1643, formerly the property of Edward Payne, Headmaster of Oswestry School, 1634-1657. See under Sec. 1, Sub-sec. 3.

Lent by **Rev. Prebendary Burd**, Chirbury Vicarage.

8. Volumes from Chirbury Chained Library. Some are supposed to have belonged to George Herbert, poet and saint, the brother of the first Lord Herbert of Cherbury. There are 180 Volumes in all. This is one of the few chained libraries in existence, probably the largest in any private house in the kingdom.

Lent by **Mr. R. Watkins**, Manager "Shrewsbury Chronicle."

9. Shrewsbury Chronicle, first number, dated Nov. 23, 1772.

Lent by **Rev. A. H. Mawson**, Uffington Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

10. Two Old Parish Registers, commencing 1597 to 1813.
    These are the registers of baptisms, marriages and burials, and are in good preservation, a few only of the parchment leaves being stained.
11. Accounts of Churchwardens of Uffington, 1627 to 1693.
    This is an interesting and well-preserved book.
12. Accounts of Churchwardens of Uffington, from 1751 to 1836.

Lent by **Mr. R. C. Kinchant,** Chaplain's House, Lewes.

F

13. Old Huguenot Service Book, published in Paris, 1669. The property of Jean Quinchant (John Quinchant), a French Huguenot, afterwards Major in General Harry Pulteney's Regiment of Foot (13th Light Infantry). Killed at Fontenoy, 11th May, 1745. Contains the declaration of Faith of the Huguenots.

Lent by **Mr. Daniel Jones**, Kilsall Hall, Albrighton, Wolverhampton.

14. (*a*) Deed relating to Donington, Salop, temp. Ed. I.
(*b*) ,, ,, ,, Ed. II.
(*c*) ,, ,, ,, Ed. III.
(*d*) A Deed Poll by H. Lee, 33rd Elizabeth.
(*e*) Purchase of Kilsall, 4th Elizabeth.
(*f*) Donington Manor Court Fines, 1691.

Lent by **Mr. T. R. Horton**, Harley Towers, Much Wenlock.

15. Masonic Certificate, January 19th, 1793, given to Brother Samuel Driver, of the Egerton Lodge, No. 445, Whitchurch, Salop.

Lent by the **Rector (Rev. Hugh Howard) and Churchwardens,** Melverley, Oswestry.

16. Leaf of a Manuscript Welsh Sermon, found among the Parish Registers, name Lewis Hughes. Date unknown.
17. Register of Marriages, commencing 1754-1811.
To an entry in the year 1766 is added the following:—
"This morning I have put a Tye
" No man could put it faster
" 'twee̅n Matthew Dod the man of God
"and modest Nelly Foster."
18. Agreement for Maintenance of Children, Melverley Parish, 1729.
19. Indenture for Apprenticing a Boy to a Farmer, 1757.
20. Register of Melverley, commencing 1723, ending 1784.
An entry in 1746 is as follows:—"1746—Margaret ye wise Ghost of ye Parish of Llandysilio was buried Nov. 3rd."

Lent by **Miss Darby,** Coalbrookdale.

21. History of Shrewsbury, 2 Vols., bound in morocco and gold, by C. Lewis, London, 1825. Owen and Blakeway.

Lent by **Rev. H. E. Postlethwaite,** Wem.

F
22. Lee Brockhurst Register, 1566 to 1706.

Lent by **Mr. S. Meeson Morris,** Belle Vue House, Shrewsbury.

23. MS. Parchment Roll, with the names of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, 1376-1612, and interesting descriptive marginal notes, of which the following are examples :—
    1444-5—"The graunt of the newe composton for the towne of Salop."
    1490-1—"Excheq. of Salop built."
    1501-2—"The first chosinge of bailiffs by lott out of the bagge."

Lent by **Mr. Heighway Jones**, Earlsdale, Pontesford.

24. Court Roll of the Manor of Longden, in the parish of Pontesbury. 20th Edward I., 1293, to 24th Charles II., 1672 (not continuous).

Lent by **Mr. S. Clement Southam, F.S.A.**, Elmhurst, Shrewsbury.

25. Civil War Tracts relating to the raising of the siege of Oswestry, July 3rd, 1644.
26. Domesday Book—Shropshire (reprint).
27. The Art of Angling, by Richard Bowlker (no date, but has an owner's name in 1782).
28. The Art of Angling, by Charles Bowlker, printed at Ludlow in 1814.
    (The Bowlkers were Shropshire men).

Lent by **Mayor and Corporation of Oswestry.**

29. Charters to the Town of Oswestry, showing one dated 12th January, 47th Henry III., A.D. 1252.
30. Letter from Oliver Cromwell.
31. Book of Presentments.
32. List of Burgesses from 1696.

Lent by **Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon,** Pradoe, Oswestry.

33. Maps of Shropshire, 1700-1767.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr T. H. Atherden) and Corporation of Ludlow.**

F

34. Grant of Whitcliffe Common by Jordan, of Ludford, to Walter de Lacy and the Burgesses of Ludlow.
35. An Order signed by Prince Rupert to levy money on the Borough of Ludlow, 24th Feb., 1643.
36. Five old Town Seals, with impressions.
37. Illuminated Deed. Letters Patent to the Palmers' Guild to hold land in the Borough of Ludlow. Richard II., Sep. 20, 1392.
38. Charter of Edward IV. to the Town of Ludlow, Dec. 7, 1461.
39. Charter of Richard III., Feb. 12th, 1484.
40. Charter of Henry VIII., Feb. 27, 1509-10.
41. Charter of Edward VI. relating to the Palmers' Guild, April 26, 1552.
42. Churchwardens' Accounts for the Parish of Ludlow, com. 1540.
43. Corporation Minute Book from 1590-1648.
44. Selection of Orders issued by the Court of the Marches (punishments).
45. MS. of the Palmers' Guild of Ludlow, last day of May, 21st year of Henry VI. Selected to show the Seal of the Guild.
46. Book containing Obits of the Palmers' Guild, and Town Renters' Account bound with same.

    (The Palmers' Guild was founded by Edward III., 1329, when their first Charter appears to have been granted).

Lent by **Mr. John Whitridge,** Oswestry.

47. Printed Copy of Letter written by Mr. W. Doughty while in prison in Oswestry, June 8, 1823, charged with preaching on the Bailey Head.
48. Affidavit of W. Ormesby Gore, Esq., before H. P. Aubrey, Esq., Mayor, in reference to exchange of property in Leg Street for the present Old Vicarage. Nov. 1822.
49. Invitation to the Christmas examination of Scholars attending the Oswestry Academy, Jan. 3, 1823.
50. Oswestry Herald, Dec. 3, 1823, with advertisements relating thereto.

Lent by **Rev. J. Phillips Dickson,** Dudleston Vicarage.

51. Ancient Office Book of Dudleston Church, bearing written inscription, dated Feast of the Ascension of our Lord 1614. "Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majestie. Anno 1605." (Note Title page of Psalms.)

Lent by **Mr. Robert John Irwin**, 2 Lexden Gardens, Shrewsbury.

F

52. Beauties of England, 1776. Showing Shrewsbury, Ludlow and Coalbrookdale.
53. Hulbert's History of Shrewsbury, 1838.
54. Antiquities of Hawkstone, no date, printed by W. and J. Eddowes, Corn Market, Shrewsbury.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Byolin, A.R C O.**, Stone House, Shrewsbury.

55. Memoir of Rev. J. B. Blakeway, F.S.A., by Rev. E. Burton, D.D.
56. The Trial of Thos. Phipps, the elder, Thos. Phipps, the younger, and W. Thomas, for Forgery, at the Assizes, at Shrewsbury, Aug. 11, 1789. (The two former prisoners were executed on Sept. 5, 1789). 3rd edition, published at Oswestry.

Lent by **Rev. J. E. Hughes**, Cheswardine Vicarage, Market Drayton.

57. Fragments of a Breviary, at Cheswardine; written in double columns in a 12th century hand, with musical notation. It had been at one time used as a cover to a book of Churchwardens Accounts beginning A.D. 1544. A Transcript of the Fragments, with notes and interesting extracts from the Accounts accompany this exhibit. The Fragments and Accounts were found by the Exhibitor among some rubbish in the Vestry of the old Church in the year 1886, and were soon after put up in their present form. The Accounts for 1544 and 1545 are at the *end* of the book.

(Extract from Congress Guide, Shrewsbury, 1896.)

Lent by **Vicar (Rev. A. Field) and Churchwardens** of Lydbury North.

58. Books containing Churchwardens' and Parish Accounts from 1610 to 1811.

Lent by **Miss E. A. Rowland**, Severn Cottage, Ironbridge.

59. Black letter Copy of Homilies 1626.
60. Reliquiae Baxterianae 1696.

These formerly belonged to the late Rev. J. W. Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, Salop, and were bequeathed by him to the father of the exhibitor.

Lent by **Rev. E. Collett,** Hughley Rectory, Shrewsbury.

F

61. Prayers and Offices of Devotion by B. Jenks, Rector of Harley, Salop. S.M. 8vo., London, 1729.
62. A Second Century of Meditations, to which is added a postscript in the dreadful Tempest, Nov. 27, 1703, by B. Jenks, Rector of Harley and Chaplain to the Earl of Bradford. S.M. 8vo., London, 1704.
63. A Treatise of the Institution, right administration and receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in XX Sermons at St. Laurence Jury, London, by Richard Vines, sometime Master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. 4to, London, MDCLX. Ben Jenks's copy having his autograph in the lower margin of the title. There is also an autograph inscription in a contemporary hand as follows :—"Gulielmus Cope me tenet. empt. Salopie, pret : 0-3-0."
64. Submission to the Righteousness of God, or the Necessity of trusting in a better Righteousness than our own. A discourse on Rom. x. 3, by Ben. Jenks, Rector of Harley, in Shropshire. S.M., 8vo., London, 1700.
65. Parents' Groans over their wicked children. Several Sermons on Prov. xvii. 25, by Edward Laurence, M.A., sometime Minister of the Gospel at Baschurch, in the County of Salop. S.M., 8vo, London, 1681.
66. Of the Heart and its right Sovereign ; and Rome no Mother Church to England, or an Historical Account of the Title of our Brittish Church, and by what Ministry the Gospel was first planted in every Country, by T. J. [Jones], of Oswestry, in the County of Salop, sometime Domestick and Naval Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of York. thick S.M., 8vo., London, 1678.

Lent by **Mr, Edward Hughes**, Glyndwr, Wrexham.

67. Price's History of Oswestry.

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation of Bishop's Castle (Mr. E. Griffiths,** Town Clerk).

68. Charter to the Borough of Bishop's Castle, 1572, in curious old chest.
69. Charter to the Borough of Bishop's Castle, 1616.

Lent by **Mr Hazeldine-Austin,** Shrewsbury.

70. Old MS. Volume of Recipes called "The Still-room Maid's Book," circa 1700. There is a date on p. 259, Anno Dom. 1743 ; has the bookplate of Richard Jenkins, Salop.

F

Lent by **Governing Body Shrewsbury School.**

71. Register of Admissions to the School, 2 vols., from 1561.
72. Catalogue of Books in the School Library, 1596-1743.
73. School Bailiff's Account Book, 1578.
74. MS. Mystery Play and Latin Anthems, the earliest known MS. of a Mystery Play, circa 1400*
75. MS. Book of Hours, etc., Welsh, circa 1400.
76. Letter from Sir Henry Sidney to his son Sir Philip Sidney, at Shrewsbury School.
77. Sermon preached by Dr. Samson Price at the Consecration of the Old School Chapel, Sep. 10, 1617.
78. Churchyard's Poems.
79. Books from the School Library (special selection)
    (*a*) Gower's Confessio Amantis: Caxton. 1481.
    (*b*) Virgil, Mentelin: Strasburg. 1469.
    (*c*) Sulpitius' Grammatical Writings: Wynkyn de Worde (unique).
    (*d*) Spenser's Faery Queene: 1st Edition 1593-6.

* *See Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc., Vol. 2.* 1890

Lent by **Sir W. M. Honyman, Bart.**, Coton, Whitchurch.

80. History of Wem, 1818.

Lent by **Rev. Owen Jones**, Llansantffraid.

81. "Drych y Prif Oesoedd," by Rev. Theophilus Evans. Printed at Shrewsbury by John Rhydderch, 1716.
82. "The English and Welsh Dictionary, or the English before the Welsh," by John Roderick, Salop; John Rhydderch being the Author. 1725.
83. "Y Rhyfel Ysprydawal," or the "Holy War," by J. Bunyan. Salop, Richard Lathrop, 1744.
84. "Llyfr Carolau a Dyriau Duwiol. Y pedwerydd Argraphiad." Salop, T. Durston, N.D. circa 1745.
85. "Egwyddorion a Dyledswyddau y Grefydd Gristnogawl" gan Dr. T. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. Salop, J. Eddowes and J. Cotton, 1752.
86. "Casgliad o Bregethau, wedi eu cyfiethu io waith yr Awduron gorau yn Saesoneg. Gan y Parch." Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir). Curad Towyn, Meirionydd, 2 vols. in 1. Salop, J. Eddowes, 1776.
87. The British Language in its Lustre, or a copious Dictionary of Welsh and English, compiled by the great Pains and Industry of Thomas Jones. Third Edition. Shrewsbury, Stafford Pryse, 1777.
88. Dechreuad a Chynnydd Crefydd yu yr Enaid, gan P. Doddridge, D.D. Gan y Parch John Griffiths. Salop, J. W. Eddowes, 1788.
89. Afalau Aur i Bobl Ifeinge, a Choron Gogoniant i Hen Bobl, Gan T. Brooks, Gyd â Rhagymadrodd gan y Parch E. Williams. Third Welsh Edition, Salop, T. Wood, 1783.

Lent by **Mr. F. R. Armytage,** Windsor House, Shrewsbury.

F

90. General View of the Agriculture of the County of Salop, with observations on the means of its improvement, by J. Bishton, of Kilsal, Shropshire.
91. The Apple and Pear, by T. Andrew Knight, of Downton, 2nd Edition, 1801.
92. The Apple and Pear, 4th Edition, 1813. Both printed at Ludlow.

Lent by **Mr. Edwin Cole**, 41 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

93. Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, and Hughes' continuation of same.

Lent by **Vicar (Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A.,) and Churchwardens of Condover.**

94. Churchwardens' Account Book commencing 1577.
95. Register Book commencing 1547.

Lent by **Rev. Thos. Auden, F.S.A.**, Condover Vicarage.

96. Manuscript Diary of Francis Tallents during a Tour on the Continent 1671-73 (see under Sub-section 5).
97. Manuscript Sermon of Bishop Percy, born at Bridgnorth 1729; Dean of Carlisle, 1778; Bishop of Dromore, 1782. Published the "Reliques," 1765. Died 1811.
98. Autograph Letter of Bishop Percy.

Lent by **Rev. W. C. E. Kynaston,** Hardwick, Ellesmere.

99. MS. Pardon of Humphrey Kynaston, son of Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, outlawed and afterwards pardoned in the eighth year of Henry VII.
100. Will of said Humphrey Kynaston, dated 1st May, 1534 (see Sub-section 10).

Lent by **Mayor and Corporation of Much Wenlock**
(Town Clerk, Mr. Godfrey C. Cooper).

101. Charter of Edward IV. for the Incorporation of the Borough of Wenlock. Nov. 29. 7 Ed. IV. (1467).
102. Charter of Charles I. Dec. 19. a.r. 7. A.D. 1631.
103. Charter of George I. for two Fairs. Aug. 5. a.r. 6. (1719).
104. A Minute Book (ff 1—802).
Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte's report of the MS. attached.

Lent by **Mr. E. G. C. Vaughan,** Burlton Hall.

105. "Valor Beneficiorum," or a Valuation of all Ecclesiastical Preferments in England and Wales, 1695.

Lent by **Mr. Geo. Wells**, Lloyd's Bank House, Ludlow.

F

106. An Historical Account of Ludlow Castle, by W. Hodges, Attorney-at-Law. Printed at Ludlow, by W. Felton, 1794.

107. The Life of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himself, 4th edition. London: printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall Mall, 1792, with folding recumbent portrait as frontispiece.

Lent by **Rev. W. H. Draper**, Abbey Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

108. Hymns of Dr. Doddridge, published at Salop, 1755.

109. Life of St. Winefried.

Lent by **Mr. T. Slaney Eyton**, Walford Manor, Shrewsbury.

110. Two Volumes (III. and V.) of the Mytton MS.

111. One Volume of Shropshire Maps, etc. (one of seven volumes).

112. A Deed relating to Pulverbatch. A License of Alienation from Sir William Owen, Kt., to Sir Robert Needham.

113. A MS. relating to the Court of the Marches.

114. The Book of the Guild of Saddlers, Booksellers, Tinplate Workers, etc.

Lent by **Mr. R. S. Hughes**, The Square, Shrewsbury.

115. Old Playbill, Shrewsbury Theatre 1777. The Theatre was previously Charlton Hall, and was converted into a theatre 1765.

Lent by **Mr. H. W. Adnitt**, Shrewsbury.

116. Book, containing:—
   i. A military Sermon preached at Shrewsbury by E. Simmons, 1644.
   ii. A more exact and particular relation of the taking of Shrewsbury, 1645.
   iii. An Alarm for Sinners with the last words of Robert Foulkes.
   iv. Intelligence from Shropshire of three victories by the forces of Shrewsburie, viz., the taking of Stokeseye and Cause Castles.
   v. Account of the Arraignment of Colonel Kirkby and others for cowardly leaving Admiral Benbow in a fight at sea, 1703.

117. Book, containing Civil War Tracts:—
   a. Shrewsbury Taken: Copy of Sir William Brereton's Letter to Parliament, 1645.
   b. Exceeding Joyful Newes from the Earl of Essex, declaring the true manner of his march towards Shrewsbury, 1642.
   c. Copy of Letter from Sir T. Middleton to House of Commons concerning the Raising of the Seige at Oswestry, 1644
   d. Two great victories obtained by the Earl of Denbigh at Oswestry, 1644.

Lent by **Colonel Cotes**, Pitchford Hall.

F
118. An ancient and beautifully illuminated MS.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett) and Corporation of Shrewsbury**.

SELECTION FROM THE ROYAL CHARTERS GRANTED TO SHREWSBURY.

119. Richard I. The earliest extant, granted at Westminster in the 1st year of his reign (11th November, 1189).
120. Henry III. Granted at Westminster in the 11th year of his reign (20th March, 1227).
121. Henry VIII. Granted at Westminster in the 34th year of his reign (26th April, 1542).
122. Elizabeth. Granted at Westminster in the 28th year of her reign (20th April, 1586).
123. Charles I. Granted at Westminster in the 14th year of his reign (16th June, 1638).
124. Charles II. Granted in the 14th year of his reign (16th June, 1662).
125. Foundation grant of the Free School of Shrewsbury by Edward VI. at Westminster (10th February, 1552).

Lent by **Mr. G. R. Wycherley**, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

126. Two Volumes of Plays written by William Wycherley, printed by B. Tooke and W. Wellington, London, MDCCXX. Wycherley was born at Clive, near Shrewsbury, in 1640, his father being a Cavalier Squire. He was the writer of the Comedies "Love in a Wood," "The Plain Dealer (1677)," etc. Married as his 2nd wife, the Countess of Drogheda. Died December, 1715.

For Sale, apply to Secretary.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. Newdigate Poyntz) and Churchwardens**, of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

127. Letters Patent of 14th Charles II. appointing a Commission to visit his Chapel at St. Mary's and the School there.

St. Mary's is described as "The Church of our Blessed Virgin in Salop, our free Chapel which is in our patronage." (With transcript).

Lent by **The Warden (Rev. John B. Eccleston)**, Trinity Hospital, Clun.

F

128. MSS. connected with the Hospital.
129. Original Entry Book, 1619.
130. Inventory Book, 1624.
131. Original Statutes, Constitutions and Ordinances.
132. Copy of Charter made 1797 from the original grant at Greenwich.

Lent by **Rev. John Walcot**, Bitterley Court, Ludlow.

133. The Reformation Bible, with the objectionable parts (according to modern views) obliterated.

Lent by **Rev. C. H. Drinkwater**, St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

134. Book printed at Ironbridge. "A Wreath from the Wilderness." Author, Accola Montis Amœni. Presented by William Smith, 1816
135. Book printed at Shrewsbury. "An Essay on the Passions" with other poems. Author, A. Donoughue. Printed by T. Wood, St. John's Hill, 1799.
136. Book printed at Whitchurch. A selection of Psalms from the old and new versions, sung in the Parish Church of Whitchurch; for the organ or pianoforte. R. Parker, N.D.

Lent by **Mr. J. D. Southam**, Linslade, Shrewsbury.

137. Bible, printed by J. Basket, 1717, originally belonging to St. Alkmond's Church. It has the following memorandum on inside of cover, "This book bought 1720,
Thos. Gittins, Goldsmith,
Thos. Sandford, Shoemaker,
Churchwardens."
"This Bible repaired
1755,
Wm. Briscoe, Thos. Adney, Churchwardens, 1755."
138. The Antiquities of the County of Shropshire, by Francis Grose, F.S.A., 1849, containing S. Hooper's engravings, 1783-85.

Lent by **Mr. H. R. H. Southam** (Hon. Sec.), Innellan, Shrewsbury.

139. Camden's Britannia, 1695. Shropshire pages 539-554, with Maps, by Robert Morden.
140. History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury, T. Phillips, printed at Shrewsbury, by T. Wood, 1779.
141. "The World's Catastrophe, or Europe's Mutations, 1666," with "an exact Type of the Three Suns seen in Cheshire and Shropshire, 3 April, 1647," etc., by William Lilly, Student in Astrologie; who is Amicus Patriæ and veritatis Amator. (Diagram of the 3 Suns, page 64), 1647.

F

142. Army List, "a List of the General and Field Officers as they rank in the Army," etc., 1763. Very scarce and one of the earliest Army Lists. Officers of the 53rd Shropshire Regiment on page 107.

143. "List of the Officers of the several Regiments and Corps of Fencible Cavalry and Infantry." Militia, etc., "Gentlemen and Yeomanry," Volunteer Infantry. 4th Edition. 1796. Scarce. Officers of the Shropshire Militia, page 148; Market Drayton Yeomanry Troop, page 186; and Shropshire Yeomanry, page 187.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett) and Corporation of Shrewsbury.**

Exhibits from Borough Museum.

144. Request from the Electors of Shrewsbury to Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., and George Tomline, Esq., to offer themselves as Candidates for the Representation of the Borough. A Parchment roll, signed by numerous burgesses.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. E. Auden) and Churchwardens** of Tong.

145. Book of Churchwardens' Accounts, 1630 to 1680.

Lent by **Mrs. H. Y. S. Watkins**, Shotton Hall.

146. Will of Thomas Banaster, of Hadnal, dated 14 April, 1473. He was probably the father of Ralph Banaster, the betrayer of Buckingham who was beheaded at Salisbury, Nov. 2, 1483.

147. Will of Francis Watkins, of Shotton, 20 March, 1663. He was a Captain in the Parliamentary Army. Buried at Middle. He purchased lands at Tilley.

148. "Antiquities and Memoirs of the Parish of Middle, by Mr. Richard Gough, A.D. 1700. A copie by Mr. Bn. Watkins in the year 1783 for Mr. Richard Watkins."

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation of Bridgnorth.**

149. Charter, given by James I., reciting those previously given by Henry II., (1157), John., Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII. Edward VI, and which were afterwards destroyed by Parliamentary troops. (Date of Charter 2nd June, 4th year of Reign and 39th year as King of Scotland, 1606), with Seal.

150. Charter of Charles I., with Seal.

151. Burgess or Freemen's Roll of the Borough of Bridgnorth, commencing 1673.

F

152. MSS. Book, containing a translation by Mr. Thomas Mytton, of Shipton (Recorder of Bridgnorth), in his own handwriting, made in 1782, and presented by him to the Bailiffs and Aldermen of the Borough. The book contains a translation of Charter of James I. with full antiquarian notes, and also a copy of an appeal to the people of England by Charles II. to make a collection to help the inhabitants of Bridgnorth to rebuild the upper town, Market House, etc., which had been destroyed by fire in the surrender of the Castle to Cromwell in 1646. The losses by the fire being assessed at "3 score thousand pounds at the least." In the book also is a list of some of the Governors dating back to 8th year of King John.

Lent by **The Vicar (Rev. A. E. C. Adams), and Churchwardens** of Farlow, Cleobury Mortimer.

153. Three Parish Books relating to expenditure of money to poor, etc., dating from 1712.
This parish was formerly in Herefordshire.

Lent by **Rev. Prebendary Oldham**, Bridgnorth.

154. MSS. of the Royal Peculiar. Exempt Jurisdiction of Bridgnorth :—
No. 1. Arts, etc., 1627-1641.
No. 2. Articles to be enquired of by the Churchwardens within the Deanery of Bridgnorth, 1663.
No. 3. Latest Minute Book of the Peculiar Court. Sentence of deprivation pronounced by the Official Principal in 1835.

Lent by **Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham**, Cound Rectory, Shrewsbury.

155. Fine Old Folio Bible, bound in red Russia, silver corners, belonging to Cound Church. Oxford, 1701.

Lent by **Mrs. Jenkins**, Charlton Hill.

156. Printed Address to Salopian Burgesses by Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. (July, 1830), (son of Mr. Richard Jenkins, of Bicton).
157. Sir Philip Sydney's "Arcadia," dedicated to his sister, the Countess of Pembroke.

Lent by **Mr. E. Bickerton Williams**, Hollington, Edgbaston

158. Parchment Document appointing the lender's father, Mr. J. Bickerton Williams, to the office of Steward of the Manor of Shrewsbury, 26th Oct., 1836.

Lent by **Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman**, Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal.

F

159. Manuscript collections for History of Shropshire in 5 vols., compiled by the late Mr. Hardwick, apparently about the year 1835, but never published.

160. Manuscript collections relating to the Parish of Worfield, County of Salop, compiled by Hardwick.

161. Three MSS. Vols., containing extracts from most of the Parishes in the County of Salop. They were transcribed for Mr. William Mytton, the well-known Shropshire Antiquary, and were formerly preserved among the Halston MSS.

162 A Small MS. Vol., containing copies of a number of Ancient Deeds connected with family of Mytton, and relating chiefly to land in Shrewsbury and the neighbourhood.

Lent by **Mr. W. F. Plowden**, Plowden Hall.

163. Copy of Grant from John Plowden, Lord of Plowden, to William Jamys, of Eggedon, of a parcel of ground called Whitewall Furlong. 3 Henry VII.

164. Grant from Humphrey Plowden, of Plowden, to Elizabeth Sturi, his wife, of an annuity out of his Manor of Plowden. 5 Henry VIII.

SECTION 3.

Sub-section 7. (Initial Letter G.)

Relics from Uriconium, and Roman remains found in the County of Salop.

THE ROMAN CITY OF URICONIUM AT WROXETER, SHROPSHIRE.

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society desire to call attention to the fact that a new Guide to Uriconium has just been written by Mr. George E. Fox, Hon. M.A., Oxon., F.S.A. The Guide is accompanied by two excellent plans, and Mr. Fox's special knowledge of Roman Antiquities is too well known to need commendation. A copy of the Guide will be given to every visitor paying for admission to the Ruins (6d). The Council are confident that the account Mr. Fox has most kindly written will stir up new interest in the city, and greatly increase the pleasure of a visit there.

For some years past the Society of Antiquaries have been excavating the site of Silchester, in Hampshire, and much light has thereby been thrown on the Roman occupation of Britain. It is believed by experts that a systematic excavation of Uriconium, owing to the suddenness of its overthrow, would yield even more valuable results, and it is the earnest desire of the Society of Antiquaries, in conjunction with the Shropshire Archæological Society, to undertake this work at no distant date. The matter is one of national importance, and a confident appeal is made to the patriotism and public spirit of visitors to Uriconium to enable the work to be carried out. Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the Shropshire Archæological Society (Uriconium Fund), at Messrs. Eyton, Burton & Co.'s Bank, Shrewsbury.

Lent by **Rt. Hon. Lord Barnard**, Raby Castle, Darlington.

G

1. Stone Altar, found at Rushton, near the spring of water on the side of the road from Uriconium to the Wrekin; 2 ft. high, 15 ins. wide, 18 ins. from back to front.

VARIOUS ARTICLES FOUND AT URICONIUM

(40 IN NUMBER.), VIZ.:

G

2. Romano-Salopian ware.—Tesselated pavement.—Tiles.—Necks of Amphoræ.—Roofing tiles.—Roman lead.—Roman glass.—Fragments of Samian ware.—Concrete flooring.—Flue tile of Hypocaust.—Fragments of Upchurch ware.—Handles of jars (Red Romano-Salopiensis).—Part of a fresco from a Roman room.—Boar's tusks.—English Mastiff's jaw.—Horn of Wild Bull from the forest of Uriconium.—Stag's horns.—Deer's feet.—Point of a stag's horn.—2 Saltspoons and one signet.—Hairpins.—Various Roman coins.—Corroded Iron band.

Lent by **Mr. G. H. Meire**, Eyton-on-Severn.

3. Water Bottle, 6¼ inches high.
4. Cinerary Urn, 8 inches high.

Lent by **Rev. Selwyn C. Freer**, High Ercall Vicarage, Wellington, Salop.

5. One Stone Implement, found at Uriconium. The perforation was filled with a soldering of lead when it was found by a labourer, who broke the ring to get out the lead. It has been shewn by the present possessor to Rev. W. Greenwell and Mr. J. Anderson, of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, neither of whom were able to say for what purpose it has been used.

Lent by **Mrs. Wingfield**, Onslow

6. Roman Fragments dug up at Onslow.

Lent by **Miss Tudor**, Harnage, Cound.

7. Collection of Coins from Uriconium.

Lent by **The Governing Body of Shrewsbury School**
(Mr. T. E. Pickering, Librarian).

8. Roman Strigil.
9. Roman Lamp.
10. Axe-heads.
11. Perfume Burner.

Lent by **Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees**, Woodhill, Oswestry

12. Roman Coin of Domitian. Dug out of a bank at Trefiach.

Lent by **Rev. C. H. Drinkwater**, St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

G

13. Stoneware (Upchurch) Vessel.
14. Bladder-shaped Glass Bottle, supposed Roman.

Lent by **Mr. E. C. Edwards**, High Street, Bishop's Castle.

15. Spearhead, probably Roman, made of either brass or bronze, dug up in a field called the 'Bloody Romans,' about one mile from Bishop's Castle, 1862, it was 3 ft. 6 ins. below surface.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett), and Corporation of Shrewsbury (Free Library Committee).**

Exhibits from Borough Museum.

16. Large Cinerary Urn.
17. Cinerary Urn, Upchurch ware.
18. Cinerary Urn, in lead case.
19. Cinerary Urn, Durobrivian ware.
20. Cinerary Urns.
21. Small Cinerary Urns, Durobrivian ware.
22. Small Cinerary Urns, Upchurch ware.
23. Amphora, Upchurch ware.
24. Amphora, single handed, Romano-Salopian ware.
25. Amphoræ.
26. Small Vases and Jugs.
27. Jugs.
28. Lamp, Romano-Salopian ware.
29. Fragments of Samian ware.
30. Fragment of Wall Stucco.
31. Roofing Tile.
32. Flue Tile from the Hypocaust.
33. Roofing Shingles.
34. Skulls from Uriconium.
35. Animal Remains: Bos longifrons, Wild Boar, Deer, Dog, Goat, Horse, Monkey, Pig, Red Deer, Spurs of Fighting Cocks.
36. Roman Lamps.
37. Glass Lachrymatories.
38. Statuettes of Mercury, Venus, and Hercules.
39. Bracelets.
40. Brooches.
41. Buckles.
42. Fibulæ.
43. Spoons.
44. Lead Weights.
45. Writing Stylus.
46. Arm-Purse (only three others are known).

G

47. Bone Pins.
48. Bone Combs.
49. Bronze Sacrificial Knife.
50. Finger Rings.
51. Medicine Stamp.
52. Inlaid Ebony Finger Ring, lined with silver (given by Mr. Wm. Phillips).

IRON IMPLEMENTS.

53. Axe-heads.
54. Adze-heads.
55. Barbed Arrow.
56. Trowel.
57. Candle-sticks.
58. Spear-heads.
59. Arrow-heads.
60. Dagger-blades.
61. Keys.
62. Padlock.
63. Knives.
64. Manacle.

65. Selection of Roman Coins from Uriconium.
66. Plan of the Walls of Uriconium, by G. H. Davies, 1859.
67. Plans and Sections of the Defences of Uriconium, by G. H. Davies, 1861-2.
68. Plan of Fragments of Tesselated Pavements at Uriconium, by G. Maw, 1859.

SECTION III.

Sub-Section 8. (Initial Letter H.)

Coins, Tokens, Medals and Checks, connected with the County.

(Arranged by Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon).

PREFACE TO LIST OF COINS.

No British or Roman Coins are known to have been struck in Shropshire; and if any Saxon Coins were struck here before the reign of Æthelstan, A.D. 925 to 941, they did not bear the name of the mint, and therefore cannot be identified. Æthelstan enacted "that there be one money over all the King's dominion, and that no man mint except within port," *i.e.*, in a borough. From this time almost all coins were stamped with the name of the place where they were struck, and of the moneyer responsible for them. He further enacted that, with the exception of a few places of which Shrewsbury was not one, there should be only one moneyer in each borough, but this limitation was certainly not permanently adhered to, and even during Æthelstan's reign, which did not last at the utmost more than 12 years after the making of the law, at least 10 moneyers struck coins at Shrewsbury. One of Æthelstan's pennies is among the exhibits. No other town in Shropshire ever had a mint, but silver pennies (the only current coins, with a few very rare exceptions) were struck here continuously from the reign of Æthelstan to the end of that of Henry III., and specimens of most of the reigns are engraved in "Owen and Blakeway," pp. 24, 135. Edward I. greatly reduced the number of his mints, and no coins have been struck here since Henry III.'s, excepting in October, November and December, 1642, when a mint from Aberystwith was worked here, and coined the plate sent to the King by the gentry of the County, and some of that sent by the Universities. These coins all bear an abbreviation of the inscription "Religio Protestans, Leges Angliæ, Libertates Parliamenti," alluding to a proclamation made by the King at Wellington, on Sept. 19th, "that he would preserve the Protestant Religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament." They are distinguished by the shape of the Prince's plumes in the field, which spring from a large coronet without bands below it, from the similar coins struck at Oxford by the same mint, which was removed there in the first days of January, 1642-3. Of Owen and Blakeway's figures, vol. I., p. 246, the two obverses and three reverses highest in the plate are of Oxford, but the two lower obverses and one reverse are of Shrewsbury. The coins struck in Shrewsbury were all silver, and were pieces of 20s., 10s., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Some of the half-crowns are exhibited.

R. Ll. Kenyon.

COINS.

Lent by **Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon**, Pradoe, Westfelton.

H

1. Silver Penny, struck at Shrewsbury by King Æthelstan, A.D. 925 to 941, being the earliest Shrewsbury coin known.
2. Silver Penny of Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1041 to 1066.
3. Three different Half-Crowns struck at Shrewsbury by Charles I. 1642, being the latest coins struck at Shrewsbury. The inscription on them records his declaration made at Wellington that he would preserve "the Protestant Religion, the laws of England, and the liberties of Parliament."

Lent by **Hon. & Rev. Gilbert H. F. Vane**, Wem Rectory.

4. Five Coins found at High Ercall Hall, including the second Shrewsbury Half-Crown, 1642.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Tatton**, Petton Lodge, Shrewsbury.

5. Groat, Henry VII.
6. Shilling, Elizabeth
7. Two-Shilling piece, Elizabeth
8. Half-Crown
9. Silver Groat

} Found at different times by workmen at Petton.

10. Gold Piece, 7s., George III., found at Weston Common.
11. Sixpence, Charles II., found at Weston Common.

Lent by **Rev. T. J. Rider**, Baschurch Vicarage.

12. Silver Coin, found at Uriconium, Diva Faustina, wife of Antoninus, A.D. 220.

Lent by **Rev. A. H. Mawson**, Uffington Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

13. Silver Coin of Queen Elizabeth's reign, date 1573, dug up in ruins at Haughmond Abbey.

Lent by **Mr. J. A. Morris**, St. Austin's Friars, Shrewsbury.

14. Two Roman Coins found in Shrewsbury.

Lent by **Mr. W. Clement**, Cheney Longville House, Craven Arms.

15. Silver Coin, Charles I., found at the Council House, Shrewsbury.

Lent by **The Curators of the Museum of the Ludlow Natural History Society.**
(Mr. C. Fortey, Sec. and Treas.)

H

16. Edward III. Penny, found in Ludlow.
17. ,, Penny, found in Oldgate, Ludlow.
18. ,, Groat, found at Dinham, Ludlow.
19. ,, Gold piece, found in Ludlow Cemetery.
20. Richard II. Silver piece, found in Ludlow Cemetery.
21. Elizabeth. Silver piece, found Oakley Park.
22. ,, Twopence, found in the Castle, Ludlow.
23. Charles I. Shilling, found Ludlow.
24. Charles II. Groat, found in the Castle, Ludlow.

Lent by **The Dowager Viscountess Hill**, The Citadel, Hawkstone.

25. Coins found in the ruins at Red Castle, the ancient Seat of the Audleys:—6 Silver, and 1 Roman.
26. Two Elizabethan Coins (silver) found at Weston Heath.

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury**
(Free Library Committee).

27. Siege Pieces, Charles I., Shrewsbury mint.

Lent by **Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees**, Woodhill, Oswestry.

28. Roman Coin, found near Offa's Dyke. Head of Domitian and inscription "By Authority and Power of the Senate."

Lent by **Mr. John Tayleur**, Buntingsdale.

17 Roman Coins, viz:—

29. 1 of Valerian, Emperor A.D. 254 to 260.
30. 7 of Gallienus, ,, ,, 260 to 268.
31. 1 of Salonina wife of Gallienus.
32. 2 of Marius (?) Emperor for a few days in 267.
33. 7 of Victorinus, Usurpur in Gaul and Britain, 260—268.
34. 4 of Postumus ,, ,, ,, 260 to 266.
35. 8 of Tetricus Sen. ,, ,, ,, 267 to 272.
36. 5 of Tetricus, Jun., Cæsar under his father.
37. 8 of Claudius II. (Gothicus), Emperor 268 to 270.
38. 4 of Quintillus, Emperor for 17 days in 270.

The above coins were found with probably 700 to 1000 others 18th February, 1898, while ploughing in a field opposite the "Fabric" Cottages, near Longford, in the parish of Moreton Say, on a farm belonging to the lender, and occupied by Mr. Robert Cartwright. Unfortunately nearly all of them were dispersed in and about Market Drayton by the boy who found them, in ignorance of their value.

TOKENS.

Traders tokens were issued as a matter of necessity by Corporations and Tradesmen throughout England, Wales and Ireland, during the seventeenth Century (1648-1679), in almost every town and village, to supply the requirements of the people, there being no copper coinage issued by the government of the period.

Bridgnorth was the only town in the county which issued tokens in its corporate capacity, unless the one issued at Drayton bearing the Arms of the Merchant Tailors may have been a town-piece, as it bears no name of a private issuer.

In the last edition of Boyne's work (1889), on "Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century," one hundred and seven are described as belonging to Shropshire, and one doubtful. Of these five may be assigned to the Corporations of Bridgnorth and Drayton, the remainder bearing names of ninety-two private issuers, two being issued by firms consisting of two partners.

The bulk are farthings and half-pennies, there being however as many as thirteen pennies, Shropshire sharing with its adjoining County of Cheshire and North Wales, the possession of more tokens of the nominal value of a penny than the whole of the other Counties of England and South Wales.

The above information is kindly supplied by Mr. J. W. Lloyd, Kington, who has given full description below of his collection of Shropshire Tokens.

Lent by **Mr. James W. Lloyd**, Kington.

COLLECTION OF 92 TOKENS

Issued in Shropshire during the 17th Century (1656-1671).

Bishop's Castle

H
39. 2 Edward Wollaston, junior, Arms of the Wollaston family. Arg. three mullets 2 and 1, sa. pierced of the first, impaling Ermine on a Canton a fleur-de-lis.

Bridgnorth

40. 4 Issued by the Chamberlains, 1665.
41. 1 Symon Beauchamp, Draper.
42. 1 John Higgins, Grocer.

Broseley

43. 1 Richard Crompton.
44. 1 William Okes, 1660.

Drayton

45. 1 Drayton-in-Hales'. Arms of the Merchant Tailors.
46. 1 Matthias Thurston.

H

Ellesmere.

47. 1 Thomas Cooke.
48. 1 Edward Renolds, Mercer.

Ludlow.

49. 1 Richard Bebb, Ironmonger.
50. 2 Iohn Bowdler, 1664, Mercer.
51. 1 Iohn Bright, Mercer.
52. 2 Edward Davies, 1669, Apothecary.
53. 3 Tamberlaine Davies, 1669, Mercer.
54. 1 Blanch Hacklvit (The only token issued by a female Butcher)
55. 3 George Havghton, Mercer.
56. 2 Walter Iones, Mercer.
57. 2 Edward Miels.
58. 2 Iohn Pearce, 1656, Ironmonger.
59. 1 Will. Richards, Haberdasher.
60. 1 Ralph Sharett, 1663, Baker.
61. 2 Charles Valle (octagonal).

(The Ludlow series comprises specimens of all known issuers.)

Madeley Market.

62. 2 Iohn Holland.
63. 1 Edward Lewis, Collier?
64. 1 Lawrence Wellington, Ironmonger.

Much Wenlock.

65. 1 Herry Blake and William Evans.
66. 1 Thomas Owsley, Mercer.

Newport.

67. 1 Thomas Chaloner.
68. 1 Samvell Downton, Mercer.
69. 1 Arthur Legg, Grocer.
70. 1 Arthvr Rowe, Arms of the Rowe family (a bee hive surrounded by bees.)
71. 1 Thomas Yovnge, Mercer.

Oswestry.

72. 2 Hvgh Edwards, 1660, Shoemaker, 1d.
73. 1 Iohn Iones, 1666, 1d.
74. 2 Richard Payne, Mercer.
75. 1 Arther Ward, 1d.

Prees.

76. 1 Richard madeley, Mercer.

Shifnal.

77. 2 Arthvr Manwaring, Mercer.

H

Shrewsbury.

78. 1 Thomas Achelley (octagonal), probably a Baker, 1d.
79. 1 Peter Baker (Heart Shape), Distiller.
80. 1 Ioseph Benyon, Baker, 1d.
81. 2 Iohn Brigdell, Tallow Chandler.
82. 1 Edmond Clarke.
83. 1 Robert Davies, Mercer.
84. 1 William Harrison, 1666, Stationer.
85. 1 Beniamin Hind.
86. 1 Iohn Hollier, 1668, Mercer.
87. 1 Samvell Machen, Baker.
88. 2 Thomas Meyriche, 1663, Vinter.
89. 2 Iohn Millington, 1664, Baker.
90. 2 Constantine Overton, 1663, Cordwainer.
91. 1 Samvell Ridgway, Grocer.
92. 1 Owen Roberts, Baker.
93. 1 Iob Selby, Distiller.
94. 1 Thos. Stvdley, 1d.
95. 1 William Thomas, 1666, Mercer.
96. 2 Michael Wilding, Mercer.

Wellington.

97. 2 Andrew Sockett, 1666, Mercer.

Wem.

98. 1 William Alanson.
99. 1 Thomas Iebb, Mercer.
100. 2 Samvell Roycroft, Ironmonger.
101. 1 Iohn Shenton, Mercer.
102. 1 Samvel Smith, Mercer.

Whitchurch

103. 1 Iohn Bathoe, Tallow Chandler.
104. 1 Hvmphrey Rowley, Octagonal.
Uncertain. (Query Shrewsbury).
105. 1 Ob Robert Blooner—his half-peny.
Rev. In Coman Hill, 1666—r.m.b.

Eighteenth Century Tokens.

106. Ludlow Penny.
Ob. View of Ludlow Castle. Ludlow Castle, Salop. Jacobs.
Rev. A globe between a rose and thistle. British Penny, 1797.
Edge, I Promise to Pay on Demand the Bearer One Penny.

Lent by **Mr. James Bates**, Clotleigh, Wellington, Salop.

H

107. Two Shrewsbury Half-pennies, 1793.

Lent by **The Curators, Ludlow Museum** (as above)

108. Token of the Hammermen's Company.
109. One Shrewsbury Half-penny.

Lent by **Mr. T. H. Beacall**, Underdale Road, Shrewsbury

110. Token—Heart-shaped Shield, 1787. R. Hill, Prees. Reverse—Fox and Crow.

Lent by **The Dowager Viscountess Hill**, The Citadel.

111. Two Nuremburg Tokens found at Redcastle.
112. Nuremburg Token found at Hardwick.

Lent by **Mr. Ralph B. Benson**, Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock.

113. Nuremburg Token, 17th Century, found at Lutwyche, 1896.

Lent by **Mr. Daniel Jones**, Kilsall House, Shifnal.

114. Copper Token of John Wilkinson, 1787.

Lent by **Rev. A. H. Mawson**, Uffington.

115. Token—Date, 1737, marked "Sam Smith." This was dug up at Haughmond Abbey.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett) and Corporation of Shrewsbury** (Free Library Committee).

116. 29 Shrewsbury Tradesmens' Tokens of the 17th Century. The following are the only tokens of the 17th century not included in Mr. Lloyd's list above :—
117. Shrewsbury—Joshua Willis, mercer.
118. Bishop's Castle—Jeremy Ambler.
119. Halesowen—William Bodeley, 1667.
120. Wem—John Chettwood, mercer.
121. Church Stretton—John Phillips.

Shropshire Tokens of the 18th Century.

H

122. Two, John Wilkinson, Ironmaster, 1790.
123. One ,, ,, 1795.
124. Two tokens, payable at Coalbrookdale and Ketley. Ob.: "Inclined Plane at Ketley, 1789. Rev.: The first Iron Bridge at the Dale, erected anno., 1779; span, 100 feet." Token issued 1792.
125. Two, Salop Woollen Manufactory. Arms of Shrewsbury on obv., 1793.
126. Two ditto, Druid's Head on obv.
127. Two ditto, Bust of a Bishop on obv. "Success to the Woollen Manufactory."
128. One Mail Coach Halfpenny. "To Trade expedition, to Property protection."
129. Shrewsbury Halfpenny, 1794.

Shrewsbury Brass Checks.

130. House of Industry, Shrewsbury.
131. Mardol.
132. Swan Inn, Frankwell.
133. Boat House Inn.
134. The Windsor Castle.
135. The Red Lion.
136. Burr's Lead Works.

Lent by **Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon**, Pradoe.

137. Leopard Inn, Pride Hill, brass 1½d. check.

MEDALS.

Lent by **Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon**, Pradoe.

138. Silver Medal of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower in 1688, for refusing to read the Declaration of Indulgence, including Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, an ancestor of Sir Watkin Wynn.
139. Copper Medal—General Lord Hill. On the reverse, Almarez May 19th, 1812. Lord Hill was in chief command at this important victory.
140. Copper Medal—Francis Henry Egerton, 3rd and last Earl of Bridgewater. Succeeded 1823, died 1828. Rector of Whitchurch and of Middle.
141. White Metal Medal—Lichfield Cathedral.

Lent by **Mr, W. Clement**, Cheney Longville.

142. Fothergillian Gold Medal gained by W. J. Clement, M.P., in the year 1834.

Lent by **Mr. James W. Lloyd**, Kington.

H
143. White Metal Medal, of Shrewsbury School.
Ob.—Bust of Sir Philip Sidney,
PHILIPPUS SIDNEY, REG. SCHOL. SALOP, ALVMNVS. A.D. 1564.
NAT. A.D. 1534, OB. A.D. 1586.
Rev.—PRIMIS UT TE MIRENTUR AB ANNIS.
Within an oak wreath:
NUMISMA SIDNEIANUM REGLÆ SCHOLÆ SALOPIENSIS
ALVMNVS PRÆMIO
BONARUM ARTIUM QUOT ANNIS PROPOSITUM.

144. Bronze Medal, struck to commemorate the Meeting held at Shrewsbury to celebrate the return to Parliament of the XII Conservative Members for Shropshire, Nov. 12th, 1841.
Ob.—On a cushion, a bible, surmounted by a Regal Crown with sword and mace in front, on a label beneath: GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Two laurel branches tied together at base, bearing on leaves, six each side, the names
FORESTER, WHITMORE, TOMLINE, ACKERS, DARLINGTON, HILL, GASKELL, PIGOT, BOTFIELD, D'ISRAELI, CLIVE, GORE.
NOVEMBER 12TH, 1841, EARL OF POWIS, PRESIDENT.
On label surrounding the whole:
FESTIVAL AT SHREWSBURY, TO CELEBRATE THE RETURN TO PARLIAMENT OF THE XII CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS FOR SHROPSHIRE.
Rev.—View River Severn and Bridge in foreground, the Abbey Church and Lord Hill's Column backed by the Wrekin.
ALL FRIENDS ROUND THE WREKIN.
T. HALLIDAY, F.

Lent by **Mr. T. H. Beacall**, Goldstone, Shrewsbury.

145. Large Medal struck in honour of General Lord Hill.
Head of Lord Hill, surrounded by inscription "Rowland Lord Hill." On reverse, Lord Hill's Column, surrounded by inscription "Animo non Astutia," 1816.

146. Silver Medal, struck to commemorate the return of 12 Conservative Members. Same design and inscriptions as on the above lent by Mr. Lloyd.

Lent by **Mr. J. D. Southam**, Linslade, Shrewsbury.

147. Similar Medal, exhibited to show reverse.

Lent by **Mr. J. Evan Jones**, Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.

148. Military Medal with 2 Clasps, Albuhera, Busaco, 1793—1814. Issued 1848. Bears the name William Gillings, 7th Foot (a Shrewsbury man).

Lent by **Lady Edwardes**, Brighton.

H
149. The Medals and Decorations of Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Hero of Multan.

Lent by **Mr. William Roberts**, Eaton School, Church Stretton.

150. Medal—Leipzic, 1813. Obverse inscription "För Tapperhet I Fält" (For valour on the Field).

151. Waterloo Medal. Obverse, "Wellington Waterloo, June 18th, 1815." Reverse, "George R. Regent." On edge, "Shoeing Smith W. Roberts, Royal Artillery Drivers."
The above medals were given to William Roberts of Baschurch, Salop, shoeing smith in the Royal Horse Artillery. The Medal for Leipzic is Swedish. The Powers allied against Bonaparte wished to purchase from the English Government the secret of the manufacture of Congreve's Rockets, then recently invented (first used at Battle of Copenhagan, by the English, 1807), this was refused, but a number of English Artillerists under a Captain, were sent to act with the allied army, and were attached sometimes to the Prussian Army under Blucher and sometimes to the Swedish Army under the Crown Prince (Bernadotte). During this Campaign the Captain died and the command of the English company devolved upon Lieut. Strangeways, who afterwards became a General and was killed in the Crimea. It is stated that at the first discharge of the Congreve Rockets at Leipzic 3000 French Infantry threw down their arms. (See Pictorial History of England). The above is most interesting because of the fact of an English soldier obtaining a Swedish Medal, and it is probable there are very few in existence. The Medal was left to his nephew, father of the lender who supplies this information.

SECTION 3.

Sub-section 9. (Initial Letter J).

Stone Implements, etc., found in the County.

Lent by **Rev. Selwyn C. Freer**, High Ercall Vicarage, Wellington, Salop.

J

1. (*A*). One Stone Implement found at Haughmond. Of this implement the Rev. Canon W. Greenwell writes:—I have looked at the stone very carefully, and I have come to the conclusion that not only has it been in use for some purpose, but that it has been prepared for such use. In fact, that it is not a casual stone which had to serve as a tool, but that it is an implement specially made for some purpose." The stone is of a basaltic character. With it are exhibited examples (*B*. and *C*.) of what are "casual stones" which had to serve as tools.

   (*B*). Is a Felsitic Pebble which has been used as a hammer or chipper. It was the discovery of this stone with one or two other rough hammer stones which led to the discovery of "*A*."

   (*C*). Is a Cumberland Granite Hammer Stone, found near the same spot.

   The occurrence of these rougher implements in connection with the fabricated implement *A* seems to confirm the conjecture of Canon Greenwell, that the district "was inhabited by people in the lowest state" at the time when this implement *A* was used.

Lent by **Rev. W. Brewster Middleton**, Vicar of Chirbury.

2. Bronze Dagger, 15 inches long, found near Mitchell's Fold (ancient stone circles).

Lent by **Mrs Ellis Cunliffe**, Petton.

3. Bronze Spear-head found in 1825 in Petton moat. These spear-heads were cast in moulds of stone. Examples of such moulds have been occasionally found in Scotland, but they are more commonly found in Ireland. The loops are intended to secure the weapon to its shaft by cords passing through them.

Lent by **Mr Ralph B. Benson**, Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock.

J

4. Stone Cup found at Longville, 1894, origin and purpose unknown. Found under thirty feet of apparently undisturbed blue clay and limestone debris. It has been submitted to the British Museum authorities, who can give no account of it. Apparently intended for a goblet with foot and stand, by some error in the primitive lathe, the foot has been accidentally cut off, and the unfinished work thrown away.

Lent by **Mr. T. R. Horton**, Harley Towers, Much Wenlock.

5. Small collection of Stone Weapons, consisting of celts, arrow and javelin heads, scrapers, whetstone, net sinkers, etc., found in the neighbourhood of Harley, Cound, and Cressage.

Lent by **Miss A. Hawkins**, S. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury.

6. Stone Hammer found in the Severn at Montford Bridge.

Lent by **Mr. S. Jackson**, Bellstone House, Shrewsbury.

7. Small Earthenware Cup, supposed to be a lamp, found in the garden of Bellstone House, Shrewsbury, about 2ft. 6in. below the surface.

Further information desired.

Lent by **Mr. George Mountford**, The School, Churchstoke.

8. Celt found in the Parish of Chirbury, about 400 yards from the old stone circle of Mitchell's Fold.

Lent by Mr. **Thomas Maddocks**, The Woodlands, Wem.

9. Ancient Millstones dug up at the Woodlands, in very old grass meadow.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Tatton**, Petton Lodge, Shrewsbury.

10. Prehistoric Axe. Found some years ago near Petton, about two feet below the surface of a peaty soil.

Lent by **Dowager Viscountess Hill**, The Citadel, Hawkstone.

11. Pheons and barbed Arrow-heads found at Hawkstone.
12. Four Bronze articles. Locality unknown.

Lent by **Mr. R. E. Clarke**, The Rocks, Meole.

13. Stone Axe found at Prolley Moor, Wentnor.

Lent by **Powys-Land Museum**, Welshpool, per Mr. T. Simpson Jones

J

14. Stone Implement found on Breiddyn Hill.
15. Part of an Iron Sword found at Offa's Dyke.
16. Part of an Iron Sword found near Pool Quay when the Cambrian Railway was being made.
17. Iron Spear or Instrument 18in. × 1¼ in. Found near the top of the Breiddyn.

Lent by **The Curators of the Museum of the Ludlow Natural History Society** (Mr. Charles Fortey, Secretary and Treasurer).

18. Celt of Sandstone found at Mock Tree, near Ludlow.
19. Celt of Greenstone found in bed of gravel in a meadow called the Leys.
20. Stone Hammer (Basalt) found at Bitterley.
21. Stone Hammer found at Bromfield.

Lent by **Mr. H. Stopes**, F.A.I., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

22. Portion of a Quern turned up in gravel. And beautiful specimen of striation on a Permian pebble, from excavation on Pride Hill.
23. Hammer Stones, Celt, etc., found on the site of the Shropshire Maltings, Ditherington, Shrewsbury.
24. Hand-rubbing Stone from surface close to the Wrekin.

Lent by **Mr. G. R. Wycherley**, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

25. Curious old Sand Mould found on Dana, Shrewsbury, in excavating for the sewerage about 20 feet deep.
Further information requested.

Lent by **Col. R. T. Lloyd**, Aston Hall, Oswestry.

26. Stone Hammer found in a gravel pit at Aston.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett) and Corporation of Shrewsbury (Free Library Committee)**.

Exhibits from Shrewsbury Museum.

STONE IMPLEMENTS :—

27. Arrow-heads
28. Borers
29. Thumb Flints
30. Spindle Whorls

} From Clun Hill. Found by the late Mr. George Luff.

31. Scrape, from Church Stretton.
32. Celt, from Cound.
33. Perforated Scrape, from Acton Scott.
34. Hammers, from Netley, Dorrington, Church Stretton, and Moreton Corbet.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS :—

J

35. Three Celts from Battlefield.
36. Celt from near the Wrekin.
37. Celt from Titterstone, Clee Hills.
38. Spear from the Wrekin.
39. Spear from Child's Ercall.
40. Five Bronze Articles from Battlefield (possibly grappling instruments affixed to scaling ladders).

SECTION III.

Sub-Section 10. (Initial Letter K).

Miscellaneous—Ancient Punishments, Old Needlework, etc.

Lent by **Col. Anstice**, Marnwood, Iron-Bridge, Salop.

K

1. Mottoes, written by Mr. Wilding, of High Ercall, and inscribed on the new peal of bells at S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, T. Mears, of London, founder, 1798.

Lent by **Mrs. Anderson**, Much Wenlock.

Three Embroidered Waistcoats, 18th Century.

2. No. 1—White silk, floral border, floweret filling.
3. No. 2— ,, ,, ,, fancy ,,
4. No. 3—Cream satin, flowers and foliage, feather filling, elaborate scroll border.

Lent by **Mr. Bridgeman**, Church Stretton.

5. Old Brass Snuffers and Stand.

Lent by **Mr. T. H. Burd**, Lexden Gardens.

6. Two Curious Iron Chests or Safes from Ludlow.
7. A Leaden "Bulla," found at Wattlesborough Hall.

Lent by **Mrs. Bickerton**, The Cottage, Harmer Hill.

8. Cradle of Mathew Henry, a celebrated Nonconformist Divine, born Oct. 18th, 1662, died June 22nd, 1714. He was the son of Philip Henry, one of the 2000 ministers who left the Church of England on the passing of the "Act of Uniformity."

Lent by **Mr. Alfred E. W. Darby**, Little Ness.

9. Pair of Embroideries in oval frames, worked by Margaretta Embrey, Wem School, 1791—1792.

Lent by **Mr. Henry Eldred**, Court House, Shrewsbury.

K

10. Funeral Token of "Anne, the wife of John Eldred, Esq., died March 31st, 1678, aged 72." Motto—"A wise woman buildeth her house." Armorial bearings of the family.

Lent by **Mr. John Eddowes**, Welshpool.

11. Picture in Straws, worked by a French officer, a prisoner of war, in the early part of this Century.

Lent by **Rev. Canon W. H. Egerton**, Whitchurch.

12. Scold's Brank. The late Mr. Sandford, of Sandford (died 1886) told the lender that, when a small boy, his attention was attracted by a crowd in S. John's Street, Whitchurch, shouting and jesting. Presently a woman with the Brank on her head was led by a rope from a side court and dragged along the street, followed by a crowd, chiefly of youths, hooting and gesticulating. Whether this was a judicial sentence of the Magistrates he could not say. It is recorded in an article in the Book of Days, 1869, that a Brank which was in existence in 1623 in the town of Macclesfield, "was used within the memory of an aged official of the municipal authorities in that town."

Lent by **Mr. Geo. Gange**, 4 Victoria Terrace, Gravel Hill, Ludlow.

13. Card—Ludlow Races, 1789.
14. Programme of Races held on the Old Field, near Ludlow, 20th Aug., 1789.
15. Notice of Ludlow Races, held 17th, 18th and 19th of June, 1795.

Lent by **Mrs. Ellis**, The Vicarage, Much Wenlock.

16. Pair of worked Shoes, formerly belonging to Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bludworth, Kt., Lord Mayor of London, second wife of Judge Jeffreys, Baron Wem. Date 1678.

NEEDLEWORK.

17. (*a*) Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, 17th Century.
18. (*b*) Marriage of Herod and Herodias, 17th Century.
19. (*c*) Three black and white subjects and one worked in colours, Clun Castle.
20. Piece of Chintz, with views of Boscobel and the Royal Oak, end of 18th Century.

WAX MINIATURES.

K

21. (*a*) King George II.
22. (*b*) Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Wife.
23. Powderer, formerly used for powdering ladies' hair.
24. China applier for putting rouge on ladies' cheeks.

Lent by **Mr. D. W. Hussey**, 39 High Street, Shrewsbury.

25. Autographs of the Twelve Members for Shropshire (Twelve Apostles) 1841, on silk.

Lent by **Lady Harnage**, Cressage, Shrewsbury.

26. Old Picture of the Virgin, which formerly hung by the Easter Sepulchre in Harley Church, 15th Century.
27. Gold Snuff-box, presented to the late Sir George Harnage, Bart., by George IV.
28. Tortoise-shell Snuff-box, mounted in silver.
29. Magnifying Glass, mother of pearl, mounted in silver.

Lent by **Rev. W. Brewster**, Middleton Vicarage, Chirbury.

30. Very ancient Iron or Brass Key, found at Priest Weston.

Lent by **Mrs. Wingfield**, Onslow.

31. Man-trap.

Lent by **Rev. Hugh H. Howard**, Rector of Melverley.

32. The ancient Key of Melverley Church. The Church and Steeple were re-built, 1718.

Lent by **Mrs. E. E. Campbell-Hyslop**, Woodcote, Church Stretton.

33. Ancient Gold Ring, dug up at Brockhurst, Church Stretton; a skull and hour-glass rudely engraved on the shield; the band apparently represents two arrow-heads; inside is inscribed "Anna Austin" and a monogram.

Lent by **Mrs. Ellis Cunliffe**, Petton Park, Shrewsbury.

34. Ancient "Lord's Measure," or Holy Water Vessel, found in Petton Moat in 1825, supposed to have been thrown there either during the Reformation or time of Oliver Cromwell.
35. Knight Templar's Ring (in jet) found under the roots of a large oak cut down in Petton Park, 1870: engraved "In hoc signo vinces." These rings were worn by the Knights on a ribbon round the neck.

Lent by **Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane**, The Rectory, Wem.

K

36. Iron hook attached to pole, used in Wem in olden times for pulling the thatched roof off a burning house

Lent by **Mr. Ralph B. Benson**, Lutwyche Hall, Much Wenlock.

37. Old Needlework Screen (date unknown).
38. Old Needlework Screen. It has been at Lutwyche since 1690.
39. The Earl of Essex's Warming-pan. In possession of the family for years.

Lent by **Mrs. Burton**, Longner Hall, Shrewsbury.

40. Screen made from old chair covers.
41. Gloves, made by Queen Elizabeth and presented by her to the Burtons.
42. Pocket Book and Almanack, 1704.
43. Prayer Book, 1703.
44. Riders Almanack, 1732.
45. A sheet of Shrewsbury Chronicle, July 23rd, 1773.

Lent by **Rev. W. A. Meakin**, Withington Vicarage

46. Satin Waistcoat; 17th Century.
47. Old Sampler; raised flowers, figures and letters; date 1696.
48. Quaint Silver Spoon.
49. Punch Ladle, with motto on edge of bowl.

Lent by **Mr. W. Norton**, Corve Street, Ludlow.

50. Example of Oak Carving from Ludlow Castle.

Lent by **Capt. Reginald J. B. Parkinson**, Ludford Park, Ludlow.

51. Old Needlework Basket, with figures in needlework and beads, 1659; Lechmere-Charlton.
52. King James' II. Oak Chair (used when he visited Ludlow, see Ludlow Maces).
53. Two Wooden Cuckold Masks with horns.

Lent by **The Mayor and Corporation of Oswestry.**

54. Scold's Brank or Gag.

"Brank: An instrument formerly used for punishing scolds. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while the mouth is gagged by a triangular piece of the same material." (See Halliwell). For fuller particulars, see Obsolete Punishments of Shropshire, S. M. Morris, Arch Trans., vol. 8, 1885, etc.

Lent by **Mr. Alfred Payne**, Roden Hall, Wellington, Salop.

K

55. Silver Watch, 1643; formerly the property of Edward Payne, Headmaster of Oswestry School, 1634-1657. *(See under Sub-section 3.)*

Lent by **Mr. J. Parry-Jones**, Oswestry.

56. Cotton-print, manufactured at Morda Factory, Oswestry, by Yates and Peele, 1790.

Lent by **Rev. R. W. Williams, Ph. D.**, Vicar of Minsterley.

57. Seven Love-Tokens or Maidens' Garlands. (Vittæ Virginum); the date of the last put up 1764; others dating 1757 and two 1736. From the old Collegiate Church at Minsterley. They were probably placed over the seat in which a family sat in Church, in memory of a betrothed—who during life, was faithful to his or her *fiancée* who had died during the betrothal.

Lent by **Mrs. Walker**, Lilleshall Old Hall.

58. Old Spur.
59. Copper Ladle.
60. Part of Ladle.
61. Sigillum Ecclesie Beate Marie de Lilleshull (impression from the Record Office).
62. Examples of Tiles from Lilleshall Abbey.
63. Top of Column ,, ,, ,,
64. Part of Gargoyle ,, ,, ,,

Lilleshall Abbey was founded between the years 1148—1151. Surrendered to Henry VIII. 16th October, 1538. Building ruined by the Parliamentary seige, 1645. See Walker's description of Lilleshall Abbey.

Lent by **Mr. R. C. Kinchant**, Chaplain's House, Lewes, Sussex.

65. Tortoise-shell and Gold Snuff Box; circa 1680; formerly belonging to Sir Job Charlton of Ludford, M.P. for Ludlow, Speaker of the House of Commons 1674, containing his miniature inside the lid. Miss Emma Charlton, grand-daughter of Sir Job Charlton, was great grandmother of lender.
66. Carved Oak Inkstand and three cut-glass Bottles in silver stands with silver tops; date 1700; presented to the late R. H. Kinchant of Park Hall, Oswestry, on the occasion of his being High Sheriff of Shropshire, 1847, by the late Viscount Dungannon of Brynkinalt, Denbighshire.

Lent by **Mr. R. J. Irwin**, 2 Lexden Gardens, Shrewsbury.

K

67. Old Snuff Box, given as a prize by Lord Berwick (dec. 1882), for the Annual Rifle Competition on 17th September, 1874, and won by lender. The box is silver with curious figures on the lid.
68. Silver Box with steel grater used for carrying Turkey Rhubarb.
69. £1 Bank Notes, Shrewsbury Bank, 1813 and 1815. (Nos. 181, 636, 646, 965, 1101, 1322, 1715.)
70. £1 Bank Note, Ludlow Bank, 1824. (No. 3467.)

Lent by **Mrs. Irwin**, 2 Lexden Gardens, Shrewsbury.

71. Silk Bed-quilt, Needlework, Embroidery, Lace, etc., worked early 19th Century.

Lent by **Mr. A. Wood-Acton**, Acton Scott, Church Stretton.

72. Waistcoat, about 1720.
73. Two Gloves, one said to be a Herald's glove.
74. Glove, said to have belonged to Darnley.
75. Book Cushion, worked by Mary Queen of Scotland. Work transferred to new plush. Old braid and tassels.
76. Candle, said to have been burning in room when the Old Pretender was born (June 10, 1688).
77. Silk Hawking Net.
78. Hawking Book by Turbevile, 1611.
79. MSS. Letters of King Charles to his Queen, found among papers of Sir Harry St. John, Garter King at Arms.

    The above have been in the possession of the family for many years.
80. Roman Tiles, with plan of villa found at Acton Scott, 1817.

Lent by **Mr. H. Reginald Corbet**, Adderley, Market Drayton.

81. Scold's Bridle.
82. Bronze Corn Measure } Used by Ancestors of the lender, when they, as Lords of the Manor of Market Drayton held the Courts Leet.
83. Bronze Ale Measures }
84. Hunting Horn. Inscription on the Hunting Horn "Thomas Boothby, Tooley Park, Leicestershire. With this Horn he Hunted the first Pack of Fox Hounds then in England, 55 years. Born 1677, died 1752. Now the property of Thos. Davenant, Co. Salop, his grandson."
85. Hunting Whip, circa 1700.

Lent by **Rev. Canon E. Carr**, Holbrooke Hall, near Derby.
(Owner of Boscobel House.)

86. Dame Penderel's Spinning Wheel.
87. Model in Cork of Boscobel House.

Lent by **Mr. Gaius Smith**, King Street, Ludlow.

K
88. Old Shropshire Spinning Wheel.

Lent by **Mr. S. Clement Southam, F.S.A.**, Elmhurst, Shrewsbury.

89. Crutch-handled Stick, belonging to Susannah (died 1782), wife of Samuel Southam, great great grandmother of the lender.
90. Punch Bowl (one of two), with initials S.S. made for great grandfather of the lender.
91. £5 note of the extinct Shrewsbury Bank, 17th Dec., 1803.

Lent by **Mr. John Dovaston**, Westfelton, Oswestry.

92. Humphrey Kynaston's Seat (1564) from Kynaston's Cave, Nesscliffe Hill.
    He was the son of Sir Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, and was surnamed "The Wild," was governor of Middle Castle, out-lawed, and tradition says, lived in the above cave.
93. Dick Spot's Magic Wand.
    (A celebrated Oswestry Conjuror at end of last Century.)

Lent by **Lady Wakeman**, Yeaton Peverey.

94. Piece of Old Needlework, now made up as a bed cover, linen quilted and embroidered in yellow silk.
95. A Bed Curtain, portion of a complete set of bed furniture, formerly belonging to the Severne family. Lined with red embroidered design. Probably early 17th Century.

Lent by **Mrs. Purslow**, 2, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.

96. Old Padlock.
97. Shoe, probably temp. Charles I., found at the back of an old Fireplace when rebuilding premises at Pride Hill.
98. *Earthenware Broth Cup.
99. *Earthenware Tea or Herb Pot and Cup.
100. Earthenware Mugs and portions of old Earthenware found in a walled-in recess in the wall on the site of the Old Shrewsbury Mint, Pride Hill.
    * *Further information requested.*

Lent by **Mr. S. M. Morris**, Belle Vue House, Shrewsbury.

101. A Mahogany Pitch Pipe, formerly used in a Shropshire Church (the initials of the Rector are on it).

Lent by **Mr. W. Trott**, Red Lion, Meole.

102. Old Stage Coach Bugle, used in this county in early coaching days.

Lent by **The Curators of the Museum of the Ludlow Natural History Society** (Mr. Charles Fortey, Secretary and Treasurer).

K

103. The two Knobs of the Tug of War Rope. The rope, which was about 33 yards long, was annually, upon Shrove Tuesday, thrown out of the Market Hall window, when it was immediately seized by the contending parties, the one endeavouring to pull it to Dinham or Ludford Bridge, while the others strove to pull it down Corve Street to Corve Bridge. This ancient custom, which is thought to have originated with the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, having led to many serious accidents, was discontinued about the year 1850.
104. Money Box, formerly belonging to the Stitchmen's Company. (Incorporated in the Town of Ludlow in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth). Presented, together with the Charter and other documents, to the Museum in 1887.
105. Money Box, formerly belonging to the Hammermen's Company. (Incorporated in the Town of Ludlow in 1511). Presented to the Museum by the last office bearer of the Company in 1885.
106. Larger Box to hold the above.
107. Holy Water Stoup from religious house of Carmelites, without Corve Gate, Ludlow. Founded 1349 by Laurence de Ludlow, Lord of Castle of Stoke. Mentioned by Leland, 1546, as "a fayre and costly thing."
108. Stoup from Chapel of Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, called St Leonards-on-Land, assigned in Ludlow by Hugh de Lacy, 13th Century.
109. Stoup from religious house of Augustine Friars, without Gauldeford Gate, Ludlow. Founded a short time before 1282, at which date it is first mentioned.
110. An Instrument used in the reign of William III for branding criminals on the cheek, found in cleaning out the deep well in Ludlow Castle.
111. An Iron Instrument of very peculiar construction, about 2ft. 4in. in length, and which probably revolved, standing in a vertical position, the use for which has, however, not yet been discovered. Found in Ludlow Castle.
Further information requested.
112. Glass Bottle, probable date about 1600.
113. Bit, time of Charles I., found in moat, Ludlow Castle.
114. Stirrup, time of Elizabeth.
115. Tinder Box, such as was in use up to the commencement of the present Century.
116. Glass Bottle, found in excavating on site of Castle Moat, Ludlow.
117. Brass Stag's Head, found in the Banqueting Hall, Ludlow Castle.

K

118. Fragment of the Reredos in St. Lawrence Church, Ludlow, discovered during the restoration of the Church in 1860.
119. Norman Crucifix (Latten Metal) found in Ludlow Church.
120. Cinerary Urn, found in Tumulus on "Old Field" or Racecourse, near Ludlow, during explorations in 1884. For further information respecting the explorations, see Shropshire Archæological Transactions for 1885.
121. Tile found on site of Norman Chapel in the "Chapel Field" at Felton, near Ludlow, in 1884.
122. Large Finger Ring found in "Chapel Field," Felton.
123. Ancient Censor found while digging a drain six feet deep at Wigmore Grange in 1872.
124. Mediæval Incised Tiles from Little Ness Chapel, near Shrewsbury.
125. Old Key from Ludlow Castle.
126. Key from Ludlow Castle, probably time of Elizabeth.
127. Ancient Keys found in repairing house in High Street, Ludlow.
128. An Almanack and Pocket Book of 1623, containing a memorandum of one of the last trials in the Court of the Marches.
129. Glass Bottle, end of 17th Century, found under Tiles at Ludford Lodge, Ludlow, 1859.
130. Deed of Incorporation of the Company of Smiths or Hammermen, of Ludlow, 1511.
131. The Salopian Journal, Oct. 29th, 1817.
132. Three old Play Bills, Ludlow Theatre (not now in existence), 1812, 1816, 1836.

Lent by **Capt. G. Williams-Freeman**, County Constabulary Office, Shrewsbury.

133. Small Stocks, on wheels, from Shifnal, early 19th Century.
134. Leg Irons.

Lent by **Mr. Godfrey C. Cooper**, Town Clerk of Wenlock.

135. Stocks, on wheels.
The old Stocks were burnt and these replaced them, and were in use early in this Century.

Lent by **Mr. R. Wycherley**, Market Drayton.

136. Scold's Brank.

Lent by **Mr. G. Fulcher**, Master Oswestry House of Industry.

137. Scold's Brank.
This was last used when a pauper inmate named Mary Jones otherwise "Red Moll," upon being ordered to keep silence, threw a basin of hot broth over the head of the Master, in the dining hall.

Lent by **Miss Hughes**, Condover.

K
138. Collecting-box, formerly used in Condover Church.

Lent by **Mr. C. F. K. Mainwaring**, Oteley, Ellesmere.

139. Official Seal of Sir Francis Kynaston, of Oteley, Cupbearer to Queen Elizabeth, date about 1590.

Lent by **Miss Wace**, Chatford, Stapleton.

140. Spoon Mould, found at Haughmond Abbey.
141. Stand for holding Rushlight, 18th Century.

Lent by **Powys Land Museum**, Welshpool (Mr. T. Simpson Jones).

142. Slate Mould for casting leaden tokens.
143. £1 Note, Shrewsbury Bank (extinct).
144. £5 Note, Ludlow and Bishop's Castle Bank (extinct).
145. Ancient Signet Ring, engraved with a crowned "R," found in Bettws Churchyard.
146. Brank, formerly used in Forden Poor House.
147. Utensil for making Rushlights.
148. Two Danish Skulls, found in Buttington Churchyard, 1863 (query from the battle, A.D. 894).

Lent by **Mr. E. G. C. Vaughan**, Burlton Hall.

149. Old Needlework Screen.
150. ,, ,, ,,
151. Needlework Quilt, worked by great grandmother of lender, 1750
152. Bed-quilt, worked 1691, by an ancestress of lender.
153. Two Chair-seat covers, worked by great grandmother of lender, 1750.
154. Curious old Wool-winder.
155. Gold Châtelaine and Watch, for generations in the family.
156. Curious Gold Seal.
157. Ancient Silver Cream Ewer, in shape of a Cow, very massive and probably Dutch. Old silver spoons.

Lent by **Rev. W. H. Draper**, Abbey Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

158. Three Seals belonging to the Abbey Church, with impressions.

Lent by **Capt. G. Williams-Freeman**, Ivy House, Meole.

159. Old Carved Wood Bracket.
160. Screen, old cross-stitch needlework, probably temp. Charles II.

Lent by **Mr. G. E. W. Cranage,** The Old Hall, Wellington.

K

161. Spinning Wheel, 17th Century.
162. Wild Boar's Tusk, dug up in the Old Hall Grounds.
163. Man-Trap.

Lent by **Miss Griffiths,** 93 New Street, Shrewsbury.

164. Brass Caldron, 17th Century. Originally at Golding Hall, made of beaten brass and rivetted together.

Lent by **Mr. George Evans,** Port Hill, Shrewsbury.

165. Snuff-box of General Lord Hill, used by him during the Peninsular War.
Given by him to his Spanish servant Fernandez, who was house steward to him and to the second Lord Hill, at Hawkstone. Fernandez bequeathed the box to a Miss Whittaker (to whom he was to have been married), she left it to her cousin, Mr. F. Whittaker, who, at his death, left it to lender.

Lent by **Mr. R. S. Hughes,** The Square, Shrewsbury.

166. Official Seal of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, used by Rev. J. Harwood, Vicar of S. Mary's, 1690 to 1694.

Lent by **Miss Adney,** 5 Gravel Hill Terrace, Ludlow.

167. Old Needlework (flowers), about 1810.
168. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
169. ,, ,, (picture of mother of lender representing Spring), about 1810.
170. Mantilla, belonged to great grandmother of lender, over 200 years old.
171. Mob Cap and Wimple, about 120 years old.
172. Sheet (one of several) made from flax grown on Mr. Adney's farm, at Ditton Priors, Salop. Spun and made into threads by Mrs. Adney, woven by Marshalls' of Shrewsbury, about 1835.
173. Table Cloth, done same time.
174. Counterpane, made by mother of lender, about 1820.
175. ,, ,, grandmother of lender, it is about 130 years old, and has twelve medallions of fishes as in season for each month, name of fish and date when in season, and four half-length portraits of Izaac Walton.

Lent by **Mr. T. H. Beacall**, Goldstone, Underdale Road, Shrewsbury.

K

176. The Cocked Hat of General Lord Hill.
177. Report of Salop Infirmary, 1844, printed on silk.

Lent by **Mr. F. Worrall**, 3 Brook Road, Shrewsbury.

178. Curious old Wood Watch with pendulum.

For sale, apply to Secretary.

Lent by **Mrs. Wace**, College Hill, Shrewsbury.

179. Snuff-box with medallion of Charles I., believed to have been given by him to a Shrewsbury adherent.
180. Old Needlework, representing Abraham and family.
181. Needlework in two panels, one representing Jacob wrestling with the Angel, the other the Judgment of Solomon.

Lent by **Mr. J. A. Morris**, St. Austin's Friars, Shrewsbury.

182. Plaster Cast from the Carved Boss on Key Stone of Ceiling of the Abbey Pulpit. Represents the Crucifixion.
This Stone Pulpit is situated on the South side of the old garden, and is an octagonal structure about 6ft. in diameter, probably dates from about middle of 15th Century, and was the Pulpit of the Refectory.
183. Early English glazed Tile, found in Hill's Lane.

Lent by **Messrs. Cole and Sons**, 38, 39 and 41 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury

184. Two Election Banners of the Family of Powis.
185. Election Banner } Early 19th Century.
186. ,, ,, }
187. ,, ,, }

Lent by **Mr. R. St. J. Corbet**, St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury.

188. Snuff-box with portrait of Marquis of Wellington.
189. Snuff-box with flags of France in colours.
Originally the property of General Lord Hill.
190. Political Colours worn by one of Disraeli's supporters in 1841, together with printed card containing sketch of Wrekin and names of "Twelve Apostles."
191. Etching of Disraeli addressing House of Commons, 1853.
192. Letter from Disraeli to Col. Humberston, M.P., dated January 12th, 1864.

Lent by **Miss Williams**, 12 Claremont Street, Shrewsbury.

K

193. Portion of a sleeve from a Dress (worked by 12 young ladies) presented to the Queen on her marriage; given to an aunt of the lender by the Duchess of Kent's maid.
For sale, apply to Secretary.

Lent by **The Dowager Viscountess Hill**, The Citadel, Hawkstone.

194. Two Bronze Spurs.
195. Tortoise-shell Spectacles, of Rev. Rowland Hill, of Surrey Chapel.
196. Miniature of Gabrielle d' Estrée, temp. Henri IV. Found at Hardwicke.
197. Three Distaff Weights.
198. Bronze Bell.
199. Richly-embroidered Purse of Cloth of Gold, temp. 1600.
200. ,, ,, Girdle, "God prosper King William and Queen Mary's Army."

Objects found in the ruins of Red Castle, the ancient seat of the Audleys:—

201. Two Iron Keys, two Nails, one Hinge.
202. A fine stone Whetstone.
203. A Steel Knife.
204. Fragments of a Bone Comb and three other small objects.
205. Several portions of an Iron Chain.
206. Fragments of Glass.
207. Fragments of Pottery.

Found at Bury Walls:—

208. Fragments of two Brass Spurs, temp. Henry VI. or Edward IV.

Lent by **The Governing Body of Shrewsbury School** (Mr. T. E. Pickering, Librarian).

209. Satin Slippers.
210. Old Reading Desk from which Præposters read the lessons in the old School Chapel.
211. Ink Stand.
212. Scale, with partly obliterated inscription.

Lent by **Miss M H. Southern**, Nobold, Shrewsbury

213. Two Chairs from Ludlow Castle, temp. Charles I.

Lent by **Mr. John Watton**, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury.

K

214. A Pen Drawing by a French Prisoner, made during his captivity in Shrewsbury.

Lent by **Rev. J. B. Eccleston**, Trinity Hospital, Clun.

215. Seal of Trinity Hospital, Clun, 1619.
216. Impression of the Seal.
217. Badge worn on the arm by the inmates (the Arms of the founder—Duke of Norfolk).

Lent by **Mr. R. Williams**, 65, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury

218. Old Iron Tinder Box, with Flint and Steel.

Lent by **Mr. J. D. Southam**, Linslade, Shrewsbury.

219. Jug once used at the old Talbot Hotel, Shrewsbury. This was the famous coaching house, and was afterwards used as the General Post Office.
220. Large carved hollowed-out piece of Sandstone, dug up in the garden at Linslade.
Further information requested.

Lent by **Rev. P. A. E. Emson**, All Saint's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

221. Coffer, left by Katharine of Aragon (Wife of Henry VIII.) at Audley End, Essex.
This is exhibited owing to her connection with Shropshire as wife of Prince Arthur, who lived for a time at Ludlow.

Lent by **Rev. C. H. Drinkwater**, St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

222. Tinder Box, with flint and steel.
223. Gunlock Apparatus, for striking a light.
224. Iron Jewel Box, 17th or 18th Century.
225. Box and Dominoes, made by French prisoners at Bicton

Lent by **Mr. G. E. Harries**, Cleveland House, Shrewsbury.

226. Pounce Box, circa 1750.

Lent by **Rev. John Walcot**, Bitterley Court, Ludlow.

227. Half of the Cloak worn by Charles I. on the scaffold (30th Jan., 1648-9). It was divided between two Pages; a Walcot was one, and Sir Thomas Herbert the other.
228. Handsome worked Christening Robe. It has been used in the Walcot family for about 300 years.
229. Case of Silver Counters or Whist Markers, representing English Sovereigns from early time to James I., etc. Traditionally supposed to be the work of Simon Pap, a famous silversmith of James I. time.

Lent by **Miss Hope Edwardes**, Dorrington Grove, Shrewsbury.

K

230. Watteau Dress of amber silk, brocaded with silver, and silver hand-made lace flounce, date 1760. Part of wedding trousseau of Miss Mary Edwardes, daughter of Sir H. Edwardes, who married Thomas Mytton, of Shipton, Shropshire. Original bill of the silk.

231. Carved oak Doll's Chair. Belonged to Ann Barratt, who married Sir Thomas Edwardes, 1759.

Lent by **Mr. James Bates**, Clotleigh, Wellington, Salop.

232. Mediæval Stoup from Clotleigh, parish of Wrockwardine, found in a rockery in the garden; was removed about 1870.

Lent by **Dr. Burd**, Newport House, Shrewsbury.

233. The old Oak Cross from the gable of St. Nicholas Chapel, Shrewsbury.
This Chapel was founded by Roger de Montgomery (temp. William I.) for the use of the retainers living in the outer court of the Castle. It fell into private hands late in the 16th Century, and was taken down in 1868. Size of cross, 2ft. 9in. × 1ft. 8in.

Lent by **Mrs. Heighway**, Claremont Buildings, Shrewsbury.

234. Punch Ladle, 1787.
235. Old Punch Ladle, with George II. guinea in bowl.
236. An Apple Scraper, 1797.
237. An old Watch.
238. Pincushion Cover, embroidered by the wife of the late Dr. Proud of Bridgnorth.

Lent by **Miss Southam**, The Hollies, Shrewsbury.

239. Sampler.

Lent by **Mr. George Burd**, Dob Cross, nr. Oldham. Trustee Wenlock Agricultural Hall Reading Room.

240. Bell found in north transept of Wenlock Abbey.
241. Ancient Padlock.
242. Impression of Wenlock Abbey Seal.

Lent by **Rev. T. M. Bulkeley-Owen**, Tedsmore Hall, West Felton.

243. Two Old Samplers.

Lent by **Mr. E. C. Edwards**, High Street, Bishop's Castle.

K

244. Knife, probably Norman, judging by the chasing on the mounts; found in the wall of a cellar, situated where there was no doubt formerly a part of the outskirts of the Castle at Bishop's Castle.

Lent by **Mayor and Corporation of Bridgnorth.**

245. Old Constable's Staff, 1793.
245A. Old Constable's Staff, 1824.
246. Original Cat-o'-Nine-Tails used in the old Borough Gaol.

Lent by **Mr. H. R. H. Southam** (Hon. Sec.), Innellan, Shrewsbury.

247. Part of old Tinder Box, from Pulverbatch.
248. Free Ticket for the opening of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, Ruabon to Shrewsbury, Thursday, October 12th, 1848.
249. Special Constable's Staff, early this Century.
250. Old Needlework, early 19th Century.
251. Sampler.
252. Old Needlework. Temp. Charles I.
253. Sedan Chair from Oakeley, Bishop's Castle*
254. Small Stone Font, supposed to be from Lydbury North Church, date 1669.
255. Invitation of the Union Society, Shrewsbury, to attend the service at Abbey Church, and Annual Feast at the Lion Hotel, 17th May, 1796. Richard Perry, President, Mr. Jas. Aris, Mr. R. Loxdale, Stewards. With views of Churches in the town.

* This mode of conveyance was in use in Shrewsbury about 60 years ago. For interesting particulars see "Yeoman's Trade Diary," Shrewsbury Chronicle, April, 1898.

Lent by **The Mayor (Mr. E. Corbett), and Corporation of Shrewsbury** (Free Library Committee).

EXHIBITS FROM BOROUGH MUSEUM.

256. Shrewsbury Bank £5 and £1 }
257. Shrewsbury and Market Drayton £5 } Extinct Banks.
258. Salop and North Wales Bank £5 }
259. Ancient Keys found at Battlefield.
260. Ancient Keys found at the Water Gate.
261. Ancient Keys found in the Abbey Church, and in Grey Friars
262. Brank or Scold's Bridle.
263. Ancient Bronze Matrix, Virgin and Child, found at Chirbury (reproduction of the original, see *sub-section A.*)

Lent by **Capt. S. T. Pryce-Davies,** Marrington Hall, Chirbury.

K

264. Photograph of the Ancient Sundial at Marrington Hall, dated 1595.

Lent by **Mr. G. R. Wycherley,** Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

265. Piece of fine Needlework, flowers on silk.
266. Piece of fine Needlework, in sections, chenille and tinsel.
267. Gold embossed Watch, with allegorical subject in relief, worn by W. Wycherley, the poet and dramatist.
268. *Election Address. B. Disraeli, June 25th, 1841.
269. *Election Address. B. Disraeli and George Tomline, June 22nd, 1841.

* *For Sale apply to Secretary.*

Lent by **The Misses Downward,** Shrewsbury Castle.

270. Two Needlework Bell Pulls, about 50 years old, worked by Miss E. Beck.
271. Model in Elder-pith of the Old Market Hall, Shrewsbury, made by Miss E. Beck, about 50 years ago.

Lent by **Mrs. Jenkins,** Charlton Hill.

272. Four Figures and Landscape, worked in hair, cir. 1820.
273. Smock-Frock, exhibited to show costume of the country labourer 50 years ago.
274. Embroidered Fire Screen, formed out of the saddle bags of the Lady Leighton who had her arm broken by her horse jumping over the Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury.

This Needlework (cir. 1711.) belonged to Rachael Lady Leighton, wife of Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough.

Lent by **Mr. J. C. L. Rocke,** Clungunford Hall, Aston-on-Clun.

275. Ancient stone Font or Stoup.—*Further information requested.*
276. Antique Gold Watch, with dial indicating date of month.

Lent by **Mr. R. Pool,** Shrewsbury.

277. Ticket for a Public Dinner in celebration of the marriage of Queen Victoria, February 10th, 1840 *(see sub-section 5).*

Lent by **Mrs. Evans,** Lowe House, near Wem.

278. Scrap Book of the late Randolph Caldicott ("Graphic" Artist), when a boy, and a letter from him to a relation with very clever sketches thereon, 1867.

For Sale apply to Secretary.

Lent by **Mr. Nevile Tidy**, Shrewsbury.

K
279. Old Hour Glass.

Lent by **Rev. G. Eyre Evans**, Small Heath, Birmingham.

280. Four Hearth Tiles, discovered in a house razed 1893, near Whitchurch, Salop, and close to Broad Oak, the house of Rev. Phillip Henry (1696).

Subjects :—The Golden Calf.
Overthrow of Pharaoh in Red Sea.
Our Lord preaching from ship.
Women at the Tomb.

Lent by **Mr. W. F. Plowden**, Plowden Hall.

281. Ancient Altar Antependium from the Private Chapel, at Plowden. *Information requested as to period.*

Lent by **Mrs. D. M. Owen**, Betton Abbotts.

282. Indian Matchlock Rifle, given to General Cureton by the Sikh Maha-Rajah, about 1845, in recognition of his gallant conduct and high Military talents.
Colonel C. R. Cureton, C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen, Adjutant General of H.M. Forces in India, fell in an engagement with the Sikh troops at Rannuggur, on 22nd November, 1848, when commanding the Cavalry of the British Army.

Lent by **Mr. Edward Jones**, Granville Lodge, Wellington, Salop.

283. Part of a Woollen Shroud from tomb of Thomas Jones, First Mayor of Shrewsbury (1638).

Lent by **Mr. T. Thornes**, The Priory, Shrewsbury.

284. Table Cloth, dated 1557 ; part of the Wedding Outfit of Jane, daughter of Roger Kynaston. She married Roger Thornes, of Shelvock.

285. Certificate of John Griffiths, Mayor of Oswestry, 19th July, 1753, that Thomas Thornes, of Argoed, in the County of Salop, gent., is a Burgess of the Town of Oswestry.

Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities.

LIST OF

PATRONS, GUARANTORS, AND DONORS.

*Those marked * are Members of the Shropshire Archæological Society.*

PATRON:

His Grace the Archbishop of York.

GUARANTORS:

		£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	Vice-Presidents of the Shropshire Archæological Society.	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Lichfield		5	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Barnard		10	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon		5	0	0
Hon. R. C. Herbert		2	0	0
Sir Walter O. Corbet, Bart.		5	5	0
Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.		25	0	0
Arthur Sparrow, Esq., F.S.A. (deceased)		10	0	0
Rev. Prebendary W. H. Egerton, M.A.		2	2	0
Rev. Canon G. H. Egerton, M.A.		2	2	0
R. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., M.A.		2	2	0
Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, M.P.		5	0	0
*Rev. Prebendary Moss, Head Master of Shrewsbury School ...		5	0	0
*J. Bowen-Jones, Esq., J.P., Chairman Shropshire County Council		3	0	0
Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman	Members of the Council of the Archæological Society.	10	0	0
The Very Rev. Bishop Allen		5	0	0
W. Beacall, Esq., J.P.		5	0	0
E. Calvert, Esq., LL.D.		2	2	0
Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A.		2	2	0
Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A.		2	0	0
Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.		5	0	0
S. M. Morris, Esq.		5	0	0
Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, M.A.		2	2	0
W. Phillips, Esq., J.P., F.L.S.		5	0	0
E. C. Peele, Esq., D.L.		5	0	0
S. C. Southam, Esq., F.S.A.		5	0	0
H. R. H. Southam, Esq., F.R.HIST.S., Hon. Sec. to the Exhibition		5	0	0
Rev. H. Stokes, M.A.		2	2	0
Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, M.A.		10	0	0
Mr. H. W. Adnitt, Hon. Editorial Secretary		2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Windsor, Hewell Grange, Redditch ...		20	0	0
*A. F. C. C. Langley, Esq., Golding, Peterson, Super Ely, Cardiff		10	0	0
*John Corbett, Esq., Droitwich		5	5	0
*Rowland Venables, Esq., B.A., J.P., Oswestry, Vice-chairman Salop County Council		5	5	0
T. F. Kynnersley, Esq., D.L., J.P., Leighton Hall		5	5	0
Mrs. Watkins, Shotton Hall, Shrewsbury		5	5	0
*Rev. T. M. Bulkeley-Owen, B.A., J.P., Tedsmore		5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
*James Cavan, Esq., M.A., Eaton Mascot	5	0	0
*Ven. Archdeacon Maude, Shrewsbury...	5	0	0
*T. M. How, Esq., Shrewsbury	5	0	0
*Humphrey Sandford, Esq., M.A., J.P., Shrewsbury... ...	5	0	0
G. Butler Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Shelton Hall	5	0	0
*T. Slaney-Eyton, Esq., D.L., Walford Hall	5	0	0
George Mitchell, Esq., Shrewsbury	5	0	0
Major-General The Hon. W. H. Herbert, Shrewsbury ...	5	0	0
*H. Percy Smith, Tong Priory, Shifnal	5	0	0
Lieut.-Col. James Patchett, V.D., Wellington	5	0	0
Charles G. Milnes-Gaskell. Esq., M.A., Wenlock Abbey ...	5	0	0
Rev. St. Ledger F. Hope-Edwardes, B.A., Netley Hall ...	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury	3	3	0
*Alfred Cock, Esq., Q.C., F.S.A. (deceased), London... ...	3	3	0
*G. Parry-Jones, Esq., Oswestry	3	3	0
G. J. Holt, Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury	3	3	0
*Rev. Prebendary Oldham, Bridgnorth	3	3	0
*W. Lascelles Southwell, Esq., Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth ...	3	3	0
*Henry E. Rogers, Esq., J.P., Oakley Manor, Shrewsbury ...	3	3	0
*W. Lyon Browne, Esq., J.P., Ashley House, Shrewsbury ...	3	3	0
E. B. Moser, Esq., M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury ...	3	3	0
W. Elsmere, Esq., The Crescent, Shrewsbury	3	3	0
J. Spencer Phillips, Esq., The Mount, Shrewsbury ...	3	3	0
Mrs. E. Brooke-Cunliffe, Petton Park	3	3	0
Ralph B. Benson, Esq., J.P., Lutwyche Hall	3	3	0
*Arthur Gill, Esq., Shrewsbury	3	3	0
*H. H. Hughes, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*Col. F. C. Corfield, J.P., Codnor, Derbyshire	2	2	0
*Samuel Heighway, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
T. P. Blunt, Esq., M.A., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*Rev. Selwyn Freer, M.A., High Ercall	2	2	0
*Richard Taylor, Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*Capt. G. Williams-Freeman, Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*T. E. Pickering, Esq., M.A., Shrewsbury School	2	2	0
*S. Gingell Jones, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*Miss Beckwith, Radbrook, Shrewsbury	2	2	0
J. D. Southam, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*E. Woodall Esq. (*Oswestry Advertizer*), Oswestry	2	2	0
R. St. J. Corbet, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
G. J. Fox, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
T. H. Beacall, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
H. J. Hearn, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Charles S. Court, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
R. Scoltock Hughes, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
W. Charnley, Esq., M.D., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*Rev. R. Lingen Burton, Little Aston	2	2	0
R. Watkins, Esq. (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*)	2	2	0
J. Della Porta, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Henry F. Newman, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
T. H. Atherden, Esq., Mayor of Ludlow	2	2	0
*Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, M.A., V.D., Bayston Hill	2	2	0
Walter J. Scott, Esq., Besford House, Shrewsbury ...	2	2	0
W. P. Hamilton, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Rev. L. J. Lee, M.A., Worthen	2	2	0
Rev. E. Collett, M.A., Hughley, Shrewsbury	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
F. R. Armytage, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Ed. Robinson, Esq., The Square, Shrewsbury	2	2	0
G. R. Wace, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*G. Sandford Corser, Esq., Shrewsbury (deceased) ...	2	2	0
*John Dovaston, Esq., J.P., Westfelton	2	2	0
Godfrey C. Cooper. Esq., Town Clerk, Much Wenlock ...	2	2	0
W. E. Garnett-Botfield, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Bishop's Castle...	2	2	0
L. Burd, Esq., The Laurels, Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Col. N. J. Prideaux, C.S.I., F.G.S., London	2	2	0
T. Henry Burd, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Daniel Jones, Esq., J.P., F.G.S., Kilsall Hall, Shifnal ...	2	2	0
T. Beaumont Cottam, Esq., Ludlow	2	2	0
Capt. T. A. M. Dickin, J.P., Loppington	2	2	0
Miss Tipton, St. Giles', Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Rev. E. M. Furley, M.A., Hinton Hall	2	2	0
Miss E. Gavin, The High School, Shrewsbury	2	2	0
H. H. France-Hayhurst, Esq., B.A., J.P., Overley, Wellington...	2	2	0
W. Adams, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
Rev. W. T. Burgess, M.A., Newport Rectory	2	2	0
The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., Llandrinio ...	2	2	0
*Richard Phillips, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
*Edward Burd, Esq., M.D., Shrewsbury	2	2	0
E. W. Colt, Esq., M.A., Streethay Lodge, near Lichfield ...	2	2	0
W. F. Beddoes, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	2	2	0
Capt. E. W. F. Acton, J.P., The Leasowes, Bridgnorth ...	2	0	0
*S. Ebrall, Esq., Kingsland, Shrewsbury	2	0	0
*W. H. Whitaker, Esq., J.P., Totterton Hall, Lydbury North ...	2	0	0
Edward Corbett, Esq., J.P., Longnor (Mayor of Shrewsbury)...	2	0	0
Nevile Tidy, Esq., Shrewsbury	2	0	0
*Miss J. S. Jeffreys, Windsor House, Shrewsbury	2	0	0
Mrs. Eyke, Belvidere, Shrewsbury	2	0	0
*Rev. Hadrian Harries, M.A., Coalbrookdale	1	1	0
*W. E. Harding, Esq., Shrewsbury	1	1	0
*Miss A. Hawkins, ditto	1	1	0
*J. Nurse, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
A. T. Davis, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
Adam Boulton, Esq., Wellington	1	1	0
H. G. Davies, Esq., Shawbury	1	1	0
*Philip H. Minshall, Esq., Oswestry	1	1	0
*Edward Hughes, Esq., Wrexham	1	1	0
*Charles Marston, Esq., Wolverhampton	1	1	0
T. P. Deakin, Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury	1	1	0
Rev. G. O. Holt ditto	1	1	0
W. Scott Deakin, Esq. ditto	1	1	0
J. L. Della Porta, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
Col. T. Thorneycroft ditto	1	1	0
B. Pritchard, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
E. J. Piper, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
J. G. Livesey, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
T. Aldersey, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
G. Godsall, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
H. Willoughby-Gardner, Esq., M.D., Shrewsbury	1	1	0
W. Bell, Esq., The Laurels, ditto	1	1	0
W. M. How, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
F. W. Wateridge, Esq., ditto	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
J. A. Lea, Esq., Shrewsbury...	1	1	0
*A. E. Lloyd Oswell, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
Rev. J. A. Panter, M.A., St. George's Vicarage, Wellington ...	1	1	0
J. H. Cooksey, Esq., Town Clerk, Bridgnorth	1	1	0
J. Minor Kilvert, Esq., J.P., Grinshill	1	1	0
Rev. J. D. La Touche, B.A., Stokesay	1	1	0
James Bates, Esq., Clotleigh, Wellington	1	1	0
Rev. J. Mackay, M.A., Trinity Vicarage, Shrewsbury ...	1	1	0
Rev. F. R. Ellis, M.A., The Vicarage, Much Wenlock ...	1	1	0
George Hollies, Esq., M.D., J.P., Wellington	1	1	0
Rev. T. Owen, M.A., Christchurch Vicarage, Wellington ...	1	1	0
Colonel Ralph Leeke, Aston Hall, Newport	1	1	0
Walter L. Levett, Esq., Davenport, Bridgnorth	1	1	0
Henry Byolin, Esq., A.R.C.O., Shrewsbury	1	1	0
Rev. J. E. Hughes, M.A., Cheswardine Vicarage	1	1	0
George Harries, Esq., Cleveland House, Shrewsbury ...	1	1	0
B. Blower, Esq., Shrewsbury	1	1	0
T. R. Horton, Esq., Harley, Much Wenlock	1	1	0
Mrs. Amphlett, Mayfield, Shrewsbury	1	1	0
Dr. Whitwell, Shrewsbury	1	1	0
W. D. Hall, Esq., Ashford House, Ludlow	1	0	0
Rev. John Wright, M.A., Grinshill Vicarage, Shrewsbury ...	1	0	0
Rev. F. Walker, M.A., Frodesley Rectory, Shrewsbury ...	1	0	0
Rev. Augustus Field, M.A., Vicarage, Lydbury North ...	1	0	0
Rev. Athelstan Corbet, M.A., Adderley...	1	0	0
*Arthur Downes, Esq., M.D., Milford Lodge, Craven Arms ...	1	0	0
C. W. Campbell Hyslop, Esq., Church Stretton	1	0	0
*W. W. Watts, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., Corndon, Surrey... ...	1	0	0
John Barker, Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury	1	0	0
*Rev. G. T. Hall, M.A., The Schools, Shrewsbury	1	0	0
Edgar S. Cobbold, Esq., F.G.S., Church Stretton	1	0	0
W. T. Eltringham, Esq., Shrewsbury	1	0	0
T. Cumberland, Esq., Wem...	1	0	0
F. J. Lindop, Esq., Shrewsbury	1	0	0
Rev. Newdigate Poyntz, M.A., St. Mary's Vicarage, Shrewsbury	1	0	0
Rev. C. F. Thornewill, M.A., Calverhall Vicarage, Whitchurch	1	0	0
Messrs. Allree Bros., Shrewsbury	1	0	0
*Folliott Sandford, Esq., Belmont	1	0	0
J. Bodenham, Esq., Edgmond, Newport	0	10	0
Miss J. E. Dovaston, Westfelton	0	10	0
David Morgan, Esq., Welshpool	0	10	0
T. Stooke, Esq., Shrewsbury	0	10	6
Rev. G. Evans, Birmingham	0	5	0

DONATIONS:

H. D. Greene, Esq., Q.C., M.P.	10	0	0
*Willoughby Hurt-Sitwell, Esq., Ferney Hall	2	2	0
*Mrs. Wightman, The Crescent, Shrewsbury (deceased) ...	2	2	0
*R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Sidmouth ...	2	2	0
W. Toye, Esq., Shrewsbury...	1	1	0
William Williams, Esq., J.P., Woodcote, Newport... ...	2	2	0
Rev. G. H. C. Moir, Whitchurch	2	0	0
*Cecil Clay, Esq., Westholme, Market Drayton	1	1	0
The Misses Downward, The Castle, Shrewsbury	0	10	6
Sir E. Ripley, Bart., Bedstone, Bucknell	1	1	0
Exors. P. T. B. Beeston, Wellington	1	1	0

THE LATE

Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities.

The Exhibition, though a great success in itself, was not well patronised, and therefore there was a deficit of £352. This entailed a call of 14s. in the £ on the guarantors, (See Balance Sheet on the next page).

In the second week the Exhibition was visited by teachers and older scholars from most of the Voluntary and Board Schools in the town, and descriptive addresses were given to them, but the general public, despite the moderate entrance charges (as shown below) and the most attractive lectures, did not appear to take much interest in the Exhibition, which comprised all objects of county interest that it was possible to get together in a short period, and which was the first exhibition of its kind that had ever been held in Shropshire or the adjacent counties.

The prices of admission were:— May 10th, opening Ceremony 2s. 6d., after 5 p.m. 1s., other days 1s. from 11-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m., Second week, after 6 p.m., and 19th, and 20th, from Mid-day, 6d.

Books of tickets 10 for 8s., 5 for 4s.

TIQUITIES.

EXPENSES.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	lting—						
To Admission	all	58	10	9			
Rec	Hall	0	10	0			
Ditt	Electric Light ..	18	1	9			
Boo					77	2	6
	surance Charges—						
,, Catalogue	Police	16	0	9			
,, Badges fo	ury Borough Police	16	10	0			
,, Donations	Police . ..	1	4	0			
,, Fee paid	Assurance Company, Fire Insur-						
,, Special In	e Premium .. .	19	2	3			
	ssurance Company ditto .	19	2	6			
	Assurance Company, Firemen's						
,, Deficiency	endance	7	0	0			
	ssurance Company ditto .	3	15	0			
	Insurance Company	14	8	0			
	isurance . .	4	13	0			
					101	15	6
	l Printing (Wilding's Account)	75	3	0			
	onery and Advertising—						
	Nannton (including £24 14s. 3d.						
	of pocket expenses) ...	64	8	0			
Fourteen Shi	ury Chronicle . .	8	14	6			
	on Journal ..	9	0	6			
	Advertiser .	7	1	6			
	nery County Times ..	6	6	0			
	Advertizer	6	16	6			
	th Journal . .	4	16	0			
	ers . ..	6	3	0			
					188	9	0
	ollecting, unpacking, arranging,						
	cking and returning exhibits,						
	&c.						
	ons, £1 16 15s. 3d. less £5 16s. 3d.						
	eeds of Sale	110	19	0			
	Blower	12	3	0			
23rd	Material Supply Stores	15	16	8			
	(Carpenter) £3 7s. 6d. & £1	4	7	6			
	n and Delivery .	9	8	3			
					182	14	5
	uses						
	and Attendance during Exhibi-						
					22	11	10
	enses .. .				4	12	3
	penses				12	19	3
	xpenses—						
	Clerical Assistance, &c., raising						
	Guarantee Fund . ..				20	0	0
	Circulars, Bad Debts, and						
	nated cost of collecting Guaran-						
	Fund				10	12	0
					£620	16	9

EXHIBITION OF SHROPSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Admission Fees:—		
Receipts at door before formal opening	0 3 0	
Ditto during Exhibition (May 10–21)	167 2 9	
Books of Tickets sold	8 13 0	
		175 18 9
„ Catalogues		73 19 0
„ Badges for members of Executive Committee		5 0 0
„ Donations		51 19 0
„ Fee paid by Refreshment Contractor		1 0 0
„ Special Insurance refunded		1 0 0
		308 16 9
„ Deficiency		332 0 0
		£640 16 9

Fourteen Shillings in the pound on £506 will produce £ 354

23rd July, 1898.—I have examined the above Account and seen all necessary Vouchers, and find the Statement of the balance correct.

E. CALVERT.

EXPENSES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Rent and Lighting:—		
Music Hall	58 10 9	
Science Hall	0 10 0	
Gas and Electric Light	18 1 9	
		77 2 6
„ Police and Insurance Charges—		
County Police	16 0 9	
Shrewsbury Borough Police	16 10 0	
Ludlow Police	1 1 0	
Alliance Assurance Company, Fire Insurance Premium	19 2 3	
Royal Assurance Company ditto	13 2 6	
Alliance Assurance Company, Firemen's Attendance	7 0 0	
Royal Assurance Company ditto	3 15 0	
Burglary Insurance Company	14 8 0	
Extra Insurance	4 15 0	
		101 15 6
„ Catalogues and Printing (Wilding's Account)	75 3 0	
„ Printing Stationery and Advertising—		
Adnitt & Nanton (including £21 14s. 3d. out of pocket expenses)	64 8 0	
Shrewsbury Chronicle	8 14 6	
Wellington Journal	9 0 6	
Oswestry Advertiser	7 1 6	
Montgomery County Times	8 6 0	
Ludlow Advertiser	6 16 6	
Bridgnorth Journal	4 16 0	
Bill Posters	6 3 0	
		188 9 0
„ Glass Cases, collecting, unpacking, arranging, repacking and returning exhibits, &c., &c.		
Cole & Sons, £146 15s. 3d. less £5 16s. 3d. proceeds of Sale	140 19 0	
J. & E. Blower	12 3 0	
Building Material Supply Stores	15 16 8	
G. Smith (Carpenter) £7 7s. 3d. & £1	8 7 6	
Collection and Delivery	3 8 3	
		182 11 5
„ To Office Expenses		
Cleaning and Attendance during Exhibition		22 11 10
„ Lecturers' Expenses		4 12 3
„ Incidental Expenses		12 19 3
„ Preliminary Expenses—		
Stamps, Clerical Assistance, &c., raising the Guarantee Fund		20 0 0
„ Final Charges		
Printing Circulars, Bad Debts and Estimated cost of collecting Guarantee Fund		10 12 0
		£620 16 9

REMARKS.

The total amount guaranteed is £506 14s. 6d. There are 188 Guarantors, 79 being members of the Shropshire Archæological Society.

Thirteen Donations to the amount of £29 6s. 6d. were promised previous to the opening of the Exhibition, and at the close 17 others gave sums as shown in list below. Of the 30 Donors, 11 are members of the Society. Dr. Calvert, Mr. T. E. Pickering and Mr. S. Heighway cancelled their guarantee, as given in the list in front of the Catalogue, and gave donations of like amount.

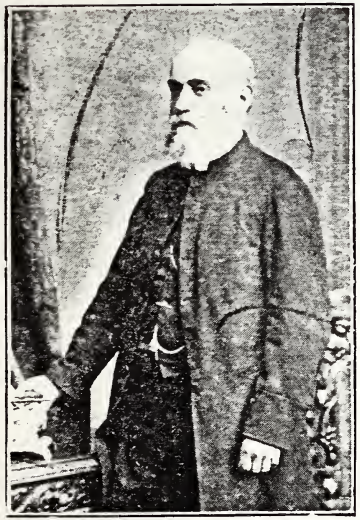
List of Donations given during the Exhibition and at close.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Hon. Lord Berwick	5	0	0
*Mr. A. F. Chance, M.A., Shrewsbury School	2	2	0
Miss Hope-Edwardes, Dorrington	2	0	0
Mr. C. J. Morris, Oxon	2	0	0
Mrs. Foster, Apley Park, Bridgnorth	2	0	0
*Mr. H. T. Weyman, Ludlow	1	1	0
Mr. S. Jackson, Bellstone House, Shrewsbury	1	1	0
Mr. L. Wilding, Shrewsbury	1	1	0
Mr. W. Eddowes, The College, Shrewsbury	1	1	0
Mr. A. Jackson, F.R.C.S., Shrewsbury	1	1	0
*Mr. Charles Fortey, Ludlow	1	0	0
*Rev. J. G. Swainson, Wistanstow	1	0	0
Mr. H. J. Osborne, Haughton, Shifnal	0	10	6
Mr. J. Bowyer, Shrewsbury	0	10	0
Mr. H. C. Clarke, Town Clerk, Shrewsbury	0	10	0
Mr. G. A. Musgrave, F.R.G.S., Bridgnorth	0	10	0
Mr. A. Goodby, Castle Fields, Shrewsbury	0	5	0
	£22	12	6

*Members of the Shropshire Archæological Society.

Mrs. Needham, Crescent Place, Shrewsbury, gave £1 1 0 towards the general expenses.

Rev. R. M. Caulfeild, Hopesay, gave £1 0 0 towards the deficiency.



Rev. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.
Chairman of Committee.
[Photo. by Laing, Shrewsbury.]

Mr. HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM,
Hon. Sec.
[Photo. by Williams & Williams, Cardiff.]

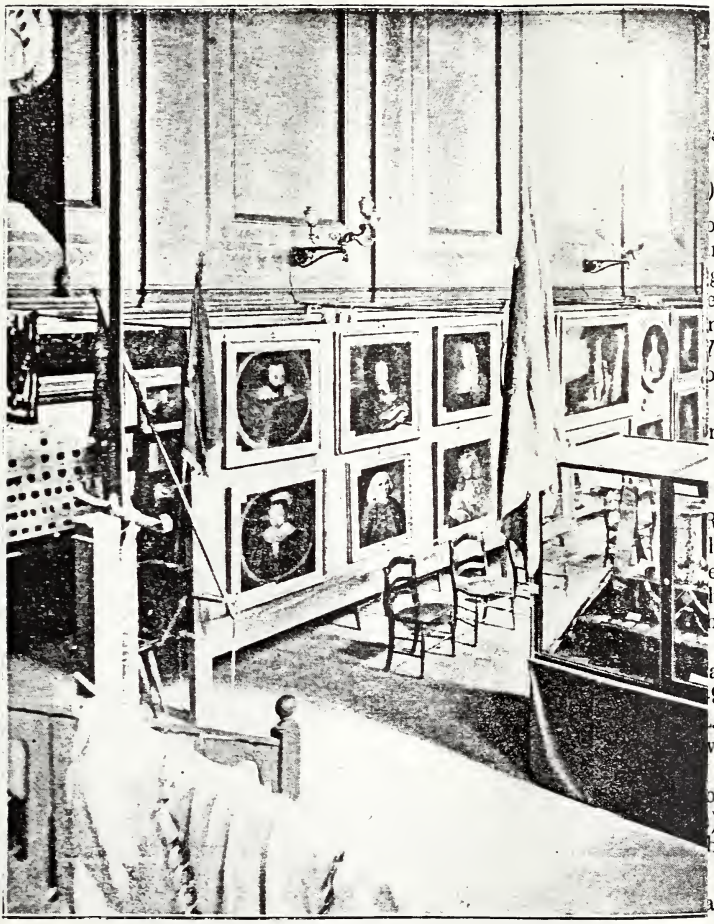
Mr. E. C. PEELE, D.L.,
Hon. Treasurer.
[Photo. by Russell & Sons, London.]

Notes on the Exhibition,

Corrections and . . . . .

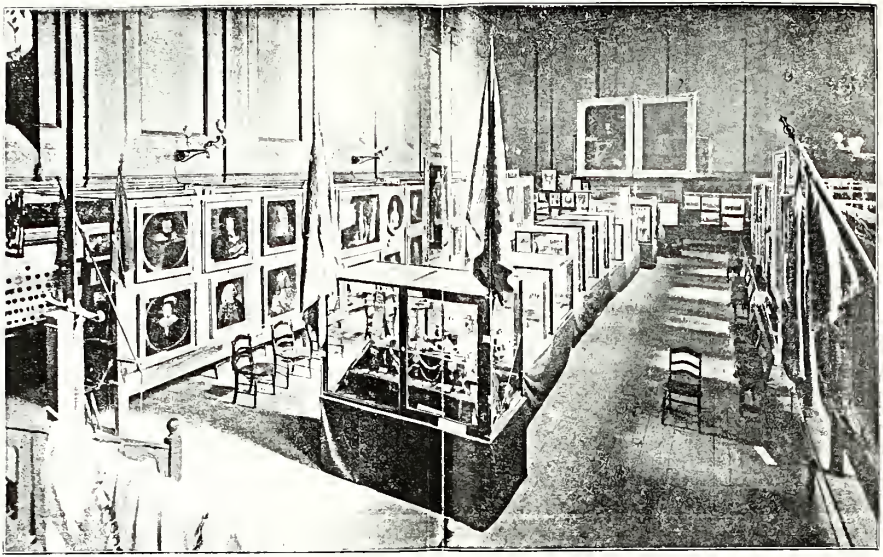
Additions. . . . . .

By the Hon. Secretary.



GENERAL VIEW OF MUSIC HALL.

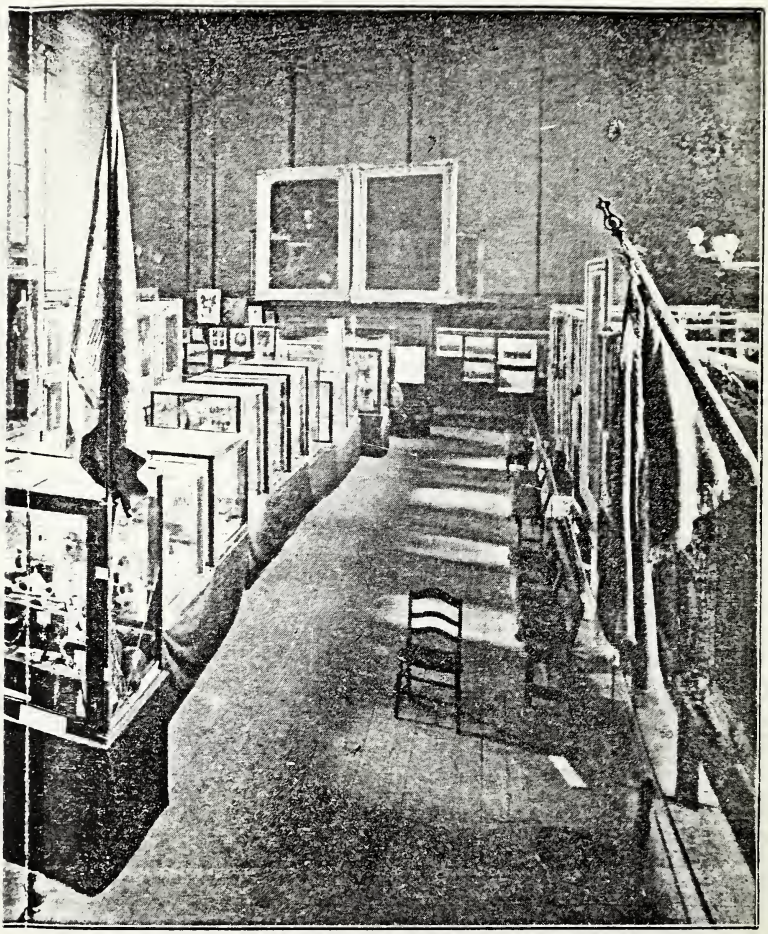
A. Yeomanry Standards.
A 128. Sword of State.
E. Portraits of the Corbett family.
E 109. Case
[The letters and



GENERAL VIEW OF MUSIC HALL. (*From a Photograph by Mr. H. H. HUGHES, Shrewsbury.*)

A. Yeomanry Standards.
A 125. Sword of State.
E. Portraits of the Corbett family.
E 100. Lord Herbert, of Cherbury (full length).
Case with Hill relics.
Cases containing Plate and Corporation Regalia.
Yeomanry Standards.

[The letters and numbers refer to those in Catalogue.]



(*From a Photograph by Mr. H. H. HUGHES, Shrewsbury.*)

Lord Herbert, of Cherbury (full length). Yeomanry Standards.
with Hill relics. Cases containing Plate and Corporation Regalia.
numbers refer to those in Catalogue.]

Relics of General Lord Hill.

Exhibited in a large glass case in front of the Orchestra in the Music Hall.

(The Articles are shown in the case in the forefront of the illustration).

It was impossible to obtain a correct list before printing, and more articles were exhibited than are catalogued. It is therefore necessary that the exhibits especially connected with Lord Hill, and Foreign Orders rarely bestowed on Englishmen, should be more fully described. The particulars are taken from Messrs. Hall, Wateridge and Owen's Catalogue, 1895; *The British Herald*, T. Robson, 1850; *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, W. Berry; and personal inspection by favour of the Hon. F. W. C. Hill.

A and **B** were placed on each side of the large case on flag poles, and are shown in the large photograph of the Hall.

C. The battle of Aboukir was fought 13th March, 1801.

D. LARGE GOLD MEDAL ISSUED TO GENERAL OFFICERS FOR THE PENINSULAR WAR "On the *obverse* of the Medal is Britannia seated on a Globe, her right hand extended holding a wreath of laurel, in her left a palm-branch; the lion of England to her right, and a shield charged with the crosses of the union banner to her left. *Reverse*—within a wreath of laurel, the names of the battles for which it was given, viz:—ROLEIA, VIMIERA, CORUNNA, TALAVERA, 1808-9. On the edge is engraved "MAJOR-GENERAL ROWLAND HILL." It is surmounted with a richly-chased oval ring. To preserve it from injury, it is covered with glass.

Roliça or Roleia (Portugal), August 16th, 1808; Vimiera or Vimeira, (Portugal), August 21st, 1808; Corunna (Spain), January 16th 1809; Talavera (Spain), July 27th and 28th, 1809.

E. The red ribbon of The Bath was conferred on General Hill at Wellington's Headquarters, at Elvas, 10th March, 1812.

F. THE HANOVERIAN ORDER OF THE GUELPHS.
(Instituted by George IV., when Regent, August 12th, 1815).
GRAND CROSS—"The COLLAR is of gold, formed alternately, first of the Royal Crown of Hanover, with a lion passant guardant on either side, and secondly of a double cipher G.R., these are linked together by small chains, and from the centre crown is suspended the badge."

THE STAR worn by the Military Grand-Crosses is of eight points, or rays, embroidered in silver, surmounted by two swords of gold in saltier, the hilts and blades forming the centre of the four angular rays; on the middle of the Star is the horse ar. upon a mount vert, in a field gu. encircled with the fillet az. bearing the motto NEC ASPERA TERRENT, and surrounded with the chaplet of laurel vert."

A SIMILAR ONE EMBROIDERED.

G. THE MILITARY "WILLIAM ORDER."

(Instituted by William I, King of the Netherlands, 30th April, 1815).

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS. A cross pattée of white enamel, having a gold edging and eight points on which are gold balls. On each arm of the cross is one of the four words—VOOR, MOED, BELEID, TROUW. (For Courage, Zeal, Fidelity).

The arms of the Burgundian cross ragulé in green enamel are between the arms of the cross pattée, and in the centre is a representation in gold of the "fusil" or "briquet," i.e., the strike-a-light of steel which was adopted by the Dukes of Burgundy as their badge. *Reverse.* The same as above, except that in the centre is a blue enamelled medallion, with the initial letter *W*, partly surrounded by a laurel wreath, both in gold. The cross is surmounted by an Imperial crown in gold, and hangs from an orange ribbon, which has a narrow blue stripe near each edge.

THE STAR OR BADGE. This is of gold, with a plain under surface, but in all other respects is similar to the grand cross. The Imperial crown is jewelled.

AN EMBROIDERED STAR OR BADGE. The same as the above. On the back is written, "*The Original Decoration, presented to Lord Hill, by the King of the Netherlands, after Waterloo.*"

No account of this Order can be found in the ordinary books on Decorations, and the compiler is much indebted to Henry Howard, C.B, British Minister, The Hague, for information, and for loan of *Das Buch der Ritterorden und Ehrenzeichen*, 1856.

EXHIBIT H. referred to the above cross and star, and was wrongly described.

I THE ORDER OF MARIA THERESA OF AUSTRIA.

Instituted by the Empress, June, 1757. (13 *May*, *Almanach de Gotha.*)

GRAND CROSS—The Badge with ribbon—"A cross pattée of gold, enamelled white; upon a circular centre, the arms of Austria; gules, a fesse ar." This is surrounded with a white fillet with gold edges bearing the legend "FORTITUDINI," in gold letters.

Reverse—A green enamelled circle and monogram M.T.F. (Maria Theresa and Franz). The ribbon is scarlet with a white centre.

Conferred upon General Lord Hill 1815.

J. SWORD presented to Lord Hill when Commanding-in-Chief, and bears on the blade the following inscription :—"*Presented to* LORD HILL, G.C.B., *General Commanding-in-Chief, on the* 19*th of May*, 1832, *by King William the Fourth.*" It also bears the Royal arms and those of Lord Hill. The handle is of ivory, and the guard chased. The sword knot of rich bullion.

K. SWORD—The handle is of ivory and ormolu, representing an eagle with the head of a snake in its beak, the body of the snake forming the hilt and guard. The blade bears designs of the Royal arms, Britannia, Justice, and St. George and the Dragon. This sword, wrongly described as presented by the City of Birmingham, was given to Lord Hill by a Mr. John Phillip, of the Soho, on the occasion of a dinner held at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, Friday, 8th July, 1814, to commemorate the restoration of peace.—See Aris's *Birmingham Gazette*, Monday, December 19th, 1842.

L. OBLONG GOLD CASKET, 3⅜in. long, 2⅜in. wide, 1⅜in. deep, with hinged lid. Bears the arms of Shrewsbury on a shield. On the lid this inscription :—"*To Lieutenant-General Lord Hill. Baron of Hawkstone and Almarez, K.B., late representative of the Borough of Shrewsbury, in token of their high admiration of his distinguished military talents so often and so eminently displayed in the service and to the honour of his country in Portugal, Spain, and the South of France, and in testimony of their esteem for his private virtues, this box, together with the Freedom of the Town, is most respectfully presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Shrewsbury*, MDCCCXIV." Casket is of 18 carat gold, and weighs 8oz. 6dwts.

Almarez or Almaraz (Spain), 19 May, 1812.

M. OAK CASKET, oblong in shape, 5in. × 3½in., a gold plate on lid bears inscription:—"*To Lieutenant-General Rowland Lord Hill, Baron Hill of Hawkstone and Almarez, G.C.B. In token of their high admiration of his Military Talents and Private Worth, this Box, together with the Freedom of their Guild, is most respectfully presented by the unanimous vote of the United Company of Mercers, Grocers, Ironmongers and Goldsmiths, of Shrewsbury*, 1817."

N. A SMALL PLAIN CIRCULAR SILVER CASKET, 3in. in diameter, on the lid the arms of the Borough of Plymouth, in high relief, and the motto, "TURRIS FORTISSIMA EST NOMEN JEHOVÆ," and above, a coronet. On the rim, "*The Freedom of the Borough of Plymouth, presented to Sir Rowland Hill, K.B. George Bellamy, Esq., Mayor*, 1812." Weight 6ozs.

Exhibited but not in Catalogue.

SWORD, presented by the City of London. Blade bears designs of Britannia, trophies of war, and wreaths. The handle is of 18 carat gold, with high relief chasing, and has two medallions inserted, bearing the arms of Lord Hill and the Corporation of London. On the hilt, "VITTORIA" in a wreath of laurel, and on the guard the following inscription:—"*Presented by the Corporation of the City of London, pursuant to a vote of the Common Council, passed the 12th July,* 1813. *The Right Honourable George Scholey Mayor to Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, K.B., in testimony of the high sense this court entertains for his public services in the skill, bravery, and exertions so eminently displayed on the 21st day of June last, when the French army was completely defeated at Vittoria by the Allied Forces, under the command of Field-Marshall the Duke of Wellington.*"

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.
(Instituted by Catherine II., 26th Nov., / 7th Dec, 1769. Re-established by the Emperor Alexander, 12th December, 1801.)

THE BADGE, FIRST CLASS —"The badge is a golden cross pattée, enamelled grey, with a small red border; upon the centre of which is a medallion, with the figure of St. George killing the dragon; and on the *reverse*, is an inscription and date, in Gracco-Russian characters." It is worn attached to a black and orange ribbon.

THE STAR OF THE SAME ORDER.—"A star of silver rays, of a lozenge form: upon a circular centre gu. the cypher T.C. in golden letters, surrounded by a fillet az. edged with gold, bearing an inscription in Gracco-Russian characters, in letters of gold."

The like Order a little smaller.

Conferred on General Lord Hill in 1815.

THE ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD OF PORTUGAL.
(Instituted by King Alphonso V., 1459).

GRAND CROSS AND COMMANDER. "The BADGE is of gold, formed of a circular band, surmounted by a star of seven points, the eighth, or upper point, being covered with a tower, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a broad purple watered ribbon; on the centre of the badge is a wreath, or crown of laurel, enfiled with a sword, or cutlass, paleways, the blade being somewhat curved, surrounded with a fillet, upon which is inscribed VALOR E LEALDADE." *Reverse*—A wreathed head, surrounded by a circle, bearing inscription "JOA'O. D. G. REG. DE PORT PRINCIPE DO BRASIL."

ANOTHER BADGE, AND TWO STARS IN SILVER AND ENAMEL.

ONE STAR IN SILVER AND GILT, AND ONE STAR EMBROIDERED.

Conferred on General Hill, 1812.

THE WATERLOO MEDAL. On the edge the inscription, "Lieutenant-General Lord Hill, G.C.B." The ribbon is red with blue edges, 1½ in. wide.

THE SULTAN'S GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR FOR EGYPT, 1801. "The *obverse* of the medal contains a crescent, and star of eight points, encircled by an ornamental border, on the *reverse* is the Sultan's cypher surrounded by a similar border, into which is introduced the date 1801." Also original decorated velvet case. This medal was given to about one hundred English Officers after the battle of Aboukir and the evacuation of Egypt by the French.

THE GOLD CROSS FOR THE PENINSULA WITH SIX CLASPS (VALUE £1,200). "The cross is of the form termed Maltese, having on the *obverse* and *reverse* in the centre in high relief, a lion statant; in each limb or division of the cross is the name of a battle, viz.: ROLEIA, VIMIERA, TALAVERA, CORUNNA, VITTORIA, surrounded by an edge of laurel: on the edge of the cross is the inscription, "LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROWLAND HILL, K B." The cross is attached to the swivel by a large ring, richly chased. Each of the six clasps is richly chased with wreaths of laurel leaves, and severally bear the name of a battle, viz.: "NIVE, ORTHES, TALAVERA, CORUNNA, NIVELLE, PYRENEES". With the original ribbon of crimson with blue edges. *Only three crosses with six clasps were issued*—Vittoria (Spain), 21st June, 1813; Pyrenees (Spain), July 25th to 28th, 1813; Nivelle (France), 10th November, 1813; Nive (France), December 9th, 1813; Orthes (France), February 27th, 1814. *(See Illustration).*

AN INDIAN IVORY STATE ROD, 4ft. 5in. long. Carved head and joints, with silver bands, tapers towards foot.

SECTION I.

Sub-Section 1 (A).

Arms, Armour, and Military Trophies.

These were arranged on the Orchestra in the Music Hall, and on a large screen at the back of the same.

(See photograph by Mr. H. H. Hughes.)

A 12. Was not received.

A 19, 20. Were hung from the top of the Organ, as it was desirable, owing to their tattered state, that they should not be touched. These flags are fine examples of the old Volunteer colours, very few now existing. The Volunteer Regiments of the present day are not allowed to carry any.

A 28. Was exhibited at the TUDOR EXHIBITION, 1890, No. 653, and is thus described in the catalogue :—"Iron Hand Buckler, or Target, for use with the sword. The buckler is ornamented with rude representations of the rose, fleur-de-lys, and harp ; in the centre is a boss which acts as a swordbreaker, and round the margin, "WISDOM. FAITH. AND. PROWESS. SVPPORT. KINGDOMS."
See also Lord Dillon's notes.

A 30. Very heavy chain mail, double in front. For further remarks on chain mail and early swords, see Lord Dillon's notes. The Battle of Shrewsbury was fought on St. Mary Magdalen's Eve, *July 21st, not 22nd* as printed.

A 18, 34, 69 and 129. Are excellent pattern, and of interest, because it was the custom of each yeomanry troop to carry its own standard, generally one presented.

A 45. Was given by the grandson of the guard to Mr. Draper, who has lately presented the sword to the Shrewsbury Museum.

A 47. Has been repaired and added to.

A 48. Is a "couteau de chasse."

A 58 and 59. Were not exhibited.

A 62 and 64. A good collection of Parliamentary arms and armour.

A 65. This armour, stated to be 15th century, is of much later date, probably early 17th century. See notes on A 30.

A 66, 67 and 68. Are of no special value, and probably made for ornamentation only.

A 73. Halberd, temp., Elizabeth.

A 74 to 78. Period, Charles I.

A 100. Probably late sixteenth century make.

A 108 and 121. A fine collection. As noted in errata in 109, 119, 121,

"Guillons" should read "Quillons."

A 126. Most likely a Sword of State.

A 128. For suspension in the court at Ludlow Castle. (W. H. St. John Hope.)

A 137. This should read, "Leather targets, studded with brass nails, probably Tudor period."

A 142. See under Shrewsbury Corporation Regalia, re-written.

IN THE ADDITIONAL EXHIBITS TO THIS SUB-SECTION was a sword lent by the REV. C. J. WINSER, The Vicarage, Market Drayton. The date *circa* 1594. It was used by the Anabaptists for defence during worship at a house called The Hurst, Wistanswick, about 3½ miles from Market Drayton.

MR. J. H. CLARK, Hotspur-street, Shrewsbury, exhibited a collection of old pistols and blunderbusses formerly kept in H.M. Prison, Shrewsbury.

THE FOLLOWING NOTES ARE KINDLY CONTRIBUTED BY VISCOUNT DILLON, President of the Society of Antiquaries:—

"Among the numerous exhibits of Arms, Armour, and Military Trophies, while some had a special value from the local circumstances connected with them, there were also several objects of a general interest which would find a place in any collection of objects of this class. We may mention among these latter objects the iron buckler lent by Lord Kenyon (A 28). This is a very interesting piece of equipment, and, though not going back to the days of Henry IV., is a good specimen of what must have been a common defence in the Tudor times, when, as we are told by a foreign traveller, all Englishmen carried bucklers, and even the ploughman while at his work laid his buckler and sword in the corner of the field. This specimen is also of interest as being such a one as the village blacksmith could make, and probably its birthplace was not far from where it was found. England was famous for bucklers, for in spite of the later survival of this defence in Scotland and the appearance of the thistle being used as the motive for the centre of two other fine specimens in the Exhibition, we are told that James V. of Scotland when a boy especially commissioned his ambassador to ask Henry VIII. to send him an English buckler. The London ones were made, as one may suppose, especially in the street called Bucklersbury in the City of London, but Henry VIII.'s buckler maker lived in Tothill Street, Westminster. These two other bucklers resemble in size and style a very fine gilt one now in Paris. This has the same thistle-shaped boss, but also has the Royal Arms engraved around it. Lord Kenyon's example also exhibits in the shape and fashion of the boss the contrivance which often took the form of raised concentric rings, and was for the purpose of catching the adversary's sword point, when a sharp turn of the wrist would snap off the point. The armour shown is, as usual, mostly of the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; such armour as the Bands or Militia were supplied with and which was seen with the men at the musters. (See A. 130.) There is one breastplate of the early part of the sixteenth century when the tapul or central ridge had not been

invented. Of course we must remember that all but the commonest armour was imported from Germany, the English metal even from Shropshire not being suitable, either from its nature or from the want of scientific manufacture, for the purposes of armour. Weapons also were imported, but Canon Egerton's handsome sword (A. 22) is an English one, or at least the hilt with its raised silver ornamentation is of decidedly English work. Such swords are not too common. As to the chain mail it is difficult to believe that any or, at all events, any good specimens represent the chain hawberks or sleeves worn as far back as the days when Falstaff fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock. The damp climate acts most destructively on the fine links, and it should be remembered that much chain mail was worn as late as Elizabeth's time, and it is to that period one must, in the absence of most definite proof to the contrary, assign specimens found in this country. To revert to swords (A. 31 and 50, etc), of course rapiers do not go back to Glendower's day, and it should be remarked that, generally, numbers such as 1415 and the like are not dates but makers' marks and quite independent of any period of time. Some of the Solingen makers used these numerals and many people have been deceived by them. Of Nelson's dirks there are probably as many as of his swords. One with a good pedigree is in the Royal United Service Institution at Whitehall, London. Cross bows, never a national weapon, were till late times used for sport, and we have seen one like No. 86, which came from the King of Delhi's Palace. There were some good spurs of the Civil War days in the Exhibition (especially A. 23), and, though Ripon was famous for its manufacture of them, no doubt they were made also in many other places. The sword No. 101 bears an inscription which would hardly be found on an English weapon, and the sentiment *Venger Omorir Pormirey* is one that is found on many foreign swords. Andrea Ferara's name was one which was put on many weapons which he never saw, and, like a good many other trade marks, does not belong exclusively to the period 1530—1570 when he worked at Belluno in Venetia. So with Solingen and other place names, many a weapon was so inscribed to sell it. No. 110, which bears the name of John Hoppie of Greenwich, is of interest as giving one an English maker's name and date. Though all the weapons exhibited are not as old as their friends and owners would like to believe, it is very important that they should be preserved and their dates rightly assigned, for there is too much inclination now-a-days to condemn things and buildings, &c., if they belong to the eighteenth century. Very little of that period would be left for the twenty-fifth century to admire or even to wonder at if some people had their way. Articles of military equipment even of the early nineteenth century, like other relics of those days, only require time and preservation to make them valuable, and, when one considers the difficulty artists and others have in finding accessories for their pictures dating back only a few decades, it makes one hesitate to condemn so many old clothes, &c., to rummage or rubbish sales, when if put by for 100 years they would fetch their weight in silver if not more."

SECTION I.

Sub-Section 2 (B).

Heraldry, Book Plates, Pedigrees, etc.

The various Heraldic Banners were suspended over the screen of armour on the Orchestra, and up each side of the room between the pictures, and also in the old Museum Room.

B 165, 183, 193, 211 and 286, note errata and additions at commencement of Catalogue, and also correction re page 13, line 28.

B 168, for "Ralph Lord Cure," read Ralph Lord Eure—19th July, 1607.

B 175. These Book Plates were arranged in three frames and included the following:—Aubrey, Broom Hall, Oswestry; Atcherley, David Francis; Acton of Aldenham; Botfield, Rev. W. B. Garnett; Botfield, Beriah; Botfield, Thos.; Betton, Thos. Forrest; Bentall, John; Betton, Great Berwick, Salop; Boycott, Thos., 1761; Benthall, William; Blakeway, Joshua, Lythwood; Burton of Longner; Blackman, Rowland, of the Middle Temple; Burton, Rev. Henry; Berwick, Lord, 1st and 3rd Barons, two vars.; Bather, Edward; Brooke, George; Baldwyn, R., Ludlow; Baldwyn, B, Ludlow; Bayley, Rowland, Shrewsbury; Browne, Thomas Whitmore Wylde; Curtis, Thomas; Child; Cobb, W. W., Chetwynd, Salop; Corbett, Charles, of Lincoln's Inn, 1742; Curtis, Sir William, Bt.; Clive, Robert, A.M.; Corbet, Henry, A.M.; Corbet, Corbet; Cureton, Col. C. B.; Corbet, Andrew Vincent, Bart., 1835; Darby, Francis, Coalbrookdale, Co., Salop; Darwin, Robt. Waring, M.D., F R.S., Shrewsbury; d'Avenant, Corbet; Edwardes, Edward, Coalbrookdale; Eyton, of Eyton, Edward; Eyton, Elizabeth; Eyton, Thomas; Forester, Lord; Goodrich, Bartlett; Hill, of Hawkstone, 1817; Hill, Mrs., Hawkstone; Hill, Sir Rowland, Bt., Hawkstone; Hunt, Rowland, Boreatton House, Salop; Harries, Edward, A.M.; Harnage, Sir Geo., Bart., Belleswardine, Co. Salop; Harries, Fras. Blithe; Herbert, Joseph; Harper, Geo., Whitchurch; Hotchkis, Leonard, A.M., Head Master of Shrewsbury School, 1735-1754; Harries, Jno., Middle Temple, London; Jenkins, Henry; Jenkins, Richard, Salop; Jeffreys, the Rt. Honble. Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, Lady of the Bed Chamber to Queen Caroline, 2 vars.; Jeffreys, John; Jones, Sir Thos., Bt., of Stanley Hall, Com. Salop; Kynaston, Thos.; Kinnersley, Thos.; Kenyon, Honble. T., Pradoe, Salop; Kilmorey, The Rt. Honble. Lord Viscount, 1704; Lawley, of Bourton, Much Wenlock, Bt., two sizes; Leighton, W. A.; Lyster, Richard, Rowton; Leighton, Charlotte; Lyster, Fielding; Lyster, Mr.;

Lawley, S. B.; Leighton, Francis; Leighton; Loxdale, J., Salop; Loxdale, Jas., B.A.; Mytton, Thos., A.M.; Moseley, of Buildwas Park; Marshall, James, Bridgnorth; More, R. H. S., M.A., Larden; Mytton, Thos., Lin Inn (Lincoln's Inn); Owen, Pryce, M.A.; Otley, Richard; Owen, of Woodhouse; Owen, W. M, Woodhouse; Powys, Thos. Jelf; Powell, Edward; Powys, Jno.; Pigot, Chas., Esq., Peplow; Pemberton, Edward Owen; Pemberton, R. N.; Parry-Jones, W., Whitchurch; Parr, Thomas, Lythwood Hall, Co. Salop; Powis, H. A., Countess of; Pigott, Wm., L.L.B.; Pemberton, Rev. William; Powis, Edward, Earl of; Pritchett, Richard, A.M., Rector of Richards Castle, Salop; Powell, John; Plowden, W. H. C.; Powell, John Kynaston, Hardwick; Pemberton, W. A. S.; Ripley, Richard; Ripley, Horatio; Rock, of Clungunford; Scott, Rev. George, Betton; Smith, Mrs., Halesowen Grange, 1849; Stackhouse, John; Smitheman, Joh^{s} Arm^{r}, A.M., Com. Salop; Sparling, Wm., Petton Park, Co. Salop, two vars.; Shrewsbury, Earl of, 1788, Sparkes, Joseph; Sandford, William; Salwey, Arthur; Salwey, Thos., L.L.D., of Richards Castle, two vars.; Taylor, Johannes. Salopiensis, L L.D.; Thursby, Geo. Augustus, A.M., F.R S., L.S., H.S.; Vaughan, R. Chambre, Burlton Hall, Co. Salop; Whitmore, Thomas; Worthington, Will., M A., Vicar of Blodwell, in Salop; Whitmore, William; Warter, J.; Windsor, John, Gent., Shrewsbury; Walcott, E.; Walcott, William; Warter, Thomas.

B 178. Should read, SCEPTRE of Sir William Gregory, Garter King-of-Arms, died 1696, and his BADGE as Garter.

B 180. A valuable manuscript book with rare coloured drawings of Royal and other hearses, and various heraldic matters. "The manner of the Tilt, the Tourney, and the Barriers, as practised temp. Elizabeth," is well shown in one very interesting drawing. (See photograph taken by Mr, H. H. Hughes, Shrewsbury, for Viscount Dillon's article on Tournaments in "The Encyclopædia of Sport," part XVII., July, 1898.)

B 194. The motto, "Je maintaindrai," should read "JE MEIN TIEN DRAY." It was impossible to decipher this until the arms had been cleaned, which has lately been done. This is undoubtedly from Condover Church.

B 210. Bertram d'Avenant Corbet.

In addition to Catalogue.

Mr. J. D. Southam exhibited a fine book plate of Richard Watkins, of Shotton, Prescot, and Shrewsbury, Esq. (b. 1734, d. 1792). It bears the arms of Watkins, with medallion portraits on each side of Blackstone and Butler. "Rd. Watkins, Del, H^{y}. Hollingworth, Sculp." It was attached to the title page of a book dated 1758. It is now in possession of Mr. W. J. Y. Watkins.

Mr. T. J. Salwey exhibited a coach-panel with the armorial bearings of Richard Salwey, of Moor Park, Ludlow (b. 1773, d. 1825). The arms impale those of his wife, Miss Baugh. The quarterings on the dexter side are—

Salwey.	Washborne.	Musard.	Tromwin.
Porter.	Searle.	Griffith.	Detton,
Cæsar.	Baker.	Peryen.	Ryther,
Biddulph,	Greenaway.	Rogers.	Eckingham.

For particulars of the armorial bearings of Shropshire families see "Shropshire Archæological Society's Transactions," 1st series, vols. 6 and 7.

SECTION I.

Sub-Section 3 (C).

Corporation and Church Plate, Pewter, Drinking Cups, &c.

With regard to the Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office, there are some slight errors of measurements and inscriptions in most of the published descriptions. It has been thought advisable that this part should be re-written, so that there may be a concise account of the regalia that was exhibited by the corporate towns of the county. The following notes are made after very careful personal inspection of marks, inscriptions, and measurements, and with the kind assistance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, the Mayors and Town Clerks of each borough, and reference to "The Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office of the Cities and Corporate Towns of England and Wales," by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. The photographs were especially taken to illustrate the various regalia, &c., and include everything that can come under this heading. (The words "S. A. *Trans.*" refer to the Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions.*)

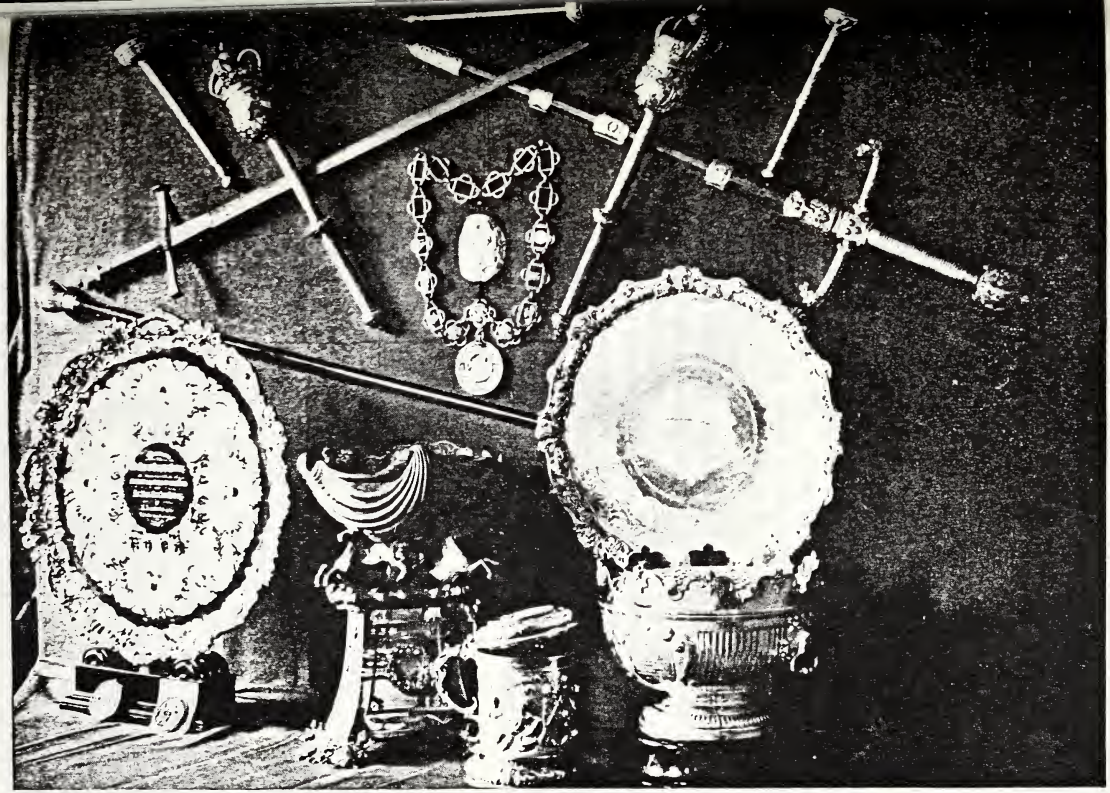
Lent by the **Mayor (Edward Corbett, Esq.), and Corporation of the Borough of Shrewsbury. H. C. Clarke, Esq.**, Town Clerk.

REGALIA AND PLATE.

C 1. TWO SILVER-GILT MACES, each 2ft. 4in. long. They are surmounted by a large royal crown, round which is engraven, "THE · REV · HUGH · OWEN · MAYOR · WILL SMITH · ESQ^{R} · SEN^{R} · ALDERMAN . R. H. EDW · EARL · OF · POWIS · RECORDER . A·D· MDCCCXX · LX · GEO . III." On one side of the head are the Royal arms of England with supporters, and on the other those of the town. These were purchased by subscription in 1820, at a cost of £76. Hall-marks: London, 1820-1.

C 2. SERGEANT'S SILVER MACE, 1ft. 4¾in. long; on the head are the Royal arms, *France modern and England quarterly*, in a crowned shield without supporters, between the words "VILLA SALOP," and around it in relief, (1) the arms of Shrewsbury. (2) a rose, (3) a portcullis, (4) a rose. The pattern is old and may be of Henry VIII.'s reign. This mace is shown in the centre of the photograph.

C 3. SERGEANT'S SILVER MACE, 1ft. 4in. long, and nearly of same form as the previous one, but more modern. On the top are the arms of Charles I., with supporters, in gilt and neatly designed. Round the head in relief are (1) the Arms of the Town, (2) a



THE CORPORATION PLATE AND INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY.

[Photographed specially for the compiler by Mr. F. R. Armytage].

fleur-de-lys, (3) a crown, (4) a fleur-de-lys, (5) a portcullis, (6) a fleur-de-lys, (7) crown, (8) a fleur-de-lys; all in high relief, alternating. The patterns of the fleurs-de-lys and crowns are both unusual. The mace is shown in the photograph on the right of the picture.

C 4. SERGEANT'S SILVER MACE, 1ft. 2in. long, and similar in shape to 2 and 3. On the flat summit of the head are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, without supporters, dividing the date 1602. Round the head in relief in four panels are: (1) Arms of the Town, (2) a crowned rose, (3) a portcullis, (4) a crowned rose. It is said to have been carried before the Mayoress when she appeared with her husband, as she did on all occasions of form, attired in a scarlet gown. The wives of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury were enjoined in the reign of Elizabeth to "wear scarlet gowns on solemn days." The Mace is shown in the photograph on the left of the picture

C 5. THE MARSHALL'S BATON, or STAFF, of black wood 6ft. long, having a pear-shaped head of silver, encircled by a rim of fleurs-de-lys and crowns. On the top, in a medallion, are the Arms of the Stuart Sovereigns, with the supporters, and on the side of the head are four panels with shields in which are: (1) Tudor rose and (2) portcullis, both crowned, two of each alternating. About a foot from the top is an embossed silver band. "The head probably dates from 1669 when a 'new verdge' was bought for the Marshal for £2." The staff and band are modern, the latter has London hall-marks 1820-21.

This is now carried by the Mayor when in procession.

C 6. SWORD OF STATE. A broad sword with a highly polished steel blade, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth above the guard. The hilt, guard and pommel, are of silver gilt, and richly enchased. On one side of the pommel is a small figure of Justice, and on the other of Fame, well executed in relief. On the guard at the point of intersection with the blade are the Arms of Charles II. within the garter; and on the reverse those of the Borough. The guard terminates in quillons with lions' heads. The blade is partly chased with acorns, cherubs' heads, etc., with the date 1669, and initials "R. B." It bears the armourer's name, JOHANNIS HARTOOP twice on each side; and his mark, a globe, surmounted by a triple cross, "and the Passau or Solingen Wolf-mark." The scabbard has a crimson velvet covering, with highly embossed gilt bands. The total length is 4 feet 4 inches. "It was bought in 1669 to replace a sword of 1638, probably destroyed under the Commonwealth." It was repaired and re-gilt in 1820. In 1638, the Sword Bearer's salary was fixed at £20. In 1648, the sum of £5 was given him for a new gown. (See S. A. *Trans.*, Vol. xi., 1888).

AN OLD SWORD was shown at the Exhibition (A, 142). It was discovered a few years ago, and is now kept in the Town

Museum. It is believed by most local antiquaries to be the first sword of State, bought in 1638. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, however, thinks it was "formerly suspended above the Mayor's seat in the Guildhall, and never used as a corporation sword." It is possible that it was put away during the troublesome times of the Commonwealth, probably, to save it from destruction, owing to its having the emblems of Royalty upon it. At the Restoration, it may have been found to have suffered damage from neglect, and therefore not considered good enough, or it may not have been produced until a new one had been bought in 1669, and, then, placed above the Mayor's seat. The sword is 4 feet 3¼ inches long in all, with a blade, once gilt, 3 feet 5 inches long. The width above the guard is 1⅝ inches, and on this part are the Royal Arms of the Stuart Family, with a Tudor rose below, and on a corresponding position on the other side, the arms of the town. It is shown on the right of the photograph.

BADGE worn by the Bellman or Town Crier. This is of silver, oval in shape, 5 inches long by 4½ wide, with the town arms in relief, and the words "VILLA SALOPIÆ" below. Hall-mark 1706-7. Shown in the photograph within the Mayor's chain. *It is regretted that this interesting object was omitted from the Exhibition.*

C 7. SILVER TANKARD, given by Robert, Lord Clive, in 1760. On the sides are figures in high relief representing Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures. On the lid, within a highly embossed border, is a boy holding a toy called a mill-reel. The inside, handle, base, border and lid are gilt (except the figure, &c., on the latter), the enchased silver work being raised on a frosted ground. The handle and base are of like decoration to the lid. Around the upper rim is inscribed: "THE GIFT OF COLONEL ROBERT CLIVE TO THE HON:BLE THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SHREWSBURY, SEP:R YE 17TH. 1760." The tankard holds about three quarts, is 10¼ inches in height, and weighs 107ozs. 2dwts. *It is used as a Loving Cup.*

C 8. SILVER SALVER, presented by the Earl of Powis in 1820. It is raised on eight silver claws, and surrounded by an elevated margin enchased with Bacchanalian masks, connected with wreaths of vine leaves and fruit. In the centre are the Arms of the Borough within a border of foliage, and outside this is engraved "THE GIFT OF EDWARD, EARL OF POWIS SON OF COLONEL ROBERT CLIVE TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SHREWSBURY SEPT. 1820. THE REVD. HUGH OWEN MAYOR." The other part of the salver is enchased with vine leaves, grapes, cornucopiæ, etc. The diameter is 24 inches, and its weight 188ozs. 9dwts. Hall-marks. London: 1819-20.

C 9. SILVER GILT CENTREPIECE, in the form a large sea shell, supported on a tripod by three sea horses. It has a pyramidal

pedestal on three feet, each of these is composed of two turtles, branches of coral and sea shells. On the three sides of the pedestal are wreaths. In one is inscribed :

TO
COMMODORE
SIR EDWARD W. C R. OWEN
K.C.B., &c., &c.
PRESENTED
IN TESTIMONY OF
THEIR GRATITUDE & ESTEEM
BY
THE MERCHANTS OF
KINGSTON IN JAMAICA.
1823.

In the other wreaths are the arms of the donor and those of Jamaica.

Along the base is this inscription : "THE GIFT OF ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD WILLIAM CAMPBELL RICH, OWEN, K.C.B, G.C.H. &c., TO THE CORPORATION OF SHREWSBURY, OCTOBER VI. A.D. MDCCCXLIX. ROBERT BAUGH BLAKEMORE, ESQUIRE MAYOR." There are also representations in miniature of gilt crocodiles on the ledge of the base.

C 10. SILVER GILT SALVER. It is 28 inches in diameter, and in the centre, encircled by a design of foliage, is inscribed :—

PRESENTED
TO
The Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury,
in commemoration of
THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION
OF
Her Most Gracious Majesty,
by
H. D. GREENE, Q.C.
M.P. for the Borough.
1897.

There is an ornate wreath of flowers and leaves round the edge about 3 inches deep; and mingled with these are representations of various animals and birds such as lions, leopards, stags, doves, &c. At the back are the names of the Members of the Corporation, June, 1897. It was presented Nov. 9th, 1897.

C 11 SILVER "MONTEITH" BOWL. Inscribed "PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SHREWSBURY, BY THE WIDOW, SONS, AND GRANDSONS OF ALDERMAN THOMAS SOUTHAM,—FOUR TIMES MAYOR OF THIS TOWN. NOVEMBER 9TH, 1897." There is another inscription in front, notifying that it had been presented to Mr. Southam in 1892.

C 12. MAYOR'S SILVER GILT CHAIN. The centre link contains a shield enamelled with the Arms of the Borough above, and those of the donor below, with his motto "CLEMENS. ET. FORTIS," The badge is suspended from this link, and bears on it an embossed representation of the old Schools (now the Museum and Free Library), with the following on blue enamel scrolls above, below, and on each side of the centre circle which encloses the design.

REPRESENTATION OF A ROYAL CROWN
EDWARD VI.

S. BUTLER. B. H KENNEDY.
P. SIDNEY. F. GREVILLE.

FLOREAT SALOPIA.

At the back is a long latin inscription as follows :—

"MVNICIPIO.
ANTIQVISSIMO. SALOPIENSI
CONSILIO. CORPORATO
MVNICIPIBVS
VIRORVM. ETIAM. MEMORIÆ. ILLVSTRISSIMORVM
QVI. EX. AGRO. SALOPIENSI. ORIVNDI. AVT. IN SCHOLA. REGIA. EDVCATI
SIVE. MARI. SIVE. TERRA
ARMORVM. ARTIVM. PIETATIS. INGENII. LAVDE. PRÆCLARI
PROVINCIÆ. SVÆ. NECNON. BRITANNICI. NOMINIS. GLORIAM
IN. MAJVS. PROVEXERVNT
HOC. GRATI. ANIMI. INDICIVM.
D·D.
GVL. JAC. CLEMENT
IN. MAGISTRATVM. PRINCIPEM. SVBROGATVS
A.D. IV. ID. NOV.
MDCCCLXII."

The chain is composed of 17 open links, those nearest the centre shield are partly filled up with designs, and the names of noted Shropshire men. *On the right side are:* (1) Arms of the Borough. (2) A ship, with names of the noted sailors Benbow and Owen. (3) The Menai Bridge, with the name Hazledine for manufacturers. (4) An allegorical figure, and the names Darwin and Clement, for medecine. *On the left side:* (1) Arms of the Borough. (2) A design representing war, with the names of Shropshire heroes, Clive, Hill, Edwardes & Cureton. (3) A book with crossed quill pens, and the names of the county literary celebrities, Allison, Baxter, Lee, Bather, Blakeway, Darwin. (4) A Jubilee coin inserted by E. C. Peele, Mayor, with names and dates. 1837. J. B. Williams. 1887. G. B. Lloyd. 1897. E. C. Peele The minutes of the council record that it was presented by William James Clement. Mayor, "At a Special Council Meeting, held on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1863, being the day of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of

Denmark." It was worn at the council meeting, and afterwards in the procession connected with the Royal Wedding festivities. (Mr Clement, a Shrewsbury Surgeon, elected member of Parliament for Shrewsbury, July 11th, 1865, and again in 1868; died August 29th, 1870.

C 12a. AN IMPRESSION OF THE TOWN SEAL. This Seal is round, 3⅛ inches in diameter, and is probably the original seal of 1425. The device represents the Town of Shrewsbury with a cruciform church with spire, and two other steeples, and some houses, the town wall with three gates, and three bridges leading to the gates over the river shown below. Over the central gate are the Arms of England—three lions passant guardant—in a shield. On the dexter side of this gate, the shield of St. George, "with the field diapered with sprigs," and on the sinister, a shield with the Town Arms. The legend surrounding bears the date 1425. The cross at the beginning surmounts the spire.

✠ Sigillu̅ + comune + libertatis + ville + Salopeſburie + factu̅ + ano + gre + m°. + cccc° + xxb.

The seal and impression are shown in the photograph.

An Embossing Stamp takes the place of the above, except on very special occasions. It is copied from the seal and was made about the time of the building of the New Market Hall.

Lent by the **Mayor (T. H. Atherden, Esq.), and Corporation of Ludlow.**

(J. H. Williams, Esq., Town Clerk).

REGALIA AND PLATE.

C 13. THE GREAT SILVER MACE is 3 ft. 3½ inches long, and the head, under which are four brackets, unscrews to form a Loving Cup. At the top is a coronet surmounted with arches with orb and cross. Under this on the flat top are the Royal Arms of William III., with mottoes and surporters, and surmounted by a crown, which divides the initial letters **WI** (for William and Mary), and R.

Armless caryatides divide the head into four panels, on which are the four badges, rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp, each surmounted by a crown, separating the initial letters W. R. and M. R., which are alternately in the panels. The shaft has scroll work on it, now much obliterated, and the two knots and the bottom of the foot-knop have scroll work in relief. On the plain upper surface of the foot-knop is the following inscription:—"*D.D. Johanns Salwey Armiger Unns ex Aldermanis Villæ de Ludlow 1692.*"

Hall-marks: London, 1692-3.

The above inscription is given exactly as it appears, the second **n** *in Unns should be read, or may be intended to represent,* **u**.

C. 14. TWO SMALL SILVER MACES, each 2 ft. 4½ inches long, with four brackets under the heads. These last are encircled by a coronet bearing arches with orb and cross, under which, on the flat tops, are the Royal Arms of James II., with supporters and mottoes, surmounted by a crown, dividing the initial letters I[2] and R. Armless caryatides, over the heads of which is a sort of crown of basket work, divide the head into four panels, on which are the badges, rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp, all crowned, the crowns dividing the initial letters I[2] and R. The shafts and foot-knops have much-worn engraving on them. The bowls unscrew to form Loving Cups, and "the arches of the crowns bear the London hall-marks for 1810-11, when they were added."

These maces were purchased by subscription in 1685, and presented by the Mayor, Humphrey Cornwall, with the other Maces, the Keys of the Gates of the Town, and 50 guineas to His Majesty King James II., on his arrival at Ludlow.

C 15. TWO LARGE SILVER DRUM TANKARDS, with spouts; each 9½ inches in height. They have the Borough Arms engraved on the front, surrounded by scroll work, and "LUDLOW : 1718" below. On the top of the lids is the Prince of Wales' badge with motto. Modelled couchant lions form the thumb pieces of the handles.

They are used as *Loving Cups.* The one weighs 62ozs. 7dwts., and the other 64ozs. as marked underneath.

Hall-marks: London, 1718-19. Maker, Humphrey Payne.

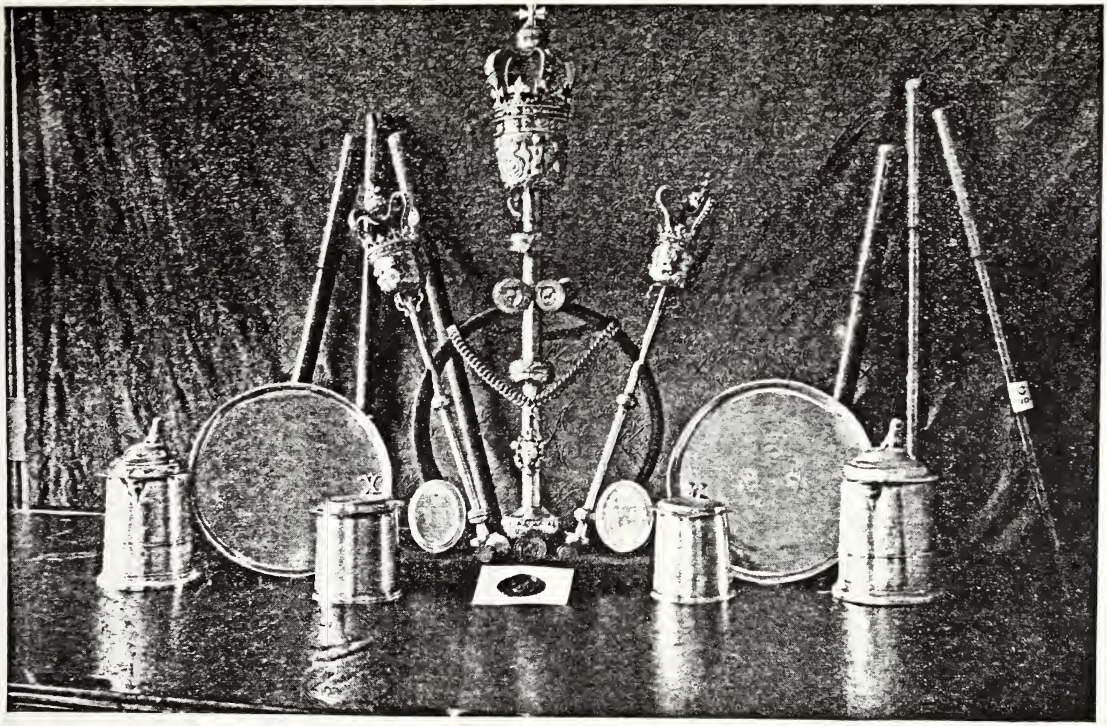
C 16. TWO SMALL SILVER TANKARDS. *One* was purchased in 1677, and bears the London hall-marks of 1676-7. It is 6¼ inches in height, and has "the Towne Armes" engraved on the front.

The other is 6¼ inches in height, and engraved on it in front are the Town Arms with an esquire's helmet above, surmounted by a crest, an animal divided per party pale (said to be a bear, but most likely a representation of the porcupine crest of the Sidney family with quills depressed), and the words LUDLOW above the same. Below the arms this inscription: "*Ex dono Somersett Fox Armigeri.*"

The minutes recording the donation being: "This day Somersett ffox, Esq[r]. is elected Towne Clerke of this Corporacon," and "This day a Silver Tankerd was given to the Corporacon by Somersett ffox, Esq[r]., wth the Townes Arms upon it, weighing thirty-five ounces." (11th December, 1680.)

Hall-marks: London, 1680-1.

C 17. TWO SILVER SNUFF BOXES. These are oval in shape, and are 5 inches long by 4 wide. They have the Town Arms, above which are the Prince of Wales' badge and motto on the lids surrounded by scroll work; this inscription is round the sides below the lids, which are without hinges: "Ex Dono GULIELMI



THE CORPORATION PLATE AND INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH OF LUDLOW.

[Photographed specially for the compiler by Messrs. T. Jones, Son, and Harper, Ludlow.]

COWLEY Civis Londinensis A : D. 1721 In Usum Ballivorum Villæ de [LUDLOW] "

Mr. Cowley was admitted a Burgess August 24th, 1721.

C 18. TWO SILVER SALVERS ON STEMS. Each is 14 inches in diameter. They have the Town Arms in centre surrounded with scroll work, and the three ostrich feathers and motto above and "LUDLOW 1718 " below.

Hall-mark : 1718-19. Maker, Humphrey Payne.

C. 19. SILVER GILT MAYORAL CHAIN. It is composed of a number of plain oblong links, to the centre one the badge is attached. This badge is of silver gilt ornamental work, having a shield thereon, bearing the Arms of the town in raised silver on a blue enamelled field, above which are the three ostrich feathers with ICH DIEN in gilt letters on an enamelled scroll, across the same. This inscription at the back :—

TO
THE CORPORATION OF
LUDLOW
FROM
GEORGE
H. W. WINDSOR-CLIVE.
M.P. FOR THE BOROUGH.
1860-85.

This chain was presented December 24th, 1885.

C. 20. SIX STAVES, each about 6 ft. long, painted green, with red heads, on which are emblazoned the Arms of the House of Hanover, and below these, those of the town.

Only one was exhibited.

FIVE SEALS were exhibited. (1) The oldest, probably, dating from 1461, the year of Edward IV.'s Charter. It bears a shield with the Arms of the town, surrounded by this legend :—

(*Sprig*) Sigillum (*sprig*) burgensibus (*sprig*) ville (*sprig*) de (*sprig*) ludelow.

(2) The second seal is very similar, but the legend is different, viz. :—(*Stump and sprig*) Sigillum (*sprig*) Burgensium (*sprig*) villæ de Ludlow.

(3) The third seal is a large one, having the town Arms on a scroll work field. Legend :—: · : SIGILL : EXEMPLIFIC' : CVRIE : DE : RECCORD : VILLE : DE : LVDLOW. "*This seal is apparently of early sixteenth century date.*"

(4) The fourth seal, with Arms of town and legend THE . SEAL . OF . THE . BAYLIFFS . BURGESSES . & COMONALTY . OF . LUDLOW . was used until appointment of Mayor in 1836.

(5) The modern seal—the matrix being used as an embossing stamp—has a shield of the town, with words LUDLOW below, and round margin, MAYOR ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES · 1836 ·

There are also 3 small seals.

(6) Bears a large double rose, with inscription round margin, ✠ Sigillū ·.· annagri : ville : de : ludelowe.

(7) Bears a double rose and legend round margin :—✠ SIGILLVM : BVRGENS : VILLÆ : DE : LVDLOW.

Of these seals Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, *and* 7 *were exhibited. They are now in the Borough Museum, and are the ones shown in the photograph. Messrs. Jewitt and Hope mention another small seal, having the town Arms on it, with* LUDLOW *below, and legend round margin,* SIGL BALLIVORUM ET BVRGENSIUM.

Lent by the Mayor (R. T. Haynes, Esq.) and the Corporation of Bridgnorth.

(J. H. Cooksey, Esq., Town Clerk.)

REGALIA AND PLATE.

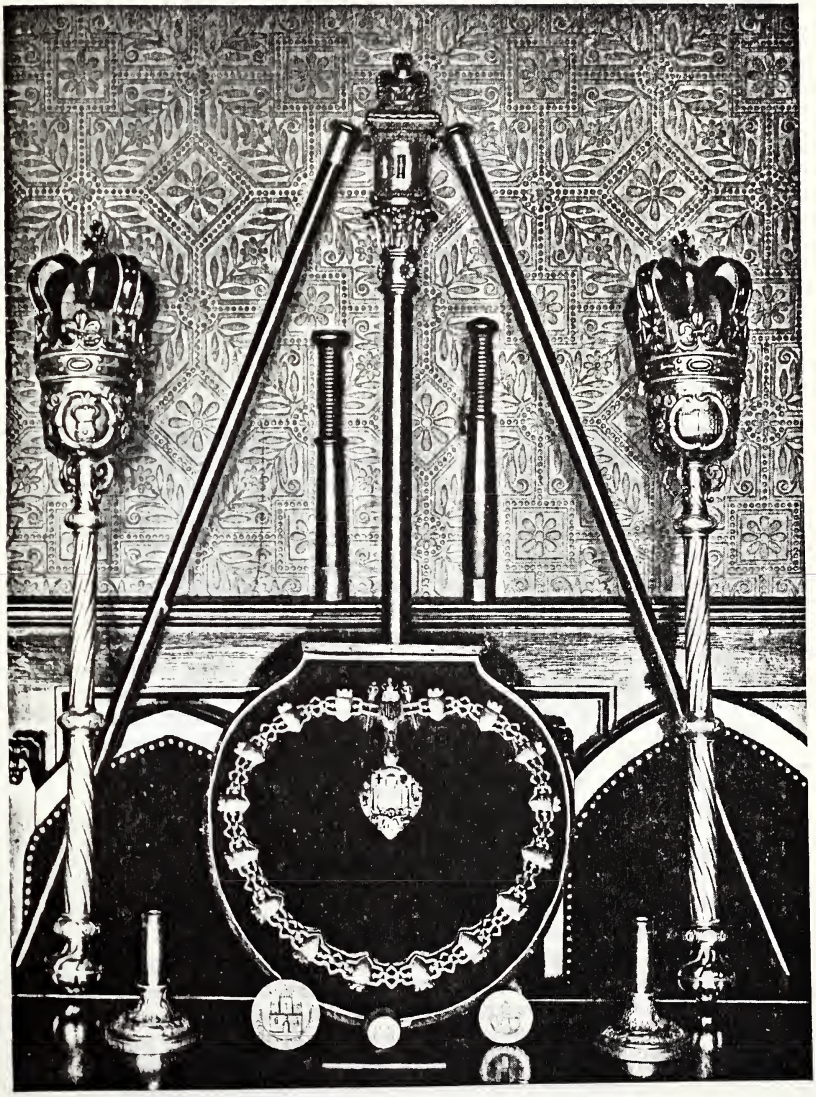
C 21. TWO SILVER GILT MACES, each 33½ inches long, made in 1754 out of two older maces, one of them the gift of John Wolrych in 1676. The other in part the gift of Thomas Hincks, Town Clerk, 1676. They have silver shafts and silver-gilt heads (supported by four gilt brackets) surmounted by Royal Crowns. On the top are the arms of the House of Hanover with supporters, and round the head (1) portcullis and castle, (2) crowned rose. The heads unscrew to form Loving Cups, and one of them has the following inscription inside :—"The original Gift of John Wolrych Esqr. 1676. Exchanged in the Bailiwick of Mr. John Haslewood & Mr. Thomas Bowden 1754." The other in like manner, "Thomas Hincks, Town Clerk gave £10 towards this mace 1676. Exchanged in the Bailiwick of Mr. John Haslewood & Mr. Thomas Bowden 1754."

These were the emblems of authority of the two Bailiffs.

Hall marks : London, 1753-4. Maker, Magdalen Feline.

C 22. TWO SILVER BASES for Loving Cups. The heads of the above maces when unscrewed are fixed therein. They bear inscriptions round the rim of the foot. *On one* : "This Base to the loving cup was presented to the Corporation of Bridgnorth, by Ernest Cooper, Mayor. 1881-2." *On the other* as above, but after "by," substitute "Clement Edkins, Mayor, 1882-83."

C 23. GOLD MAYORAL CHAIN (15 carat) : purchased by subscription. The central link has a representation in miniature of the top of the Marshall's staff and of the two maces one on each side : below, on a shield, is the date of the first charter, 1157, on the front and back. The chain, which is reversible, is composed of a series of shields connected by links; on the former are the names of the Mayors since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, 1835. (Previous to that date there were for many centuries two Bailiffs, one representing the upper and the other the lower



THE CORPORATION INSIGNIA ETC., OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIDGNORTH.

[Photographed specially for the compiler by Mr. T. Bromwich.]

town.) The pendant has on it an enamelled representation of the old seal of the borough, and, below, the motto: "✠ FIDELITAS ✠ URBIS ✠ SALUS REGIS ✠." Above the arms, beneath a mural crown, the word "BRIDGNORTH."
On the back:

"VILLE DE BRUGES
INCORPORATED
BY ROYAL CHARTER
1157
OTHER CHARTERS AND GRANTS
1215
1216
1226
1227
1836."

C 24. THREE SEALS of the Borough. The ancient seal was lost during the siege in 1646, the two older of those exhibited were at successive periods substituted for it; but subsequently the ancient seal was found in the British Museum, where it still is. A new seal was adopted in 1872. It is a fac-simile of the lost one with the exception of the legend. This seal, which is shown on the left of the photograph, bears "within a cusped circle, a broad curved gatehouse with portcullised entrance, flanked by two round towers, and surmounted by a larger round tower with conical roof. On each side of this last tower is a shield, that on the dexter with the cross of St. George, while the sinister bears the royal arms, *France modern and England quarterly.* But, instead of the old legend, this * Seal : of : the : municipal : council : of : the : borough : of : bridgnorth. It is 4¼ inches high including the ivory handle, on the top of which is a round silver plate with the motto of the borough in a garter, encircling a Norman shield, on which on a flowing ribbon, "H. J. Wyley. Mayor. 1872-3. T. M. Deighton. Ex-Mayor." Round the upper portion of the collar "JOHN JACOB SMITH. TOWN CLERK."
The base is of octagon shape and has eight shields on which are the names of the sixteen members of the Corporation at that period. The seal is also inscribed: "PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION BY HUBERT SMITH. DEPUTY TOWN CLERK. NOV. 9TH, 1872."
The seal on the right of the photograph took the place of the lost one, it has the legend: ✻SIGILLVM COMVNE VILLÆ DE BRIDGNORTH, and was superseded by the small one shown in the centre, having the legend B'NORTH SEAL OF THE COUNCIL.

C 25. MARSHALL'S STAFF. It is about 5 ft. 10 in. long including the top, which is composed of a gilt cushion, surmounted with a royal crown, resting on a gilt drum shaped head, on which is a

tower with gateway (a representation of the seal used in 1824), and on the other side

" *This Staff was made*
when
JAMES MILNER & IOHN COLEY GENTS
WERE BAILIFFS
1824."

C 25 A. TWO STAVES of coloured rose wood, each 6 ft. long. These were used by the two Bailiffs in 1682, and are now carried by the ex-Mayor and the Town Clerk. On the tops, which are rounded and of silver, is a shield with the Arms of the Borough at that period, surmounted by an Esquire's helmet, on which as a crest is a tower, dividing the date 1682. Under the edges of the overhanging top, on a silver band, " Restored at the cost of the Mayor, March, 1851."

C 25B. (see Catalogue Sub-sect. K. 245 and 245A). TWO CONSTABLES STAVES. THE ONE is of ash, and is 12¼ inches long with a brass covered head, and a brass circular plate at the bottom of the staff, on which is inscribed:

" These staves
were made when
Mr Thos Nickin &
Mr Josh Phillips
were Bailiffs
1793."

The inscription on this, as well as the one below, evidently refers to one or more of the same sort, made in the year named. The above staff was procured by the Town Clerk in May 1898 *from Mr Evason, Postmaster of Kingswinford—it having been in the possession of his father the late Mr Edward Evason of Bridgnorth.* THE OTHER STAFF, 12¾ inches long, has the head covered with brass, and round the collar the inscription:

"THESE STAVES WERE MADE WHEN
James Milner and John Coley Gentn
WERE BAILIFFS 1824."

Lent by the **Mayor (Dr. Aylmer Lewis) and Corporation of Oswestry.**
(J. Parry-Jones, Esq., Town Clerk).

REGALIA AND PLATE.

C 26. TWO SILVER PARCEL-GILT MACES, with the Royal Arms of Charles II. on the top. Each is 2 ft. 2¾ in. long. The foot-knops are engraved on the under-surfaces: "Oswestry 1723." They were, probably, made in 1617, and had new heads made in 1676-7. The Crowns were added in 1723, when the Maces were beautified by the addition of 10 ounces of silver.

THE CORPORATION PLATE AND INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY.

[Photographed specially for the compiler by Mr. A. Booth].

[illegible] — [illegible] OBR. [illegible] WITTGENSTEIN'S [illegible]
[illegible] DO TRACTATUS

By the Charter of 1616 the Town was to have "two Maces of silver or silver gilt, engraved with the Royal Arms at the upper end, and those of the Lord of the Manor at the lower end."

C 27. SILVER CUP, 8½ inches high, with inscription:—"*The guifte of* HUGHE MIDDLETON *citizen and Goldsmith of London: a burgess of this Towne of Osestrie. Anno* 1616."
With Arms and motto of Middleton. Hall-marks: London, 1616-17.

C 28. TWO SILVER EWERS, each 8½ in. high, with inscription:—"*To the Corporation of Oswestry in ye County of Salop, by Ar. Trevor, of Brynkynalt, in ye County of Denbigh, Esq., SENESCAL* 1739."
They have the donor's arms on one side, and one has B.B. on the handle, and the other A.A.
Hall-marks: London, 1738-9. Maker, David Willaume.

C 29. JAPANNED PUNCH BOWL, with Royal Arms on one side, and those of donor on the other On the other two sides the Common Seal is represented. Circumference of bowl, 4 ft. 1 in. "The gift of Robert Williams (Recorder) to the Corporation of Oswestry." He was appointed Recorder 1726. The LADLE is 1 ft. 6 in. in stem. Inscription: "*The gift of the Hon. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., to the Corporation of Oswestry*, 1740."

C 30. SILVER RACE CUP (now used as Loving Cup), 1 ft. 7 in. high, with side handles. On one side inscribed, "Oswestry Races, 1777. The gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart;" and on the other side, "The gift of Noel Hill, Esq, to the Corporation of Oswestry; Won by his horse Young Malton." The arms of the donor are engraved on the cup.
Hall-marks: London, 1777-8, Maker, John Carter.

C 31. FOUR SILVER DRINKING CUPS, each 4 inches high. On two the following inscription: "*The gift of Revd. J. O. Venables, LL.B., Oswestry*, 1791." On the other two: "*The gift of Rev. Turner Edwards, Vicar of Oswestry*, 1791." With crest of the donors on front of each cup.
Hall-marks: London, 1790-91; Makers, Peter and Jonathan Bateman.

C 32. FOUR SILVER CANDLESTICKS, engraved with donor's arms. Each is 11¾ inches high. They were given by George Venables, a Liverpool merchant (an uncle of Mr. Venables, Woodhill, near Oswestry) in 1795.
Sheffield make, 1795-6.

C 33. A SCOTCH MULL, with inscription "Presented by John Croxon, a Common Councilman, to the Corporation of the Loyal Town of Oswestry, 1822." Mr. Croxon was Mayor in 1834. "The stand is made of an Oriental Plane, brought when a plant from France, by Mary Queen of Scots, and planted by her in the garden of Holyrood House, A.D. 1561, Blown down 1817."

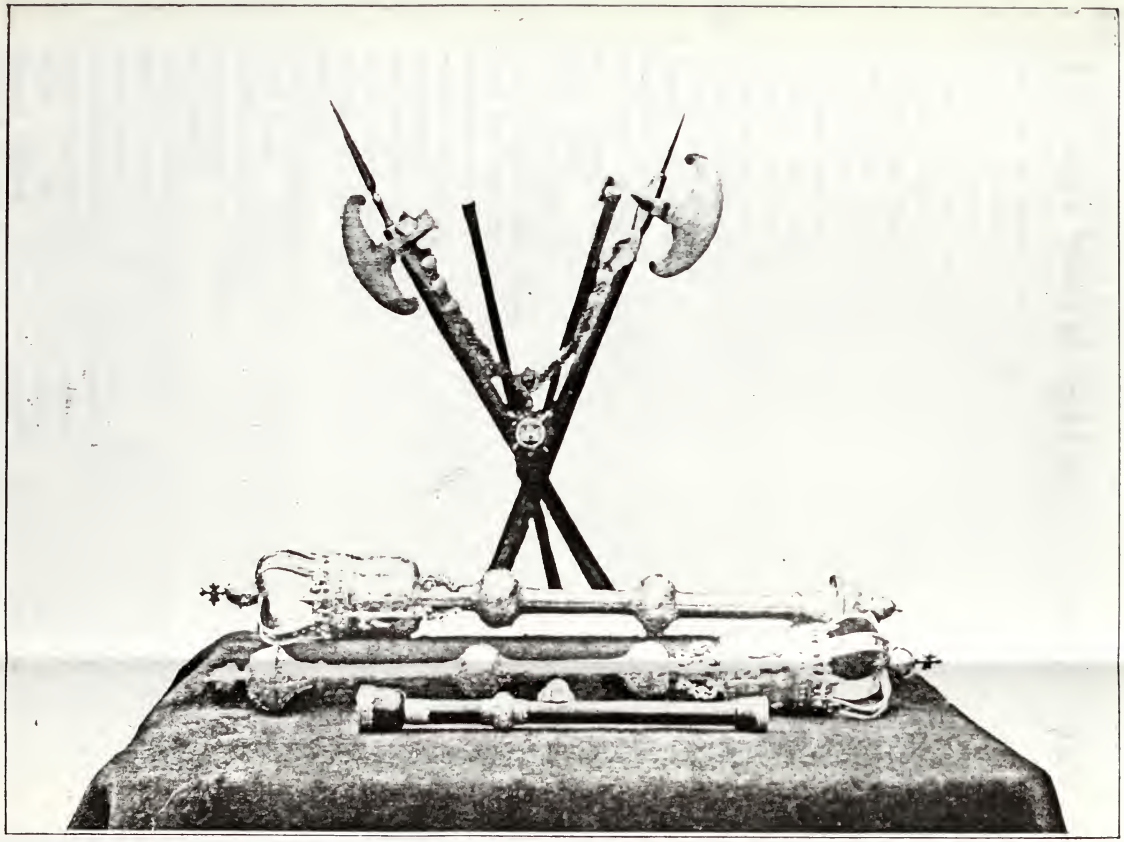
C 34. THE MAYOR'S CHAIN is of gold, consisting of a number of links presented by past Mayors from 1877 to 1891, and bearing their initials. From the centre is a pendant badge, having on it a representation of the Town Seal, with inscription, "Sigillvm commvne de Oswaldestre;" and on the other side. "Presented to the Corporation of Oswestry by W. H. Spaull, Esq., Mayor, 1876-77." Mr. Alfred Wynne Corrie completed the chain in 1891, by the addition of massive gold bars connecting the links.
THE COMMON SEAL, *shown in the photograph on lid of box above the Mayor's chain.* "It bears on a diapered field a crowned figure of St. Oswald, sitting on a seat with panelled front, holding a sword in his right hand, and grasping with his left the stem of a tree." With the legend surrounding it: * SIGILLVM * COMMVNE / DE * OSWALDESTRE. *This Seal was not exhibited.*
THE BANNER shown in the background of the photograph was the one sent to the Chicago Exhibition. It has on it a representation of the Common Seal of Oswestry.
For further particulars see Mr. Stanley Leighton's account in the Shropshire Archæological "Transactions," vol. vi., 1883, *p.* 313, *and "Bye-Gones" 24th February,* 1883, *and 22nd September,* 1886, *with notes by Mr. Wilfred Cripps.*

Lent by the **Mayor (W. E. Garnett-Botfield, Esq.), and Corporation of Bishop's Castle.**

(E. Griffiths, Esq., Town Clerk).

REGALIA.

C 35. TWO SILVER MACES, each 3 ft. 7 inches long. They have crowned heads, with orb and cross, the shafts are chased with oak branches and acorns, and the dividing knots with oak leaves. On the top of the heads, which are supported by four brackets, are the Royal Arms of William III. The heads are divided into four panels by armless caryatides, which also separate the initial letters W and R. In the panels are the usual badges: (1) rose, (2) thistle, (3) fleur-de-lys, (4) harp, all crowned. On the foot-knops are the Arms of the Marquess of Powys, with motto "Loyal in adversity," and also a representation of the Common Seal of the Borough, with the date 1698 below, but the centre dome dividing the initial letters W and R instead of I and R as on the seal. Hall-marks: London, 1697-8. Maker, Anthony Nelme.
A handsome oak box, lined with blue velvet, was purchased by subscription in 1897, and contains the above Maces, with Crier's Staff, and Seal. The maces, which were in a bad state, were repaired the same time.
(William Herbert, Earl Powys, created by James II. Viscount Montgomery and Marquess of Powys 1687. *The latter title extinct* 1748).



THE CORPORATION INSIGNIA, ETC., OF THE BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE.

C 36. CRIER'S STAFF, of dark wood, 22 inches long. It has the Royal Arms of William III. on the top, on a silver plate, and there is a silver band on the stave, about $\frac{1}{3}$ from the top, and this has the maker's mark, AIe, for Anthony Nelme, and therefore it is, probably, of the same date as the Maces. On a shield on the bottom of the foot-knop are the following Arms and Crest, which may have been those of the donor. The Arms, are:—"A lion rampant guardant." The shield supports an esquire's helmet, over which is the crest, "Out of a mural crown, a demi lion holding in its claws a crescent, points upwards." It is so much worn that the tinctures cannot be ascertained. It is unfortunate that the minutes of the Council are lost from 1685 to 1713, or they might throw some light on the subject. The Arms of the most likely families, and the Members of Parliament of the period, have been searched without helpful results

C 37. THE CORPORATION SEAL shown in photograph between Crier's Staff and Mace, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, including the ivory handle. "The device is an embattled gateway with portcullised entrance, flanked by two domed round towers, and surmounted by a large dome, with the letters I R (for Jacobus Rex) on either side. From each of the domes flies a pennon. In base is the date * 1609.* There is no legend."

TWO STAVES OF OFFICE. These are borne by the Mayor and ex-Mayor respectively. They are wooden rods 6 ft 2 inches long, and one inch in diameter, with plain silver heads. They are engraved on the top with a design similar to the town seal, but without the initials I R. The letters "B C," for Bishop's Castle, are stamped on the heads about one inch from the top. The one staff, carried by the Mayor, is said to be of mahogany, the depth of the silver head being 5 inches, the other of lighter wood, having the silver head only $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. *They were not exhibited.*

TWO HALBERDS, 5 ft. 10 inches long, are ash poles with steel heads. They are used on state occasions, and are carried before the Mace Bearers. There is no record of their origin or previous use, and they are not of the ordinary type. *They were not exhibited.*

THE MAYOR'S CHAIN is of gold. It consists of a number of shields connected by scroll links. Each Mayor adds a shield, which bears his name and the date of office, and crest, if any. The centre shield has a representation of the Arms of Shrewsbury, at one time often used as the Arms of the County of Salop, round which is the following inscription:—"Sam[l] Norton, First Mayor 1885-6." This was presented by him. The pendant badge is of gold, with an enamelled representation of the borough seal, below which is a scroll with date "1573," the date of Elizabeth's Charter. Surrounding the badge is the inscription "Borough of Bishop's Castle," and crossed at the back are a

mace and axe with fasces, also this inscription :—"Presented to the Borough of Bishop's Castle by the Members of the Corporation, March, 1891." *This was not exhibited.*

Lent by the **Mayor (W. R. E. Anstice, Esq.), and Corporation of Wenlock.**

(Godfrey C. Cooper, Esq., Town Clerk).

REGALIA.

C 38. SILVER GILT GREAT MACE, 33½ inches long. It has a crowned head with orb and cross, and on the top in high relief, the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Encircling the head (1) A copy of the Town Seal ; (2) the Royal Arms of George III. ; (3) Arms of General Forester.

On the centre division of the shaft is this inscription :—"The Gift of GEORGE FORESTER of Willey ESQUIRE To the BAILIFF, BURGESSES & COMMONALTY of the BOROUGH of WENLOCK as a token of his high Esteem & Regard for the attachment & Respect THEY MANIFESTED TOWARDS HIM DURING THE MANY YEARS HE Represented this Borough in Parliament, & served the OFFICES of CHIEF MAGISTRATE & JUSTICE thereof. September 29th, 1810."

At the upper end of the shaft are three brackets. The head unscrews and forms a Loving Cup.

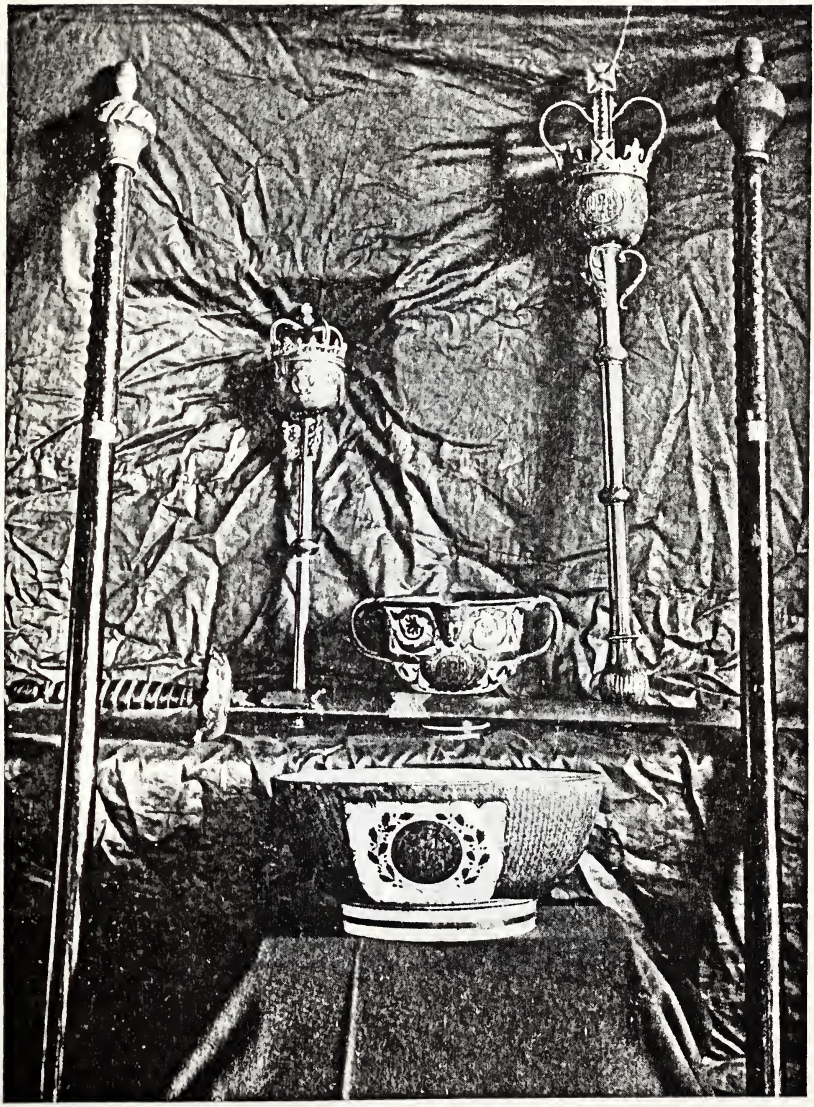
C 39. SERGEANT'S SILVER GILT MACE, 22 inches long, with three brackets under the head, which unscrews to form a Loving Cup. A coronet of fleurs-de-lys and crosses encircle the head, which is surmounted by the arches of the Royal Crown, under which, on the flat top, are the Arms of the Stuart sovereigns, crowned, with supporters. Scroll work divides the head into 4 panels, in which are the usual badges, (1) rose ; (2), thistle ; (3) fleur-de-lys ; (4) harp, all crowned.

On the flat bottom of the foot-knop is a seal, a *fetter-lock* with the letter W inside and N E below, the N reversed, a rebus on the name of the town. There are no hall-marks.

C 40. SWORD OF JUSTICE. Nothing appears to be known about this sword, which is usually fixed above the Mayor's seat in the Guildhall. It is a German "flamberg," 3 ft. 6 inches long, dating from the middle of the 17th century. On it is inscribed, "John Smitheman Balf, and Wm. Hayward, Recorder, 1757."

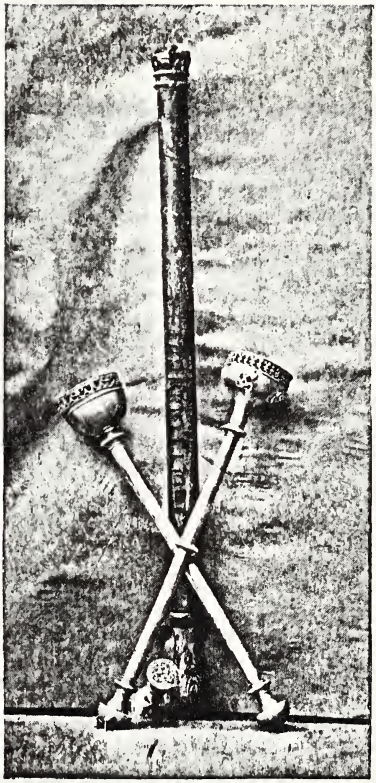
C 41. PUNCH BOWL OF COALPORT CHINA. It is 6½ high, and 44 inches in circumference. It is of a blue colour outside, and has a representation in gold of the Town Seal on one side, and the Arms of the donor (Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, d. 1840), on the other ; his three crests are on the inside.

C 42. TWO STAVES with gilt heads. There are six in all, two having more ornamental heads than the others. Their origin and use is uncertain.



THE CORPORATION REGALIA, ETC., OF THE BOROUGH OF WENLOCK.

[Photographed specially for the Compiler by Mr. F. R. ARMYTAGE.]



THE CORPORATION INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH OF MONTGOMERY.

[Photographed specially for the compiler by Mr. W. P. Marshall].

LOVING CUP OF CHINA. This is about 7 inches high, having two spouts, probably intended to represent the head of Bacchus crowned with grapes; these are gilt, as also the two handles. The cup is ornamented with gold scroll work, and on each side under the spout is a representation of the Common Seal in gold.

THE COMMON SEAL is a copy of the old one, "with various errors of detail."

The Cup and Seal were not exhibited.

Lent by the **Mayor (A. Graham, Esq.), and Corporation of Montgomery.**

Montgomery has so long been connected with Shropshire, that the Regalia of the Town was not out of place in the Exhibition.

Thanks are due to the Town Clerk (Mr. Charles S. Pryce) for his assistance.

C 43. SILVER MACE. Probably Elizabethan, 15¾ inches long, having the Arms of the Tudor sovereigns on the flat summit of the head, round which are the crossed keys (exemplified in the Town Seal) and Tudor rose alternating. With Arms of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, on the foot-knop.

C 44. SILVER MACE, 15¾ inches long, having the Arms of the House of Hanover on the flat summit of the head. It is similar in many ways to the former. It has Arms on foot-knop as above.

C 45. STAFF used by the Constable of Montgomery. It is of wood painted green, with a carved crown at the top, and the Arms of the county painted on one side, near the top end of the staff.

Church Plate (C).

[*Exhibited in cases in centre of the Music Hall.*]

THE NUMBERS REFER TO THOSE IN THE EXHIBITION CATALOGUE.

The following notes are made after personal examination of each article, and from information kindly given by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and reference to the latest edition of *Old English Plate*, by N. J. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A., 1894.

Some of the Hall-marks are so nearly obliterated that it is impossible to fix the accurate date.

The Collection of Church Plate was not as large as it was hoped it might be, several of the clergy not being able to spare their Communion vessels owing to a Sunday intervening.

C

46. The date 1572 is cut into the base under the rim. There is a mark K and j entwined, and N with + beneath.

47. On the stand of the Paten there is a crest, "a boar's head."
48. *Substitute*, Silver Caudle Cup used as a Chalice, 3½ inches in height, with inscription :—"The gift of Thos Oare, Gent, to this Chapel, 1790." Hall-mark 1778.
51. *Substitute*, STANDING PYX of hammered silver, temp. Henry VII., belonging to Broughton Church, now used as a Chalice. On the cover, which is probably Elizabethan, is a serpent forming a ring. (W. H. St. J. H.)
52. Communion Cup. Inscribed : "The Gift of Mrs. Judeth Corbet, 1776."
53. Paten, 10 inches in diameter, with inscription : "The gift of Mis Margaret Eyton to Grinshill Church 1689. Daughter of Thomas Eyton of Knowlton in Flintshire Gent. Shee then liveing with the Lady Corbett at Acton Reynold." Hall-marks, 1681 (?). This year the maker entered his mark R H in a shield, with star below.
54. Pewter Flagon, with inscription : The Gift of Mr Frañ Price to ye Church of Greenshill In ye Couñt of Salop 1704."
55. Hall-mark, 1640.
56. Inscription : "Samuel Hotchkis, Churchwarden 1731." The marks are R, surmounted with a crown, in a circle. S H with T. R. beneath. TIM * FLY in London.
57. Pewter Paten, 10½ inches diameter. Marks as above.
58. *Substitute*, Chalice, and mediæval Silver Paten, *circa* 1510. In the centre of the Paten is engraved the figure of Christ standing in the tomb, and showing his wounds, known as "Our Lord's pity." Originally enamelled. (W. H. St. J. H.) Belonging to Lee-Brockhurst Church.
59. Pewter (?) very much destroyed, and probably a coffin one.
60. Hall-mark : 1565 (?).
    1589 (?).
61. *Substitute*, "Mediæval Silver-gilt Paten, with the *Vernicle* in the centre, *circa* 1480." (W. H. St. J. H.)
62. The *inscriptions are incorrect*. *Substitute*, "Thomas Taylor, Benefactor in the year Anno domyny : 1580," and "Empt p Geo Swayne et Rich Corfield in Anno Dñi 1669 tunc guard poch de Harley exist." Hall-mark 1669, *see Cripps*, 5th edit., page 409.
63. Mark entered 1655. I G in a heart with ✻ below.
64. *Substitute*, Two Communion Cups, with inscription :
    "Donum I. S. Huic Ecclesiæ ex Residue
    Bonorum Domi, IOHS BRYAN, 1735."
    Maker, Humphrey Payne. H P with star above and below.
    Hall-mark, 1716 (?)
65. Was not exhibited owing to its frail condition.
66. *Substitute*, Bronze Matrix for casting figures of the Blessed Virgin and Child. See S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, vol. vi., 1894. A cast of it is in the Shrewsbury Museum.

67.
68. } Hall-mark, 1565. Foot of paten bears inscribed letters ℞. ℞.

69. The flagon is inscribed on handle D L M.
Maker, Ralph Walley, Chester 1690.
70. This is 11¾ inches in diameter.
72. For "Ancient Chalice" read Silver Communion Cup.
Hall-mark, 1570. The inscription is correct.
74. *Substitute*, Two Pewter Flagons, each 13 inches in height. When received the following inscription was plainly seen on the front of each of them :—

"Wm GWYNNE CH^s ✻ LUCAS
C - WARDENS
1759."

75. *Substitute*, Silver Candle Cup used as a Chalice. Without marks. It originally possessed two handles but only one remains.
76. In inscription, for "de," read De. Hall-mark, 1707.
77.
78.
79. } *Substitute*, SERVICE OF CHURCH PLATE. "The Gift of the Right Honourable ye Lady Thynne. Anno Dom' : 1691." This inscription is on all the articles ; on the Patens it is on the base of the foot.
Hall-mark, 1691. H.S. in linked letters, entered 1684.
A PEWTER FLAGON WAS ALSO EXHIBITED ; it however was not a Shropshire one.
81. Hall-mark of Flagon, 1784.
Communion Cup and Paten. Hall-mark, 1697.
82. These are of early 19th century make.
83. Mark, a Fleur-de-lys in a shield. On handle inscribed I W.
84. There is an inscription on the foot of cover * A * H *
* * *
Hall-mark, 1628. CONDOVER
1628.
85. Inscription: "Ex Dono Edwardi Owen," with Arms of the Owen family above.
86. *Inscription*: "RICHARD ✠ STANNI ✠ THE ✠ ELDER ✠ MERCER ✠ WAS ✠ THE ✠ FUNDER ✠ OF THIS ✠ CUP ✠ GEVEN ✠ BY ✠ HIM ✠ TO ✠ THE ✠ PERRYSHE ✠ CHURSHE ✠ OF OSWESTER ✠ MADE ANO DO ✠ 1575"
87. *Substitute* Silver-gilt HANAP, used as a Chalice. (W. H. St. J. H.). It is 19½ inches in height, and was given to the Church in 1639. It was made 1619-20, in London by a maker whose mark was T F linked.
88. A *Coffin* Chalice.
89. These were originally patens with feet, and have been inverted to form candlesticks. They are 8½ in. high, and bases 8 inches diameter. Hall-marks : 1686.
90. *Inscription*: "Deo & Sacris / Ecclesiæ Parochialis B. Mariæ / Salopiæ / D D.D C Q* / Elizabetha Relicta D Vincentii / Corbett de Moreton Corbett / Baroneti / Anno Salutis H / 1695."

With Arms of Corbet on the top of the lid.
Hall-mark, 1651.*(i.e., Dono dedit Domino Christo-que). *Given as a gift to the Lord and Christ.*

91. These should have been exhibited in Sub-section 10. They have painted on them, "PRAY / REMEMBER / THE BRIEF.
For interesting descriptions of Church Briefs, their origin, etc., refer to *Church Briefs,* by W. A. Bewes, LL.B., 1896.

92. There are no Hall-marks. It is stated to have been found near the Abbey Church, and it was formerly owned by the late Rev. Hubert Owen, sometime rector of Bucknall, Staffordshire.

93. The Cup is of Elizabethan pattern. It has the inscription FARL° above an encircling device.
There are no marks.

94. For "Flagon" read Pewter Tankard.
A PEWTER PATEN WAS ALSO EXHIBITED.
The following appears in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1715 :—"paid for a Pewter plate & Tankard ... 3-10."
If this represents 3/10, as it should do, the above were very cheap, considering their size, even allowing for the value of money at that period.

95. *Coffin Chalice.*

96. *See Illustration.*

97. For "Silver Ewer" read Silver round-bellied Flagon.
MR. ST. JOHN HOPE BELIEVES IT TO HAVE ALWAYS BEEN AN ECCLESIASTICAL VESSEL. Hall-mark, 1606.

98. *Substitute,* Elizabethan Silver Chalice.

98A. *See additions at front of Catalogue.*

ADDITIONS.

Lent by **The Vicar and Churchwardens** of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury.

Silver Flagon given in 1704-5, with inscription: "The Gift of Thomas Bowdler Draper to ye Parish Church of St. Julian in Salop."

Silver Communion Cup, bequeathed in 1689 by Maurice Harrison, Vicar. 16 oz. 15 dwt. *The hall-mark is undoubtedly 1698.* It therefore appears likely that the cup was not purchased until 9 years after his death.

Silver Plate, Drinking Cups, etc.

C

101. *On rim,* "*Joshua Nuttall* 1601. *Alice Nuttall.*"

102. *Substitute,* Silver lined carved Cocoa-nut Cup, with battle scenes.

103. Silver Peg Tankard. The following is scratched underneath :—
"*Corbet Esq. High Hatton* 1788."
Hall-mark, 1726 (?)

106. Hall-marks, 1623.

110. Silver-gilt Cup.

114. *Substitute,* THE RUYTON MACE. This Mace is of Elizabethan date, and belonged to the ancient Borough of RUYTON-XI-TOWNS. It is

of mahogany, 11¾ inches long, "with silver bands at each end and in the middle, engraved with the characteristic Elizabethan honeysuckle pattern." The upper end has a disc of silvered copper, with "the Royal Arms, *France modern and England quarterly*, within the garter and crowned, with dragon and lion supporters." Round the edge the following :—

"LIBERVM · BVRGV · DE · NOVA · RVYTON."

There are four shields round the head, all plain except one, which is charged with a roe or doe trippant.

At the lower end of the mace was a button or seal of silver, lost since 1834, and having on it "the arms of Philip, Earl of Arundel (who died in 1595)."

"From the style of the engraving the date of the Mace is circa 1560-1570."

"Ruyton, an ancient borough, now extinct, received a charter from Edmund, earl of Arundel and Surrey, in [1309.]"

For interesting particulars of this ancient Borough, see Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon's article in S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, vol. iii., 1891.

115. For "the gift, etc.," substitute "The gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Won by Caractacus a son of Druid."

116. The makers mark is PA with a crown above. Hall-mark, 1726.

117. Has Coat of Arms on Handle. The bottom of the dish is inscribed, I $\overline{\text{A}}^{\text{M}}$. The hall-mark is difficult to fix—but probably, 1650. Makers mark B K with an estoile above.

119. *Substitute*, Two China Cups. ONE having round the top (1) "King;" (2) "Constitution;" (3) Country. *Below* 1 A Royal Crown surmounted by lion crowned, and under this, G. R. and "Dieu et mon Droit," and again below this a rose, shamrock and thistle. *Below* 2 The coronet of a Marquess, and below, L. P. B., and again below, "Vis unita fortior." *In the front of the cup, below* 3 is a representation of the helmet with a red and white upright plume, and under this,

PIM HILL
L H
VOLUNTEERS

with crossed sword and pistol below, and motto

"Ne concede malis."

Inside round top "Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry." Underneath cup "Reviewed by Pr Willm Fred^k. Hawkestone Augt 1 1803." In centre are the names of the officers of the Pimhill Light Horse, Rowl Hunt, John Edwards, Thomas Walford, Thos. Presland, Clk.

The other cup is similar, except that instead of "Reviewed, etc.," the inscription is "R^t Honble L. Pultney. Bath. Pres^d Standard June 4. 1799," and the date against the list of officers is 1793.

120. *Erase,* "Or for the Reserved Elements."
Hall-mark, 1664.
121. Hall-mark, 1766.
122. With inscription, "The Gift of Sir Peter Pindar Bart, to his Grandson & Godson Henry Powell of Worthin in Com : Salop Esq." The owner gives the date as 1670. Underneath tankard H P, and a heart with P P inside.

S

126. On the bottom is inscribed *I A.* Hall-mark, 1679.
128. *From inspection this appears to be an impression of the Seal of the Peculiar of Stratford-on-Avon.*
This Seal is of "vesica" shape, and 3 inches long by 2 inches wide, and the impression very clear and well defined. It contains the Arms of the Tudor sovereigns, *France modern and England quarterly,* surmounted with a crown, with supporters, a crowned lion, and a dragon, and surrounded by the following legend :—
"SIGILLV : REGIAE : MAIESTATIS . AD : CAVSAS : ECCLESIASTICAS ✠
and below the Royal Arms the following :—

PRO . PECVLIII
ARI . IVRIS
DE . STRAT
FORDE . AP
ON . AV
IN

140. A fine example of work by Simon Pass (see K 229, and note on same). This has no doubt been a Tobacco box.
On the front of the box is a figure of Prince Charles on horseback, with the Prince of Wales' badge and motto, and "CAROLUS PRINCEPS" below.
On the back of the box are the Arms of James I., encircled with the legend, "JACOBVS DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HYBERNIÆ REX."
Inside the lid is an engraved portrait of Prince Charles, encircled by inscription, "ILLUSTRISS : ET : POTEN : PRINC : CAROLUS MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ ET HYBERNIÆ PRINCEPS , EBOR : ET : ALB : DUX :"
On the inside of the box, Portrait of James I., wearing badge of the Garter. Under this is scratched, so as to be hardly visible, even with a magnifying glass, "*Simon Paseous, sculp.*"
141. Particulars were not received in time to place them in the Cata-
142. logue under the heading of Church Plate. *No.* 141 has inscription "Clungunford. John Price & Richard Boar Churchwardens 1748."

ADDITIONAL EXHIBIT.

Lent by **The Rev. P. J. Maning,** Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

Silver Embossed Coffee Pot. Period William and Mary.

Every effort was made to obtain the loan of the Clun Maces, but unfortunately without success.

SECTION II.

Sub-Section 4 (D).

Shropshire China, Earthenware, and Porcelain.

(PREVIOUS TO 1850.)

Thes were Exhibited in Cases in the Music Hall and Old Museum Room.

In this Collection some exhibits, on arrival, were found not to be of Shropshire manufacture, but as they were of interest in connection with the County they were exhibited.

The Collections of the Rev. F. R. Ellis and Mr. A. E. W. Darby were most valuable examples of Salopian ware.

Note errata 25 and 67, and additions 108 and 109, commencement of Catalogue.

D 81. Bellarmine Jug.

"Or like a larger Jug, that some men call
A Bellarmine, but we a Conscience;
Whereon the lewder hand of Pagan workman
Over the proud ambitious head hath carv'd
An Idoll large with beard Episcopal
Making the Vessel look like Tyrant Eglon."

See THE ORDINARY, a Comedy, by William Cartwright, 1651.

"BELLARMIN."—A burlesque word used amongst drinkers to express a stout bottle of strong drink.

Halliwell.—Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words.

D 97. Were not exhibited.

SECTION II.

Sub-Section 5 (E).

Pictures and Paintings of Archæological Interest, County of Salop; Portaits of Shropshire Worthies (not living); Brass Rubbings.

These were hung on two parallel screens reaching from main entrance of Music Hall to Orchestra (the cases of Plate being between) and on the side walls of same room and also in the old Museum Room.

It was impossible to hang the pictures in the order as numbered, owing to irregularity of size and arrival.

E 2. Presented to the Rectory of Hodnet by his brother Richard Heber, lord of the manor, and owner of the estate of Hodnet.

E 20. Erase "With order," and see note re B. 178.

E 23. Bears date 1616 and "æt 40."

E 24—29. Are copies of the pictures in possession of the Earl of Bradford, and the originals are at Weston, except No. 25, Sir John Bridgeman, which is at Castle Bromwich. "The original of No. 24 was painted by J. Victor and E. 26 and 27 by G. Vanderbank." *Note*—? Jan Victoors b. 1620, d. after 1672. J. Van der Banck, b. England 1694, d. 1739.

There is a portrait of Bishop John Bridgeman on panel at Weston, by C. Janssen.

E 42. It is thought that this picture was painted by Romney; it is in his style, and he was a friend of Boydell's.

E 46. These miniatures include those of John Lucie Blackman, b. 1735, d. 1797. He was father of George Blackman (b, 5 July, 1767), who was created a Baronet 28 July, 1821, and who assumed by royal permission, 13 Oct. 1821, the surname of Harnage only, as representative of that very ancient family.

Mary Lady Harnage (b. 1768, d. 1844), wife of George Blackman, afterwards Sir George Harnage. She was the daughter of his maternal uncle, Henry Harnage of Belswardyne, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

Colonel Harnage, commandant of London Volunteers, 1808—1814.

JANE PYM, second wife of Colonel Harnage, b. 1755.
CAPTAIN HENRY HARNAGE, 62. Regt. d. 1826.
The date of his commission as Lieutenant is 29 *Sept*, 1757,—*see Army List for year* 1763.
WILLIAM HENRY HARNAGE of Belswardyne (b. 1763. d. 1820) Captain 11. Dragoons. 1794.
MARY, wife of the above (b. 1771. d. 1845).
SIR EDMUND NAGLE. K.C.B. Admiral of the "White" (b. circa 1770). married the widow of John Lucie Blackman.
LADY NAGLE, wife of above d. 1836. (See Burke's Baronetage).

E 91. DIED 1752. The date 1765 on the picture is evidently a mistake and must have been put on at some time when the picture was cleaned and varnished. On the authority of the family the picture is that of Adam Ottley, and the painter Jervais or Jervas (b. circa 1675. d. 1739) a pupil of Kneller.

E 133. Miss Disbrowe writes :—"This picture is undoubtedly a Kynaston, it is inscribed "Suætatis sue 44. 1628," and most likely the head of the house. The crest is "The sun in splendour, surmounted of a dexter arm in armour, embowed, holding in the hand a sword all ppr."
The shield has twelve quarterings.
The artist is supposed to be Cornelius Janssen (Cornelis Janssens, or Cornelius Janssen was born in 1590 in London or Amsterdam. Visited England 1618, died 1662-4).

E 139. The style of dress points to a later period.

E 152. Was not exhibited.

E 160. Was a poor copy. The original is said to have been found a few years ago and is now in private hands.

E 175—176. Were not exhibited.

E 181. For "Rejon" read Rajon. } Printers' errors.
E 189. For "Warwin" read Darwin. }

E 209 and 210. Were too large to be exhibited, it was found that the frames would have had to be taken in pieces.

E 214. For "1885 and 1886" read 1884 and 1885.

E 219. Copier's mistake and a wrong line altogether.

E 370. Two views—S.W. and E.

THE ADDITIONS TO THIS SECTION (not in Catalogue), included paintings of the Frater Pulpit (Shrewsbury Abbey) and St. Giles' Font, both by MISS RIDGWAY of *Sutton Road, Shrewsbury*, and a Pen and ink drawing of Buildwas Abbey by Seymour Lucas, R.A., lent by P.C. Simmons, Shropshire Constabulary.

MR. T. J. SALWEY, also exhibited a photograph of a portrait of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of the Court of the Marches, 1559-1586. Father of Sir Philip Sidney.

MISS EYTON, *The Cedars, Winchfield*, exhibited a minature of the Rev. John Eyton, Vicar of Wellington and Eyton (Salop), died 1823, aged 45. He was the father of the Rev. R. W. Eyton, author of the *Antiquities of Shropshire*.

BRASS RUBBINGS.

Were hung in the first room of Old Museum.

E 399. *Benyon.*

(1) Mary Benyon. d. 7. Feb. 1765 : aged 50.

(2) Sam[l] Benyon Esq[r]. of Ash, d. 8 Jan. 1791. aged 74 (Arms) Lydia Benyon, Relict, d. 30 July. 1801. aged 72.

(3) Elizabeth Benyon, wife of Benjamin Benyon Esq[r]. d. 29 April. 1797. aged 25. (Arms)

(4). Elizabeth Benyon. wife of S. Y. Benyon Esq[r]. of Ash. d. 1 Oct. 1802. aged 37. (Arms)

(5). Samuel Yate Benyon Esq[r], of Ash in this County : d. 31. March. 1822 aged 59. One of His Majesty's Counsel. A Bencher of the Honorable Society of Lincolns Inn. Vice Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster. Attorney General, & Recorder of Chester—(Arms)

(6) Constance Benyon. second wife of S. Y. Benyon Esq[re]. of Ash, d. 25 Feb. 1836. aged 63. (Arms).

Collyer.

(7). Lydia Collyer. d. 17. Aug. 1744. aged 89.

Edwards.

(8). Edward Edwards. d. 22 June 1785. aged 57. Also Mary his wife. d. 8. Dec. 1802. aged 76.

(9.) John Edwards. d 25. Feb. 1825. aged 34 years. His Infant son William died Jan. ?11th, 1825.

(10). John Edwards. d. 1. March. (?11) 1827. aged 57. Margaret his wife. d. 10. April. 1832. aged 72 years.

Gentleman.

(11). Rob[t]. Gentleman. d. 19. June 1757. aged 55. also his Daughters Sarah and Martha.

Holt.

(12). John Holt. d. 11 Jan. 1781. aged 70. Ann. Relict of John Holt. d. 15. Feb. 1782, aged 72.

Keay.

(13) Hannah wife of the Rev. Ebenezer Keay. d. 4 July. 1766. aged 69.

(14) Rev. Ebenezer Keay. 40 years minister of this place. d. 17. Dec. 1779. aged 64.

(15). Thomas Keay. d. 8. May. 1780. aged 39.
Lydia Relict of Thomas Keay. d. 5. Sept. 1785. aged 43.

(16) Thomas Yate Keay Esq. d. 1. July. 1826. aged 57. (Arms).

Yate.

(17). Samuel son of Thomas Yate. Gent. interred 9th April 1729. aged 29.
Abigail his daughter and Relict of Edwd Ellis. Gent. d. 15. June. 1746. aged 39.

(18). Thomas Yate. of Dearnford. Gent.d. 19. Aug. 1746. aged 50. Also his sons Thomas (aged 11) and Collyer, and Susan^{h} his Daughter; likewise Anna, ob^{t} 26. Aug. 1754. Æt 21. And Elizabeth his Wife. d. 24 Dec. 1756. aged 63. (Arms).

(20). Constance Mary Yate. d. 21 May. 1762. aged 18.
And Anna Yate. d. 15 June. 1762. aged 17.
Margaret Yate. d. 26. Feb. 1769. aged 52. (Arms).

(19) Benja^{n} Yate of Dearnford Esq. d. Oct. 7th 1756. aged 29. (Arms).

(21) Thomas Yate. Esq. d. 19th Oct. 1765. aged 93.
Lydia Yate. d. 23 Jany 1757. aged 84. (Arms).

(22). Elizabeth Yate. d. 27 Jan. 1767. aged 35.

(23) John Yate. d. 4. Feb. 1780. aged 70.
Constance. Relict of John Yate. d. 1 Dec. 1787, aged 85. (Arms).

E 414. Could not be found at the Museum.

Mr. Charles Fortey, Ludlow, exhibited a Brass Rubbing of William Foxe of Ludlow and Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Downe of Ludlow. He died 23rd April, 1554. This is in the Private Chapel of Ludford Church, Herefordshire, lately transferred to Shropshire.

Note *Errata* at commencement of Catalogue for E. 71, 98, 141, 209, 210, 219, 307, and 398.

E 2 reads correctly in note above.

SECTION II.

Sub-Section 6 (F).

Books MSS. Printed in and relating to County of Salop (prior to 1800).

These were all arranged in cases and in the gallery of the old Museum and adjoining rooms.

F 30. Letter from Oliver Cromwell, re the deliquency and ejection of Edward Paine late Headmaster of Oswestry School, and the appointing of Mr. John Evans, sonne of Matthew Evans, of Penegoes, in the county of Montgomery, as a fit and proper person, both for piety and learning, to be head schoolmaster. Given at Whitehall, 13 July, 1657.
(See C. 106 and F. 7.)

F 57 *Notes by the Exhibitor* :—
"The fragments consist of 6 leaves of vellum size 11½ + 8 inches. Musical notation in red and black (two capitals blue) without any ornamentation.
(1) It contains part of the service for a week day in Advent, apparently the 3rd week
(2) Part of Service for 4th Sunday in Advent.
(3) Part of service for "Maundy" Thursday.
4—6) Almost the whole of the service for Easter Eve, and of that for Easter Day.
The services do not seem to correspond with either the Sarum or York use."

F 76. Printed letter from Sir Henry Sidney (printed by T. Dawson, 1591).

F 79d. The First and the second part of
"The Faerie Queene."
4. 5. & 6th Books.
London. William Ponsonby. 1596.

F 85. For "gau" read gan.

F 86. For "Bregetthau, wedi," read Bregethau. Wedi.
For "cyfiethu io," read cyficithu o.
For "Gau," read Gan.

F 88. For "yu," read yn.
And for J. W. Eddowes, read J. a W. Eddowes.

F 101-4. For "Much Wenlock," read Wenlock.

F 109. The Admiralle Life of
Saint WENEFRIDE.
by I. F.
for the Society of Jesus
MDCXXXV.

The title page bears a statement that it was "written in Latin about 500 years ago, by Robert, Monke and Priour of Shrewsbury, of the Ven. Order of S. Benedict." Its subject is the account of how the body of St. Wenefride was brought from Holywell in Flintshire, to Shrewsbury, by Prior Robert and the Monks. (Prior Robert, died 1167). (A second edition was printed in 1713, with "Historical Observations from a Protestant point of View").

F 118. Illuminated M.S. Religious Book.

F 133. This Book should be described as an early printed Lectionary.

ADDITIONAL EXHIBITS.

Lent by the **Rev. J. R. Burton,** Woodfield, Kidderminster.

(1) Copy of Appointment of the Earl of Northampton to be Lord Lieutenant of Wales and the Marches, and of the Deputy Lieutenants for Salop and the other Counties.
16 June, 22 James I.

(2) Appointment of Humphrey Walcot as Deputy for Radnorshire. Lord Northampton's Signature and Seal.

(3) Sermon preached at the funeral of Humphrey Walcot, June 8th, 1650, by Thomas Froysell of Clun. Printed 1658.

Lent by **Mr. T. Slaney Eyton.**

(1) Pontesbury Manor Court Book. Covers the whole of the 17th century.

(2) Condover Manor Court Roll. (MS. book bought 1558, contains entries ranging from 1363—1706).

(3) Condover Manor Rental Book, from 1580.

(4) Condover Manor Old Court Book.

Lent by the **Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.**

John Mytton's Rent Roll 1786-7.

Lent by **Mr. John Davies,** Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury Theatre, Play Bill, October, 1790.

Lent by **Miss Auden,** Condover Vicarage.

Life and Mysterious Transactions of Richard Morris, better known as Dick Spot, the Conjuror. London 1793.
(See K. 93.)

Lent by **Mr. T. J. Salwey,** Ludlow.

(1) Conveyance from Joan Kennelyn of Totterton to Roger son of Walter of Eyton, of messuage and land in Totterton. 27 Edward I. (1298-9).

(2) Conveyance from William son of Philip of Acton, to John son of Roger of Totterton of a moiety of land & a tenement in Totterton 3 Edward II., 1309-10.

(3) Conveyance from Roger son of Walter of Eyton to Roger Brown (son of William of Eyton), land by feoffment of Roger Vale, etc 12 Edward II. (1318-9).

Lent by **Mr. Henry Cole,** Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury Poll Books for 1734—1768—1774, etc. The first is probably the earliest printed list. *They have since been given to the Museum.*

Note—Errata F 39 & 40 at Commencement of Catalogue.

SECTION III.

Sub-Section 7 (G).

Relics from Uriconium, and Roman remains found in the County of Salop.

These were arranged in the old Museum room.

Mr W. H. St. John Hope, one of the greatest authorities on the subject, states that none of the articles exhibited are local, but such as turn up on every Romano-British site, whether villa, camp, or town.

For some years past a Committee under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries has been excavating the site of Silchester with very satisfactory results. It is hoped, that at no distant date, the means may be found to enable work to be started at Uriconium. (*See original Catalogue, page 91*).

Note addition G 69 at beginning of Catalogue.

SECTION III.

Sub-Section 8 (H).

Coins, Tokens, Medals, etc.

These were arranged by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon in a case in the first room of old Museum. He also supplies the following notes on English coins H 4 to H 27.

H 4. These were as follows :—
(*a*) Elizabeth 6d., 1574.
(*b*) Charles I. Half Crown struck at The Tower, London. Mint-mark : star.
(*c*) Charles I. Half Crown, struck in Shrewsbury, 1642.
(*d*) Anne. Half Crown, struck in Edinburgh, 1707. After the Union.
(*e*) Charles II. Crown 1672.

H 5. Henry VII. Groat. Mint-mark : pierced cinquefoil.
H 6. Elizabeth. Shilling. Mint-mark : pheon.
H 7. Elizabeth. Shilling. Mint-mark : cross-crosslet.
H 8. Queen Anne Coronation Medal.
H 9. Charles II. 3d., 1679.
H 10. George III. 7s. gold. Date 1798.
H 11. Charles II. Groat, 1676.
H 15. Charles I. Shilling, found at the Council House, Shrewsbury.
H 16. Edward III. Penny, struck at Bury St. Edmunds.
H 17. Edward III. Penny, struck at London.
H 18. Edward III. Groat, struck at Calais.
H 19. Edward III. Quarter Noble, struck after 1369.
H 20. Edward IV. Groat, struck at London. Mint-mark : rose pierced.
H 21. Elizabeth. Sixpence. Mint-mark : coronet.
H 22. James I. Twopence. Mint-mark : coronet.
H 23. Charles I. Shilling. Mint-mark : ton.
H 24. Charles II. Groat, 1670.
H 25. Five Pennies of Edward I., II., or III., and one illegible, and one Roman.
H 26. Elizabeth. Two Sixpences. Mint-mark : pheon.
H 27. Charles I. Half Crown, struck at Shrewsbury, 1642
H 32. C. Maur Marius.
H 109. Woolman's Token.
H 115. ? Samuel Smith, mercer of Wem.
H 143. "1531" is a misprint for 1551.

H 148. Dates 1793—1814 refer to the War with France.
H 149. These were not exhibited.
Miss Hope-Edwardes kindly lent a copy of the gold medal struck for and presented to Sir Herbert B. Edwardes, 1848. *Inscription* : "From The / East India Company / to / Lieut. & Brevt. Major / H. B. Edwardes, C.B. / For his services / in the Punjab / A.D. M.D.CCCXLVIII."

ADDITIONAL EXHIBIT.

Lent by **Mr. Jones, Bayston Hill, Shrewsbury.**

Peninsula Medal with seven clasps : Toulouse, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Salamanca, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Busaco, Talavera, 1793—1814. Issued in 1848 to John Williams, 53rd foot.
(It is interesting to note that this medal was not issued until thirty-four years after the end of the Campaign.)

SECTION III.

Sub-Section 9 (J).

Stone Implements, etc.

These were exhibited in Cases, and on the floor in the Old Museum.

ADDITIONAL EXHIBIT.

Lent by **Mrs. Hanmer,** Kinnerley.

A stone of a hand mill, found about 6 ft. from the surface, on the site of Kinnerley Castle. Destroyed early in the 13th century.

SECTION III.

Sub-Section 10 (K).

Miscellaneous.

K 7. This "Bulla" is of lead, 1¼ in. long by 1½ wide, and has on one side the heads of St. Paul and St. Peter, and above each SPA and SPE. The Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D., who has carefully examined this "bulla," concludes that these are for Sanctus PAulus and Sanctus PEtrus, and that the A in Paulus and E in Petrus, were only added to show which was which—both names beginning with P. On the other side are the words—

·MAR
TI US
·PP.V.

which he thinks signify Martinus. Papa. Pontifex V., the N being lost where the interval is shown between I and U, owing to a large hole being bored for the purpose of stringing. (Pope Martin V., Otho Colonna, of the great Roman family of that name. Elected 1417 & died 1431).

K 26. *Picture of the Assumption of the Virgin.* Mr. W. H. St. John Hope states that in his belief it was made in France, and that it is not older than late 17th, or early 18th century.

K 36. This is about 30 feet in length, and must have required several men to manage it during a fire.

K 40. Infant's Christening gloves.

K 45. For 1773, read 1787.

K 47. "Mary Petit. June 1. 1697" is worked on it.

K 49. Motto. "Decus et Tutamen." Anno Regni xviii (no date).

K 57. Three only were exhibited, they are now in a very brittle state Of the seven
2. Bear date 1736, and are initialed EW and MM.
1. Date uncertain; (?) 1753 or 1757.
2. Dated 1764, one initialed F. L.
2 others without date.

K 79. "For Garter King at Arms," read Garter King of Arms.

K 82. Diameter, 19¼ inches; inside, 18¾ inches; dated 1670. "Drayton under Hales. (Royal Arms.) D. H."

K 84. Hunting Horn. Inscription should read "Thomas Boothby. Esq. Tooley Park, Leicest." And then as in Catalogue, except "Davenant" should read d'Avenant.

K 95. For "linen," read lined.

K 111. Considered by some to have been a peculiar Smoke Jack, and by Mr. Lawson Tait, to have been used as a Spit and placed in the interior of a lamb or other animal to keep it in shape, when roasted whole.

K 119 Erase "Norman."

K 139. Official Seal of Sir Francis Kynaston of Otcley, Cupbearer to Queen Elizabeth.

It is 1½ inches long by 1¼ wide, and has on it a half length figure of Sir Francis, with a shield on his left side, surmounted by a Royal Crown, and charged with the Arms of England (Three lions passant guardant—Plantagenet) with small letters T.R (which may be the initials of the designer) below on the side. The following legend surrounds the seal:—"FRA · KINASTON . EQV . AVRAT · REGII · CORP · ARG."

K 159. Cherubs' heads and wings with monogram W.M.R. entwined, probably for William and Mary, King and Queen. Bracket no doubt from a church.

K 182. For "ceiling of the Abbey Pulpit," read ceiling of the Frater Pulpit of Shrewsbury Abbey.

K 216. THE SEAL has on it the figure of the founder of the Hospital, Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, bareheaded, but otherwise armed, kneeling on a cushion, under a canopy, surrounded by the legend:—

✠ SIGILL - HOSPITALIS - SANCTÆ - ET - INDIVIDVÆ - TRINITATIS - IN - CLVN.

The Hospital was founded 1614.

K 220. Mr. Nurse, architect, Shrewsbury, thinks this was the capital of a "respond" shaft in the Abbey Church, and has been made into a trough.

K 227. William Walcot, third son of Humphrey Walcot, attended the king on the scaffold.

K 229. For "Simon Pap" read Simon Pass. He was a noted silversmith, and held the king's licence, formerly granted to N. Hilliard, to make such counters. (See C 140.)

K 230. "Lady Edwards, bought of Thos. & Willm Hinchliff & Jas. Croft. Mercers in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

1760. Ap^l 25. 18 y^s yell. & wh. Tisse Broi sil^vr 35/-	31	10	0
17 y^s white & red Str. & Spot Ducape 9/-	7	13	0
6½ y^s white ½ Ell Persian 2/-	0	13	0
	£39	16	0

Rec^d ye 13th May 1760. ye full Conts, all Demands for Self & Co. Will Hinchliff.

K 245 and 245a. See under 25^b revised account of Bridgnorth Regalia.

K 253. This was purchased by the exhibitor to prevent it from being sent out of the county. It is now in the Shrewsbury Museum, several gentlemen having subscribed the amount required.

K 275. 1C. R C. 1668. carved on it.

K 281. Mr. St. John Hope says it belongs to the second half of the sixteenth century.

It is about 6ft. by 4ft., and has various devices worked on it of the Bleeding Heart, transfixed with three nails. Also Roses, Thistles, Plums, Grapes, Strawberries and Pears.

ADDITIONAL EXHIBITS.

From the **Shrewsbury Museum.**

Armour worn by the King of the Smiths at Shrewsbury Show.

Lent by **Mr. Pye,** Butcher Row, Shrewsbury.

A curious Chair—one of a set belonging to the famous John Mytton of Halston.

Lent by the **Alliance Insurance Company,** Shrewsbury.

Helmet, Axe and Hand Engine, formerly used by the Old Salop Fire Office 70 years ago

The Office was established 1780, and amalgamated with the Alliance a few years ago.

Lent by **Mrs. Heighway,** Claremont Buildings, Shrewsbury.

Table Linen about 150 years old, and Wedding Bodice of Mrs. Joseph Proud of Bridgnorth, 1785. Grandmother of lender.

Lent by **Rev. R. W. Williams,** Minsterley.

Iron Key of Minsterley Church. It is 10 inches long, and is supposed to be the original.

Lent by **Col. Thorneycroft,** Tettenhall Towers, Wolverhampton.

Ring, probably Roman, found in the Vicarage Garden at Wroxeter.

The thanks of the Compiler are due to Mr. H. H. Hughes and Mr F. R. Armytage for photographs kindly taken for this book.

H. R. H. S.

Oct. 1898.

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NOTE.

The value of this Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this means it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 needs to be published. This Index is already completed in MS. form and it will be printed as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers to cover the cost is obtained. Particulars will be forwarded by the Honorary Secretary to anyone interested in this work.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to

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Single copies of the yearly Index may be obtained. Many of the societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society. For particulars of this and other works now being carried on by the societies in union application should be made to the Honorary Secretary,

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Burton-on-Trent: *Birch.*
Buxted: *Prince.*

Cadbury: *Pritchard.*
Calendar: *Aldenham, Griffith, Legg, Plunket.*
Cambridge: *Aeland, Atkinson, Fawcett, James, Kempson, Mullinger, White.*
Cambridgeshire: *Palmer. See* "Cambridge," "Cavendish," "Chesterton," "Willingham."

Canterbury: *Cross, Hope, Robertson, Routledge.*
Carinthia: *Lewis.*
Carlisle: *Ferguson.*
Carnarvonshire: *Paget.*
Castles: *Adamson, Barrett, Blundell, Daltry, Dawson, Dryden, Jebb, Norris, Perkins, Phillips.*
Cattle: *Hughes.*
Cavendish: *Atkinson.*
Chartley: *Scrivener.*
Cheshire: *Shrubsole. See* "Chester," "Raby."
Chester: *Godson, Morris, Scott, Taylor.*
Chesterton: *Daltry.*
Churches: *André, Atkinson, Barnes, Barrett, Berriew, Bigger, Bilson, Birch, Blakeney, Bond, Brassington, Cameron, Cave-Browne, Cheales, Cochrane, Coles, Collier, Dawson, Dryden, Dunbar, Fane, Ferguson, Glynne, Gower, Hardy, Harvey, Haslewood, Hodgson, Hope, Huggins, Kenyon, Keyser, Mayo, Micklethwaite, Moens, Moule, Moyle, Murray, Oliver, Phillips, Ponting, Robertson, Round, Routledge, Scott, Sperling, Spiers, Stephenson, Stokes, Talbot, Twigge, Venables, Viollier.*
Cirencester: *Fuller.*
Civil War (the): *Phillips.*
Clare: *Westropp.*
Clayton: *Keyser.*
Cocklaw: *Knowles.*
Cochwillan: *Hughes.*
Colchester: *Laver.*
Colonial: *Wallis.*
Commonwealth: *Kershaw.*
Compton Gifford: *Worth.*
Cornwall: *Lewis, Peter. See* "Falmouth," "Launceston."
Corton: *Barnes.*
Costume: *Bagnall-Oakeley.*
Coventry: *Harris.*
Cranbrook: *Cave-Browne.*
Croglin: *Green.*
Crosby: *Hodgson.*
Croydon: *Griffith.*
Cuckfield: *Cooper.*
Culbone: *Elworthy.*
Cumberland: *Haswell, Haverfield, Hodgson, Whitehead. See* "Carlisle," "Croglin," "Crosby," "Thursby."

Darenth: Payne.
Dartmoor: *Baring-Gould, Worth.*
Davington: *Collier.*
Derbyshire: *Derbyshire, Fletcher, Kerry. See* "Bradwell," "Fenny Bentley," "Wilne."
Devonshire: *Brushfield, Dredge, Elworthy, Firth, Harris, Karkeek, Reichel, Robinson, Rowe, Saunders, Somervail, Whale, Worth. See* "Ashburton," "Buckland," "Compton Gifford," "Dartmoor," "Headborough," "Moretonhampstead," "Stockleigh," "Totnes."
Dialect: *Elworthy.*
Domesday: *Berkshire, Kingsford, Reichel, Skaife, Taylor, Whale, Willis-Bund.*
Donegal: *M'Nulty.*
Dorchester: *Barnes, Moule.*
Dorsetshire: *Barnes, Groves, Mansel-Pleydell, Moule, Perkins, Udal, Wallis. See* "Corton," "Dorchester," "Hazelbury Bryan," "Holme," "Langton Herring," "Lulworth," "Maiden Castle," "Milborne Port," "Portesham," "Portland," "Purbeck," "Shaftesbury," "Sherborne," "Studland," "Wareham," "Yetminster."
Duel: *F.*
Dublin: *Cooper, Dix.*
Dumb bells: *Ferguson.*
Dumbartonshire: *Bruce, Millar.*
Dumbrody: *Effrench.*
Dundee: *Kerr.*
Dunsfold: *André.*
Durham: *Bilson, Greenwell.*
Durham: *See* "Auckland," "Durham," "Muggleswick," "Raby," "Sudberge."

Earthworks, encampments, etc.: *Baker, Barnes, Coles, Cunningham, Hodgson, Hughes, Millar, Phené, Scrivener.*
East Grinstead: *Round.*
Ecclesiology: *Frampton, Hope, Huggins, Macalister, Newtown, Nottingham, Robinson, Waller.*
Edenham: *Read.*
Edinburgh: *Coles.*
Egypt: *Boissier, Bryant, Clarke, Crum, Delattre, Eisenlohr, Fotheringham, Frazer, Gladstone, Griffith, Hommel, Loret, Müller, Murray, Naville, Petrie, Piehl, Pierret, Renouf, Revillout, Spurrell, Whitehouse, Wiedemann.*

Elgin : *Dunbar.*
Ellingham : *Fane.*
Eltham : *Jackson, Vincent.*
Enborne : *Money.*
Essex : *Laver, Waller. See* "Colchester," "Shoebury," "Shoeburyness."
Ethnology : *Barnes, Brabrook, Browne, Edge-Partington, Hartland, Horton Smith, Hughes, Kempson, Kollmann, Kovalevsky, Marshall, Myres, Ridgway, Smith.*
Evesham : *Oliver, Willis-Bund.*
Ewelme : *Huggins.*

Falmouth : *Fox.*
Fenny Bentley : *Read.*
Folklore : *Abercromby, Amery, André, Andrews, Bourdillon, Brown, Buckland, Burne, Clodd, Cobern, Connolly, Congbeare, Cooke, Corney, Creagh, Cuffe, Dale, Debenham, Dendy, Duncan, Emerson, Etheridge, Evans, Furgusen, Gaster, Gerish, Goldmerstein, Gomme, Griffith, Hartland, Higgins, Howell, Ireland, Kehelpannala, Landis, McAldowie, Mackinlay, Malcagan, Macphail, Müller, Myres, Offord, Owen, Paton, Peacock, Pleyte, Plunket, Round, Rouse, Saunders, Taylor, Udal, W., Walkington, Weston.*
Fosterage : *Carle.*
Fordington : *Moule.*
Fordwich : *Read.*
Friskney : *Cheales.*

Galway : *Kelly.*
Genealogy, biography, and family history : *Amery, Bain, Barnes, Bates, Batten, Bond, Brushfield, Carrington, Dent, Earwaker, Ebblewhite, Elliot, Fletcher, Fox, Garnett, Glyde, Hodgson, Holgate, Holton, Imbert-Terry, Kerry, Mills, Money, Montgomery, Mullinger, Phillips, Powysiana, Prince, Sanders, Sandford, Sawyer, Stuart, Taylor, Warren, Weaver, Windeatt, Winder.*
Geneva : *Hawey.*
Geography : *Beazley, Griffith.*
Gloucestershire : *Taylor, Walters. See* "Cirencester."
Granude (hand) : *Micklethwaite.*
Grazeley : *Macray.*
Greece : *Bosanquet, Burrows, Grundy, Jones, Munro, Murray, Myres, Paton, Pierides, Ridgeway, Rouse, Smith, Verral, Weber, Wroth, Yorke.*
Guildford : *Lasham.*

Halesworth : *Haslewood.*
Hampshire : *Fane. See* "Ellingham," "Silchester," "Tadley."
Haseley : *Billson.*
Hastings : *Abbot, Bax, Dawson.*
Haverfordwest : *Phillips.*
Hazelbury Bryan : *Ravenhill.*
Headborough : *Amery.*
Hedsor : *Cocks.*
Henley in Arden : *Crouch.*
Heraldry : *Collier, Cooper, Fox-Davies, Haswell, Sperling.*
Herefordshire : *See* "Ross," "Whitney."
Hermitages : *Kingsford.*
Hertfordshire : *See* "Brickendonbury," "Watford."
Highdown : *Read.*
Holme : *Bond.*
Hornchurch : *Round.*
Howth : *Cochrane.*

Inistioge : *Langrishe.*
Inscriptions : *Owen, Rhys.*
Church : *Batson, Bax, Elliot.*
Greek : *Munro, Myres, Paton, Sayce.*
Ogham : *Barry, Hewson, Langrishe, Macalister.*
Roman : *MacDonald, Morris, Sayce.*
Ingoldmells : *Maddison.*
Inventories : *Hope, Woodruff.*
Inverbroom : *Anderson.*
Iona : *Dryden.*
Ireland : *Coffey, Cook, Dix, Frazer, Hickson, Ireland, Latimer, Martin, Milligan, Rotherham, Salazar, Stokes, Upton, Wakeman, Westropp. See* "Ardfert," "Ardoileán," "Ballycroy," "Ballyboodan," "Blackstairs," "Clare," "Dublin," "Dunbrody," "Galway," "Howth," "Inistioge," "Kilkenny," "Milligan," "New Grange," "Omey," "Portrush," "Slane," "Sligo."
Italy : *Dahn, Perry.*
Itchingfield : *Godman.*

Jacobite period : *Karkeek.*

Kaimes Hill : *Coles.*

Kent: *Brabrook, Collier, Dowker, Duncan, Fox, Haslewood, Higgins, Payne, Wadmore.* *See* "Benenden," "Burham," "Canterbury," "Darenth," "Davington," "Eltham," "Fordwich," "Maidstone," "Minster," "Old Sore," "Pevington," "Pluckley," "Queenborough," "Sevenoaks.
Kilkenny: *Barry, Buckley, Hewson.*
King's Norton: *Brassington.*
Knaith: *Micklethwaite.*

Lacock: *Talbot.*
Lancashire: *See* "Salford."
Land measures: *Palmer.*
Langton: *Massingberd.*
Langton Herring: *Sparks.*
Launceston: *Peter.*
Law (Daghestan): *Kovalevsky.*
Leeds: *Leeds.*
Leicestershire: *Fletcher, Leicestershire.* *See* "Bosworth," "Melton Mowbray."
Lewes: *André, Fairbank, Phillips, Round, Sawyer.*
Lincoln: *Maddison, O'Neil, Venables.*
Lincolnshire: *Maddison.* *See* "Edenham," "Friskney," "Ingoldmells," "Knaith," "Lincoln."
London: *Freshfield, Gower, Norman, Patrick.*
Lulworth: *Blundell.*

Maiden Castle (Dorchester): *Barnes.*
Maidstone: *Cave-Browne, Woodruff.*
Malta: *Caruana.*
Manor houses: *Atkinson, Fane.*
Melton Mowbray: *Blakeney.*
Mere: *Ponting.*
Milborne Port: *Reynolds.*
Minster (Sheppey): *Cave-Browne.*
Montgomery: *Montgomery, Morris, Owen.*
Monuments, tombs, and effigies: *Allen (E.), Allen (J. R.), Bagnall-Oakeley, Haslewood, Hutcheson, Manning, Robinson, Stephenson, Venables.*
Moretonhampstead: *Neck.*
Muggleswick: *Greenwell.*
Municipalities: *Fox-Davies, Harris, Money, Moule, Tonks, Urquhart, Woodruff.*

New Forest: *Elwes.*
New Grange: *Dix.*
Newbury: *Money.*
Newcastle: *Charlton, Dendy, Embleton, Holmes, Robinson.*
Newton: *Manning.*
Newtown: *Newtown.*
Norfolk: *See* "Norwich."
Northamptonshire: *See* "Brixworth," "Peterborough," "Shutlanger," "Tichmarsh."
Northumberland: *Russell.* *See* "Cocklaw," "Newcastle," "Tynemouth."
Norwich: *Waller.*
Nottinghamshire: *See* "Southwell."
Numismatics: *Ely, Enys, MacDonald.*
Afghanistan: *King.*
Antwerp medal: *Frazer.*
British: *Evans (Sir J.).*
Edward IV.: *Laurence.*
Elizabeth: *G.*
France: *G.*
Greek: *Weber, Wroth.*
Huguenot: *Frazer.*
James I.: *Sandeman.*
Medals: *Frazer, Weber.*
Moghal: *King.*
Offa: *Grantley.*
Panjab: *Rodgers.*
Perseus: *Hill.*
Roman: *Bagnall-Oakeley, Evans (Sir J.), Pritchard.*
Rhegium: *MacDonald.*
Sassanian: *Rapson.*
Sicilian: *Evans.*
Stephen: *Packe, Page.*
Token coinage: *Baldwin, Weber.*

Old Sore: *Wadmore.*
Omey: *Macalister.*
Otter traps: *Allingham.*
Oxfordshire: *Manning, Sherwood.* *See* "Bensington," "Ewelme," "Haseley."

Paintings (church): *James, Keyser, Moyle, Robertson.*
Palestine: *Ainsworth.*
Parish registers: *Acland, Birch, Fuller, Leeds, Money, Sankey, Whitehead, Wilson.*
Parliaments: *Hughes, Salomon.*
Pectorals: *Whyte.*
Pembrokeshire: *Allen (J. R.).*
Perth: *Marshall.*
Peterborough: *James.*
Pevensey: *Fairbank.*
Pevington: *Haslewood.*
Phœnicia: *Ainsworth, Ball, Eisenlohr.*

Pile dwellings : *Cocks.*
Pipe rolls : *Barnes.*
Plate : *Allen (J. R.), Browning, Cooper, Cowell, Haslewood, Hopper, Manning, Partridge, Ponsonby, Read, Van den Bergh.*
Pluckley : *Haslewood.*
Pompeii : *Ely.*
Portesham : *Cunnington.*
Portland : *Head, Mansel-Pleydell, Wallis.*
Portrush : *Patterson.*
Powysland : *Rhys.*
Prehistoric : *Fryer, Macadam, Mitchell, Paget, Peter, Seton-Karr, Shrubsole, Somervail, Treacher, Westropp.*
Barrows : *Abbott, Baker, Hancock, Kerr, Worth.*
Bone objects : *Martin, Rotherham.*
Caves : *Wray.*
Inauguration sites : *Westropp.*
Interments : *Elworthy, Mansel-Pleydell, Upton.*
Kitchen middens : *Abbott.*
Ornament : *Coffey.*
Stone circles : *Fawcett, Lewis.*
Stone implements : *Abbott, Anderson, Brinton, Moule, Patterson, Rotherham, Seton-Karr, Spurrell.*
Stone rows : *Worth.*
Stones (holed) : *Frazer.*
Urns : *Smart.*
Purbeck : *Cave-Browne.*

Quakers : *Collingwood.*
Queenborough : *Woodruff.*

Raby : *Hodgson.*
Reading : *Hone.*
Rivers : *Baker, Hickson, Mackinlay.*
Rock cuttings : *Russell.*
Roman remains : *Griffith, Leader, Lewis, O'Neil.*
Bronzes : *Fox.*
Coins : *See* "Numismatics."
Colonnade : *Venables.*
Force pump : *Davis.*
Forceps : *Laver.*
Inscriptions : *MacDonald, Morris.*
Mines : *Haverfield.*
Mithraic temple : *James, Payne.*
Pottery : *Anderson, Freshfield.*
Pottery kiln : *Laver.*
Stations : *Barbour, Fox, Moule, Munro, Pelham, Sharpe.*
Villas : *Payne, Venables.*
Roman Walls : *Baker, Barnes, Ferguson, Hodgkin, Hodgson, Moule.*
Ross : *Bagnall-Oakeley.*
Rotherfield : *Keyser.*
Rumburgh : *Raven.*
Rutupiæ : *Sharpe.*
Ruyton : *Kenyon.*
Rydeware : *Wrottesley.*
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke : *Barrett.*

St. David's : *Allen (E.).*
Saints, legends of : *James, Lach-Szyrma.*
Sadberge : *Read.*
Salford : *Chattaway.*
Scotland : *Curle, Macadam, Munro, Mylne, Reid, Thorpe, Urquhart. See* "Birrens," "Bulwark," "Dumbartonshire," "Dundee," "Edinburgh," "Elgin," "Inverbroom," "Kaimes Hill," "Perth," "Stirlingshire."
Seals : *Dawson, Evans (Sir J.), Tonks, Urquhart, Windeatt.*
Selattyn : *Bulkeley-Owen.*
Sevenoaks : *Abbott.*
Shaftesbury : *Mayo.*
Shakespeare : *Cust, Malden.*
Shamrock : *Colgan.*
Shaw : *Money.*
Sherborne : *Norris, Young.*
Shoebury : *Read.*
Shoeburyness : *Laver.*
Shrewsbury : *Drinkwater.*
Shropshire : *Blakeway, Fletcher, Fox-Davies, Leighton, Phillips, Purton. See* "Ruyton," "Selattyn," "Shrewsbury," "Tong."
Shutlanger : *Dryden.*
Silchester : *Fox, Hope.*
Slane : *Westropp.*
Sligo : *Milligan.*
Slinfold : *André.*
Somersetshire. *See* "Brendon Hills," "Cadbury," "Culbone."
Southwell : *Allen (J. R.).*
Staffordshire : *Brough, Burne, Daltry, Dendy, Wrottesley. See* "Burton-on-Trent," "Chartley," "Rydeware."
Stirlingshire : *Bruce.*
Stockleigh : *Risk.*
Streatley : *Izat.*
Studland : *Hardy.*
Suffolk : *Cowell, Haslewood, Hopper, Manning, Partridge, Ponsonby, Van den Bergh. See* "Brandon," "Hulesworth," "Newton," "Rumburgh."

Surrey: *Cooper, Crisp, Kershaw. See* "Croydon," "Dunsfold," "Guildford."
Sussex: *André, Cooper, Cunliffe, Kershaw, Napper, Phillips, S., Sussex. See* "Angmering," "Buxted," "Clayton," "Cuckfield," "Hastings," "Highdown," "Itchingfield," "Lewes," "Pevensey," "Rotherfield," "Slinfold," "Towncreep."

Tadley: *Money.*
Tealing: *Hutcheson.*
Tenby: *Laws.*
Thursby: *Wilson.*
Tichmarsh: *Dryden.*
Tong: *Read.*
Tonsure: *Dowden.*
Torbay: *Somervail.*
Totnes: *Windeatt.*
Towncreep: *Napper.*
Travelling: *Verney.*
Tynemouth: *Adamson.*

Wages: *Woodruff.*
Wales: *Allen (J. R.), Owen, Palmer. See* "Carnarvonshire," "Cochwillan," "Haverfordwest," "Montgomery," "Newtown," "Tenby," "Welshpool."
Walls (town): *Holmes, Laws.*
Wardour: *Perkins.*
Wareham: *Bankes, Bellows, Bennett, Cunnington.*
Warwickshire: *See* "Coventry," "Henley."
Watford: *Evans (Sir J.).*
Weights and measures: *Griffith, Read.*
Welford: *Batson.*
Welshpool: *Owen.*
Whitney: *Dawson.*
Wills: *Crisp.*
Wilne: *Browne.*
Wiltshire: *See* "Lacock," "Mere." "Wardour."
Wood carving: *Aumonier, Choir, Frith, Knox, Romaine-Walker.*
Worcester: *Noake.*
Worcestershire: *Kingsford, Willis-Bund. See* "Blockley," "Evesham," "King's Norton," "Worcester."
Wragby: *Sankey.*

Yetminster: *Mayo.*
Yorkshire: *Gynne, Mortimer, Skaife. See* "Adwalton," "Beverley," "Leeds," "Ryther," "Wragby."

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